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A MAP OF IAR-CONNAUGHT

IN THE COUNTY OF

GALWAY.

FOR THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1846

A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

WEST OR H-IAR CONNAUGHT,

WRITTEN A. D. 1684,

BY RODERIC O'FLAHERTY, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE "OGYGIA."

EDITED, FROM A MS. IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY JAMES HARDIMAN, M.R.I.A.

DUBLIN:

FOR THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE following Chorographical Description of the Territory of West or H-Iar Connaught, now first printed, was written in A. D. 1684, by Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the Ogygia, or Chronology of Irish events. It is one of many similar treatises, compiled about that period by several learned individuals, for the purpose, as is said, of illustrating the celebrated Down Survey of Ireland, by Sir William Petty. After a general view of the boundaries, extent, and baronies of H-Iar Connaught, the author, p. 7, defines its borders, beginning with Lough Measg (*Mask*), in the north of the barony of Ross, and proceeding, by the eastern limits, towards the south, including Lough Orbsen (*Corrib*), he turns to the west, by the Bay of Galway, and thence continues northward, along the shores of the Atlantic, to the Killary harbour, which flows inland, in the direction of Lough Mask, where he began. A general description is then given of the state and appearance of the interior, its mountains, mines, woods, soil, rivers, and lakes; the bays and harbours round the coast; the productions of the country, as fish, fowl,

 beasts,

beasts, &c.; the ruins of ancient churches, chapels, and other religious places; and, finally, the natural disposition of the natives. After which, p. 17, the two great lakes, Mask and Corrib, with some of the islands in the latter, are particularly described; p. 27, the river, town, and bay of Galway; p. 44, the half barony of Ross; p. 52, the barony of Moycullen; p. 65, the three islands of Aran; and p. 92, to the end, the barony of Ballynahinch (*Conamara*), which completes the district. The boundaries, extent, and remarkable places so described, may be traced by their ancient names on the annexed map of Iar-Connaught, and of Ui Briuin Seola, the present barony of Clare, in the County of Galway, as they existed in and previous to the sixteenth century.

In this work Mr. O'Flaherty has given additional proofs of his discrimination, judgment, and learning. That he has far exceeded his contemporary contributors, will appear by a comparison of his treatise with the others produced at the same time, and for the same purpose. One only of these has been hitherto published, being a Description of the County of Westmeath, by Sir Henry Piers, printed by Vallancey in the first Number of his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and also in a separate form; but the puerility, prejudice, and irrelevant disquisitions which pervade that "Itinerary," render its inferiority to this of our author at once manifest. Some of the other treatises alluded to still remain in MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Among them is a short description of the County of Leitrim, compiled by Thady Rody, which appears deserving of preservation; and is, indeed, the only one of the entire, worthy of being classed with the following description of West-Connaught.

As nearly two hundred years had elapsed since our Author collected the information contained in this curious treatise, it was found necessary, as soon as its publication had been resolved upon by the Irish Archæological Society, to illustrate the text with various

various explanations, and some additional information. At the request of friends, who were pleased to think more favourably of the Editor than he is conscious of having merited, he was induced to undertake that task, and the result of his labours will be found in the Notes and Appendix which follow. Among those are interspersed several original documents, never before published, which have been carefully transcribed by the Editor, from various public repositories and private collections; and these original papers may now be considered as so many authentic additions to the materials of Irish history. Most of them have been introduced as illustrative of the territory treated of, and others as connected with the province at large. Many will be found of curious import, containing interesting information; particularly those relating to the Provincial Composition of A. D. 1585; a proceeding with which our historical writers for the two last centuries appear to have been but little, if at all, acquainted. A consideration of the imperfect state of Irish history in general, and of that of this western province in particular, has led to the insertion of many of those documents; and the opportunity was considered favourable, as a means for their preservation. Some of them may prove useful to future writers; and the correctness and authenticity of the entire may be safely relied upon. The humble, but laborious duty which devolved on the Editor, he has thus endeavoured to perform, "et communi ductus officio, et amore quodam operis." No pains have been spared to render the publication in some degree worthy of the reputation of the author of the Ogygia, and the high character of our Archæological Society, which is silently achieving so much good for the history of Ireland. How far the Editor may have succeeded is not for himself to determine. But if this work shall be found to have promoted, even in the slightest degree, any of the objects of the Society, he will feel, as expressed on a former occasion, amply requited for all his labour. "Ex hoc quocunque labore, si utilitatem aliquam percipias,

cipias, me operæ non pœnitebit, imò horas succisivas ità impensas, me benè collocâsse existimabo."—*Waræus noster, lectori Antiq. Hiberniæ.*

To the natives of H-Iar Connaught, or the descendants of its old families, the Editor is not indebted for much information, written or otherwise, except some few traditional narratives; and of the latter, such as could not be verified from other sources have been rejected. Several extracts relating to the islands of Aran, the Civil Distribution, temp. Car. II., and other subjects connected with the district, have been omitted, rather than trespass on the indulgence of the Society, which has liberally permitted this volume to be increased far beyond its intended limits. It is hoped, however, that sufficient has been given to illustrate our author's description, and to diffuse a knowledge of this part of Ireland, which may eventually lead to the moral and social improvement of its population. This work may, moreover, indicate what might be expected, in the way of documentary history, from other parts of the kingdom, when even so much could be elicited from so unpromising a locality as H-Iar Connaught. A series of publications on a similar plan, from each province or county, accompanied with original documents, would add considerably to our national lore, and, probably, form an important part of the true "Materia Historica" of the country.

To his erudite friend, John O'Donovan, the Editor stands obliged for several judicious observations, together with the map which accompanies this work; and to Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, and Dr. Aquilla Smith, of Dublin, he is likewise indebted for many facilities of obtaining information, and for much useful assistance, to which particularly may be attributed the general correctness with which the entire has passed through the press. The untiring zeal of these learned members of the Irish Archæological Society, on the present and every other occasion, to promote its interests, entitles them to the warmest acknowledgments of that body.

The

The Right Honourable the Earl of Leitrim, always anxious to forward the objects of the Society, has been kindly pleased to communicate some original papers written by Mr. O'Flaherty, which will be found printed in the Appendix. From one of these is given a facsimile of a letter (see p. 431), which may prove serviceable in identifying any of his writings that may hereafter be discovered. The "Ogygia Christiana," said to remain in manuscript among his relations in Connaught, was considered by the venerable Charles O'Conor as the most valuable of our author's works.

To the Right Rev. Doctor O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, and Michael J. Browne, Esq., of Moyne, in that county, the Editor has to return his grateful thanks for the use of several ancient documents. He has also to express his obligations to Captain Larcom, of the Royal Engineers; and to Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middlehill, Broadway, Worcestershire, for the kindness and liberality with which that gentleman has permitted access to his valuable collection of manuscripts, among which is preserved our author's autograph copy of the following treatise.

J. H.

ERRATA.

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3. Notes, col. 2, last line, read "O'Dowda."
10. Notes, col. 1, l. 13, read ᵴᵃᵭᵲᵃᵭᵭᵲᵭᵲᵭᵲᵭᵲ—l. 14, read ᵭᵲᵭᵲ.
44. Notes, col. 1, l. 21, read "Ballynahinch."
185. Line 31, read "Connac."
217. Line 32, read "*Meray*."
369. Notes, col. 2, l. 5, read 70.
377. Line 24, for "Ca-" read "Cathal."
399. Notes, col. 2, l. 13, read "posterity."

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THE TERRITORY

OF

WEST OR H-IAR CONNAUGHT,

BY

RODERIC O'FLAHERTY[a].

THE territory of West Connaught[b], the antient seigniory of the O'Flaherties, was extended of old beyond Lough Orbsen[c], and the river and town of Gallway, to the barronies of Kilmain, Clare, and Dunkellin[d].

Its cathedrall (as every Irish seigniory had its own, whose diocess runned with the seigniory's bounds) was Enaghdun,

[a] *Roderic O'Flaherty.*—For a biographical notice of this learned individual see the genealogical and historical account of the O'Flaherties, compiled from original documents, in Appendix III.

[b] *West Connaught.*—Accurately so called, says De Burgo in his Hibernia Dominicana, for it is like a peninsula forming the West of Connaught, nay, even of all Ireland. "Et merito quidem, est enim ad instar Peninsulæ in Occiduo *Conaciæ*, immo totius Hiberniæ."—p. 308. It is in Irish called Iar or Iarthar Connacht, but by our author, in his Ogygia, p. 386, latinized "West-connactia;" and was one of the great divisions of the cuigeadh, fifth

dun[e], dedicated to St. Brendan, the 16th of May, Anno Christi, 577, there deceased, in the barony of Clare, on the brink of Lough Orbsen;

or province of Connaught, which was itself, anciently, the most extensive of the five provinces, or cuiɜeaḋa, into which Ireland was originally divided.

[c] *Lough Orbsen.*—Or Oirb, now corruptly Corrib. For an account of this lake, and of the river and town of Galway, mentioned immediately after in the text, see further on in this treatise.

[d] *Kilmain, Clare, and Dunkellin.*—Kilmain, in Irish, Cill Mheaḋoin, a barony in the south of the county of Mayo; of which that part lying south of the River Robe was the ancient territory of Conmhaicne cuile toladh, one of the five Conmhaicnes of Connaught, for which see our author's Ogygia, P. iii. ch. xlvi. p. 276. This was the ancient seignory of O'Talcarain. Ap Conmaicnecuile aṫ clor, O Talcarain.—*O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, Stanz.* 55. See also Lynch's Cambr. Evers. p. 27; and O'Brien's Dict., *in voce* Conmhaicne. The race of O'Talcarain has long since become extinct. After them the O'Conors, of the Siol-Muireadhoigh race, seem to have acquired power and possessions in this district. In A. D. 1155, the church of Kilmain was burned. —*Four Masters.* The O'Flaherties at an early period acquired some small portions of the southern part of this rich district, which bordered on their own territory of Ui bruin reola; but the entire was afterwards possessed by the Anglo-Norman adventurers, chiefly the Burkes and their descendants, who built the castles mentioned in the text. In the thirteenth century, this territory was the scene of great warring and contention, between those adventurers and the native tribes, the O'Conors and the O'Flaherties.—See the Annals of the Four Masters, particularly at A. D. 1225, *et sequent.* In A. D. 1265, a conference took place at Kilmain, between Tomaltach O'Conor, Archbishop of Tuam, and the Prendergasts, at which many of the Archbishop's people were slain.—*Id.* See Ware's account of this dispute, where he incorrectly calls this place Kilmethan. In A. D. 1585, the ancient district of Conmhaicne cuile toladh was created the barony of Kilmain, so called from the ancient church there. Archdall was unacquainted with the site or name of this foundation.—See Monast. p. 503. In A. D. 1789, Sir John Browne, Bart., was created Baron Kilmain of the Neale, in the county of Mayo.—*Ir. Peerage.*

Clare.—This was the ancient territory of Ui bruin Seola, the original inheritance of the O'Flaherties, or Muintir Murchada (from Morogh, the son of Maelnach, who died A. D. 891.—*Four Masters*), which included the districts of Ui Bruin Ratha and Clann Feargaile, in the latter of which Galway was situate. It was also called Muintir Murchadha, from the tribe name of the possessors. Rickard Earl of Clanrickard, who died 24th July, A. D.

sen; which, besides the cathedrall, had an abbey of Chanon Regulars, and a nunnery.

But[f] since the year of Christ, 1238, wherein the baronies of Clare, Kilmain and Kera[g] were planted with castles[h] by the English, the

1582, was seized of a chief rent of twenty marks out of the cantred called Moyntermoroghou.—*Inq. Rolls Off. Dub.* This territory, excepting a small portion to the south, was created the barony of Clare, in A. D. 1585; and it was so named from the castle of Baile an Chlaire, now Clare-Galway, which lies about five miles N. E. of that town. The O'Flaherties possessed this territory from the fifth to the thirteenth century, when they were driven out by the Anglo-Norman Burkes. They then crossed Lough Orbsen (Corrib) and dispossessed the more ancient owners of the territories of Gnomore, Gnobegg, and Conmhaicnemara, the present baronies of Moycullen and Balinahinch lying west of that lake, as will appear in the sequel.

Dunkellin. — In Irish, Ծún Caillin. This barony was created in A. D. 1585, and named from an ancient dun or castle within its boundaries. It formed part of the territory of Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, in the south of the present county of Galway; and, with the barony of Clare before mentioned, was included in the more modern territory of Clanrickard in that county, acquired by the families of De Burgo after the English invasion. See Appendix I. for a particular account of that territory, in A. D. 1585.

[e] *Enaghdun.*—Now Annaghdown. We learn above from our author that the diocese of Enaghdun was conterminate with the "seignory" or territory of the O'Flaherties. The extent of both might, therefore, be satisfactorily ascertained from the ecclesiastical survey and taxation of Ireland, made in the time of Pope Nicholas, A. D. 1291; but that curious record is kept in London, in the department of the Queen's Remembrancer there. The extent of the diocese of Enaghdun, at a subsequent period, may be learned from the MS. E. 3, 13, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains, "the state of the dioceses of Tuam, Enaghdun, and Kilmacduach," in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the time of Christopher Bodkin, who succeeded archbishop Lally, A. D. 1536.—*Ware.* See also the Regal Visitation of A. D. 1615.

[f] *But.*—This paragraph seems misplaced. Half of it, viz., as far as the word "Arran," properly belongs to the first, and the remainder to the second paragraph.

[g] *Kera.*—In Irish Ceapa. The barony of Carra, or Burriscarra, in the county of Mayo, bordering on the barony of Kilmain, in the same county, was part of the territory of Hy-Fiachrach, the ancient principality of the O'Dowde family. Although

the same [*West Connaught*] is confined to the limits of Moycullin and Balynahinsy barony's, and of the half baronies of Ross and Aran :

this is one of the richest baronies of Ireland, in point of soil, its present dense population may be classed among the poorest of the kingdom in point of circumstances. But it was not always so. The rich plains of Carra are noticed at an early period of our history; and the inhabitants, emphatically called the "Men of Carra," were formerly distinguished for their bravery, affluence, and hospitality. "Ꝺaṙṙaḋ ċalma ṙıṙ Ceaṙa" (a brave race, the men of Carra). M'Firbis describes these "Men of Carra" and their possessions, in his Book of Hy-Fiachrach, preserved in MS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. This is one of the most interesting fragments of Irish history now remaining, and has recently been published by the Irish Archæological Society. From it we learn that several of the kings of Connaught formerly resided in Carra, and that O'Murry, O'Gormog, and O'Tierney, were its lords under the O'Dowdes, kings of Hy-Fiachrach. In A. D. 1273, Flann O'Tierney, lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murrys in a contest about the lordship.—*Four Masters.* The English De Burgos immediately after dispossessed these old proprietors, and established themselves in the territory. Some of the descendants of the former lords of Carra, particularly the O'Tierneys, may yet be traced within the barony, but most of them reduced to extreme poverty. Robert Downing, in his Description of Mayo, written about A. D. 1684, and preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, I. 1, 3, states, that "The barony of Scarra (*recte* Carra) or Burriscarra, lyeth next to Kilmaine, which standeth upon the brink of a great lough, called Lough Carra, by the ancients Fionn lough Carra, which is said to have been one of the three loughs of Ireland that first sprung. On it is a small abbey, or rather nunnery, called Annagh or Any. It was founded and given by Thomas Burke, the chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition, that if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See Archdall's Monast. p. 500, Abbey of Cong. In A. D. 1585, Carra was created a barony, retaining its ancient name. For further particulars concerning it, see Mayo Composition, Appendix L

[h] *Planted with castles.*—This is recorded by the Four Masters as follows: A. D. 1238, "Caiṗléna ḋo ḋénaṁ hi Muṁṫıṙ Muṙchaḋa hi c-Conmaıcne Cuile agur ac-Ceaṙa, láṙna baṙúnaiḃ péṁṙáiṫe."—"Castles were built in Muintir Murchadha [the barony of Clare], in Conmaicne Cuile [the barony of Kilmain] and Ceara, by the aforesaid barons;" i. e. by the English adventurers in Ireland. These were

Aran[i]; and in the time of Malachias Mac Aodha of West Connaught extraction[j], archbishope of Tuam [*ab. A°.* 1313, *ad. Ann.* 1348], after a

principally, the Burkes, many of whom afterwards took the surnames of Mac Philbin, Gibbons, Jonine or Jennings, Mac Huberts, Mac Tibbotts, Mac Meylers, &c. The adjoining districts were possessed by the Berminghams (afterwards called Mac Feorais), the Jordans, Costellos, Prendergasts, Mac Morrises, Stauntons (afterwards called M°Evillys), Fitzsimonses (afterwards called Mac Rudderys, recently Knights), Fitzstephens, &c. All these families are descended from the Anglo-Norman adventurers or soldiers who came to Ireland in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; but having afterwards became "more Irish that even the Irish themselves," their possessions were nearly all confiscated in the seventeenth century. Their descendants are consequently much reduced from the opulence of the original founders; but many of them yet preserve rank and respectability in the country. The Annals of the Four Masters contain, in great part, the history of these families.

[i] *Aran.*—These baronies of Moycullin and Ballynahinsy, and the half baronies of Ross and Aran will be found described further on. The extent of Iar-Connaught, viz., of Ross, Moycullin, and Ballinahinch, is estimated *in Irish acres*, by the able engineer, Mr. Nimmo, in his valuable "Report on the Bogs to the west of Lough Corrib" (printed as an Appendix, No. 12, to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners on the Bogs of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 187, by order of the House of Commons, A. D. 1814), as follows:

Arable, ...	25,000 acres.
Bog, ...	120,000 ,,
Mountain and upland pasture, ...	200,000 ,,
Rock, much of it limestone, ...	5,000 ,,
	350,000 ,,

The extent and population of these *three baronies* and the islands of Aran, given in the "Report of the Commissioners appointed to take the Census of Ireland for the year 1841" (the extent taken from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland), are as follows:

	STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION IN 1841.	POPULATION IN 1821.
Balinahinch, . .	191,433	33,465	19,408
Moycullen, . . .	220,233	29,445	20,214
Ross, ...	98,631	9,758	7,503
Aran Isles, . . .	11,288	3,521	3,079
	521,585	76,189	50,204

From these tables it appears that the population has increased in Iar-Connaught more than one-half in twenty years; but nothing is more certain than that the means of any thing like comfortable existence have not at all increased. In the days of our author, as he relates, the

a long debate for many years before and in his time, the cathedrall of Enaghdun was, Anno 1321, united to the see of Tuam, by the finall decision of Pope John the twenty-second.

The half barony of Rosse lies furthest to the north, the barony of Moycullin to the east, the half barony of Aran to the south, and the barony of Balynahinsy to the west.

It is thirty-two miles long from Galway to Slimhead[k]; and (setting

people of this district had plenty of corn for their own consumption after paying their landlords. Potatoes, which were then unknown, are now, generally speaking, the principal food; and even they sometimes fail, of which there have been, in latter years, some awful instances.

[j] *West Connaught extraction.*—Our author's meaning seems to be that Malachias Mac Aodha, i. e. Malachy Mac Hugh, or Hughes, was of the same extraction as the O'Flaherties of West Connaught. This ancient and respectably descended family of Hughes, is now pretty generally spread over this province. For its pedigree down to the archbishop, see Mac Firbis's great Book of Genealogies, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 201. It is also given by O'Ferrall (who here agrees with Mac Firbis), in his curious Book of Irish Pedigrees, preserved in the Herald's Office, Dublin, as follows: "Mac Hugh of Monteach; 96. Canfaola, son of Colgan, the thirteenth Christian king of Connaught (see No. 11 in the O'Flaherty Pedigree, Appendix II.); 97. Dungal or Toole (second son of Canfaola, Amalgadh, the ancestor of O'Flaherty, being the oldest); 98. Cumscragh; 99. Donn; 100. Cosgry; 101. Murias; 102. Conang; 103. Gowran; 104. Cosgrach (some call him Flann abrad) a quo Clann Cosery; 105. Rory; 106. Hugh, a quo the surname Mac Hugh; 107. Muredach; 108. Teige; 109. Hugh; 110. Donogh; 111. Melaghlin; 112. Donald; 113. Melaghlin M^cHugh, a canon in Elphin, and made bishop there. 1309; archbishop of Tuam, 1313; and (as also elsewhere stated by our author) governor of Connaught, jointly with Edmond Burke, son to the red Earl of Ulster, in 1333; died 1348. He was a learned antiquary, and writ the book called Leabar Mhic Aodha, now [1709] extant."—*Orig. in loc. citat.* See Ware's Account of Archbishop Mac Hugh, vol. i. p. 610.

[k] *Slimhead.*—Ceann leime: in Mackenzie's "Maritim Survey," and other modern maps and charts, improperly called *Sline*, or *Slyne*, *head*. This is the most western point of Conamara, and our author must have calculated its distance from Galway, according to the "long Connaught miles" ("magnis milliaribus Conaciensibus," de Burgo, Hib. Dom. p. 308, n. (*e*)), for it is at least fifty miles, modern

(setting aside the Isles of Aran) sixteen miles broad, from Killin[l], opposite to Aran, to the Salmon Leap of Easroe.

It is surrounded on the east with Loughmeasg[m], the isthmus and river of Cong[n], Lough Orbsen, and the river of Galway; on the south

English measure, from that town to the light-house at Slimhead. Harris incorrectly says: "I judge the name *Slime-Head* should be written *Slin-Head*, *Slin* signifying a shoulder."—*Harris's Ware*, vol. ii. p. 202. This is one of the numerous errors which should be corrected in a new edition of that work.

[l] *Killin—Easroe.*—At Killin (Cillín) are the ruins of an old church, near the south-west point of Casla Bay. Easroe, Eas Ruaidh, lies at the head of the Killery, Caol Ghaile Ruaidh, near the mearing of the counties of Mayo and Galway.

[m] *Loughmeasg.*—Measga, now called Lough Mask. This lake will be found mentioned again in the sequel.

[n] *Cong.*—In Irish, Conga and Conga Feichin, a border town between Mayo and Galway counties, formerly celebrated for a richly endowed monastery, founded by St. Fechin (but, according to Ware, by Donal Mac Aodha mhic Ainmhire, monarch of Ireland) in the seventh century. Cong is situated upon an island or isthmus formed by the openings of the subterraneous river flowing from Lough Mask into Lough Corrib. The plain of Moytura, Irish Magh Tuireadh, famous for a decisive battle fought there at an early period, between the Firbolgs and Tuatha de Danans, early invaders of Ireland (see Four Masters at A. M. 3303) lies within the parish of Cong, to the right of the road leading from the town of Cong to the village of the Neale. Here were to be seen the remains of an ancient fort, called Cathair Mhic Tuire; lately demolished in order to erect the glebe house of Nymphsfield on its site.

The Annals of the Four Masters inform us, that in A. D. 1198, Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland, died at Cong, and that his remains were conveyed to Clonmacnoise, and intombed at the north side of the altar of the great church there. Cathal Crovdearg (*the red-handed*), king of Connaught, having leagued with William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, or Burke (the first of the Burkes who came to Ireland), they marched to Cong, where they spent the Easter. While there, this William Burke, and the sons of Roderick O'Flaherty, entered into a conspiracy to murder Cathal, but it was providentially discovered and defeated. A. D. 1226, Nuala, queen of Ulster, and daughter of Roderick O'Conor the monarch, died at Cong, and was interred in the canon's church there.

The remnant of a splendid cross, which formerly belonged to the monastery of

south with the bay of Gallway[o] and western ocean; on the west and north with the same ocean, and with the mountaines of Formna more further on the north.

The country is generally coarse, moorish, and mountanous[p], full of high rocky hills, large valleys, great bogs, some woods[q], whereof it had abundance before they were cut.

It

Cong, was lately purchased, and munificently presented to the Royal Irish Academy, by James Mac Cullagh, Esq., the distinguished Professor and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

[o] *Galway.*—For an account of the river and bay mentioned here see further on. Mr. Nimmo, in his valuable Report before referred to (note [i]), says: "The district of Iar-Connaught is nearly surrounded by the sea on the south and west, and the great lakes, Mask and Corrib, on the east; the latter *navigable* into the town of Galway, and could easily be made so to the sea."—*Report*, p. 188.

[p] *Mountanous.*—"Although Conamara be mountainous, it is by no means an upland country like Wicklow; at least three-fourths of Conamara proper is lower than 100 feet over the sea. Great part of Iar-Connaught rises from the shore of Galway Bay, in a gently sloping plain, to about 300 feet; at the upper edge of which there are some hills of about 700 feet, and beyond them a low limestone country extends to the edge of Lough Corrib, and but little elevated above its level, which is only fourteen feet higher than the sea; but Joyce's country, on the other hand, is an elevated tract with flat-topped hills of 1,300 feet to 2,000, interspersed with deep and narrow vallies."—*Id.*

[q] *Woods.*—See Boate's Natural History of Ireland, 8vo. London, 1652, ch. 15, which accounts for the diminution of timber in Ireland by the "incredible quantity" consumed in the ironworks erected before that time, and by the exportation of pipe staves, in "whole ship loads." I find that on the 18th March, A. D. 1616, King James I. granted license to Richard Milton, "to cut timber in Ireland (except such as has been marked by the King's officers for ship timber) for pipe-staves, hogshead staves, cloppboards, or other cloven ware, and to export the same for twenty-one years."—*Rot. Pat.* 14 Jac. I. 3. p. f. No. 8. The same causes seem to have continued to and after the time of our author. On this subject the Irish have an ancient saying—

Teóra h-uaire do cuir Eire.
Teóra monga, 7 teora maola ói.

Ireland was thrice beneath the plough-share,
Thrice it was wood, and thrice it was bare.

Mr. Nimmo, in his Report, says: "Conamara is very destitute of wood, a few

It is replenished with rivers, brooks, lakes[r], and standing waters, even on the tops of the highest mountains. On the sea side there are many excellent large and safe harbours[s] for ships to ride on anchor; the climate[t] is wholesome, soe as divers attain to the age of ninety years, a hundred and upwards. The land produces wild beasts[u], as wolves[v], deere, foxes, badgers, hedgehogs, hares, rabbets,

scrubby patches only being thinly scattered through it. The country, however, possesses an extensive stool of timber, for in almost every dry knole or cliff, the oak, birch, and hazel, appear shooting in abundance, and require only a little care to rise into valuable forests. Several bloomeries, which were erected about a century ago, consumed much of the timber, and copsing was afterwards neglected. The sheltered vales, navigations, and abundant water-power, would form great advantages in the cultivation of timber."—*Report*, p. 188.

[r] *Rivers, brooks, lakes.*—"There are about *twenty-five navigable lakes* in the interior of Iar-Connaught, of a mile or more in length, *besides hundreds smaller;* the sea coast and all these lakes abound with fish. The district, with its islands, possesses no less than 400 miles of sea shore. On Lough Corrib it has fifty miles of shore, so that with Lough Mask, &c., there are, perhaps, as many miles of shore of the sea, or navigable lakes, as there are square miles of surface."—*Id.* p. 188.

[s] *Harbours.*—"There are upwards of twenty safe and capacious harbours, fit for vessels *of any burthen.*"—*Id.* It is questionable whether the same can be said of any equal portion of sea coast in any other part of the globe. The late Mr. Nimmo, from whose Report on Iar-Connaught the few foregoing illustrations of so much of our author's text have been taken, was well acquainted with the natural advantages and capabilities of Iar-Connaught. That great engineer was employed by Government in this district, and he did more towards the ultimate improvement of the place than any other man that ever lived.

[t] *Climate.*—"The climate is mild, snow being little known during the winter; the mountains on the north, and general variety of surface, afford considerable shelter. The summers, however, are wet, and it is exposed to heavy westerly winds."—*Id.* But even this humidity might be corrected; and there can be no doubt, that by the common and ordinary processes of reclaiming, planting, and extending agriculture throughout this great district, it would, at no very distant period, become, in the language of Boate, "one of the sweetest and pleasantest in the whole world, and very few countries could be named that might be compared with it for agreeable temperateness."—*Nat. Hist.* ch. xxi. sec. vi.

[u] *Beasts.*—Our author not having given

bets, squirrells, martins, weesles, and the amphibious otter, of which kind the white-faced otter[w] is very rare. It is never killed, they say, but with loss of man or dog, and its skin is mighty precious. It admits no rats[x] to live any where within it, except the Isles of Aran, and the district of the west liberties of Galway.

The

the scientific names of the various objects of natural history which he has mentioned, they will be found inserted in the notes, from the best modern authorities, together with the general or local names in Irish. The above mentioned are, the wolf, *canis lupus*, mac tire; deer, *cervus elephas*, fiadh; fox, *vulpes vulgaris*, sionnach; badger, *meles taxus*, broc; hedgehog, *erinaceus Europæus*, graimneog; hare, *lepus variabilis*, geárrfhiadh; rabbit, *lepus cuniculus*, coinín; squirrel, *sciurus vulgaris*, luch; marten, *martes abietum*, madadh crainn; weasel, *mustela erminea*, cathóg; otter, *lutra vulgaris*, madadh uisge; rat, *mus rattus*, luch fhrancach.

[v] *Wolves.*—When our author wrote, and for some years after, wolves were to be found in Iar-Connaught, but not in such numbers as in the early part of that century. The last wolf which I have been able to trace here was killed in the mountains of Joyce-country, in the year 1700. After the wars of 1641, the ravages of the wolves were so great throughout Ireland, as to excite the attention of the State. "Wolf hunters" were appointed in various districts, and amongst others in Iar-Connaught, who helped to rid the country of these ferocious animals.

[w] *White-faced otter.*—Called by the Irish *Dobhar-chu*. Martin, in his interesting description of the Western Islands of Scotland, London, 1703, 8vo. p. 159, tells us, that in the Isle of Skie, "the hunters say there is a big otter above the ordinary size, with a white spot on its breast, and this they call the king of otters; it is rarely seen, and very hard to be killed. Seamen ascribe great virtue to the skin, for they say that it is fortunate in battle, and that victory is always on its side."

[x] *It admits no rats.*—This is not the case at present. The Norway rat every where prevails, having nearly extirpated the little black Irish rat. The latter was the species mentioned by Cambrensis in the following passage: "Est et aliud ibi (i. e. in insula Aren in occidentali Connactiæ solo posita) notabile: quia cum per totam Hiberniam copiose nimis *mures* abundent, hæc tamen insula *mure* caret. *Mus* enim nec nascitur hic, nec vivit invectus."—*Top. Hib.* i. c. 6. See the description of these islands further on in this treatise. A similar story was told of the "towne of Armagh." See Stanihurst in Holinshed, vol. vi. p. 41, Lond. 1808. In the well-known Book of Lecan, preserved in the Library of the

The water streames, besides lampreys[y], roches, and the like of no value, breed salmons (where is recourse to the sea), eels, and divers sorts of trouts. There was never a pike or bream as yet engendered in all this countrey, nor in the adjacent parts of Mayo or Galway counteys. The sea here is plentifully stored with fish[z], as cods,

Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, the following curious passage occurs in prefatory remarks to a treatise on the early history of Ireland: "Sicut absque bestia Paradisus erat, ita Hibernia pariter. Hibernia nec leonem, nec draconem, nec ranam, *nec Murem nocentum*, nec Draconem, nec Scorpium, nec unum noxium animal nisi lupum alit. Hibernia autem proxima Britanniæ insulæ, spatio terrarum angustior sed situ fecundior."

[y] *Lampreys.*—The scientific names of the fishes, &c., mentioned in this and the following paragraphs are: lamprey, *petromyzon marinus*, laimppe; roche (i. e. rud), *leuciscus erythropthalmus*, roirteaċ; salmon, *salmo salar*, bṗaṫán; eel, *anguilla acutirostris*, aṗccann; trout, *salmo trutta*, bṗeac; pike, *esox lucius*, gaillıaṛg; bream, *cyprinus brama*, bṗann; cod, *gadus morhua*, ṫroṛg; ling, *lota molva*, lunga; hawkefish, ... punnaċ ṗpaineaċ; coale-fish, *merlangus carbonarius*, monġaċ; turbot, *pleuronectes maximus*, ṫaipbeṛt; plaice, *platessa vulgaris*, leaṫoġ ġarḃ, or leaṫoġ bṗeac; haddock, *gadus æglefinus*, cuḋóġ; whiting, *merlangus vulgaris*, monġaċ; gurnard, *trigla gurnardus*, cnuḋán; mackerel, *scomber*, punnaċ; herring, *clupea harengus*, rġaḋán; pilchard, *clupea pilchardus*, pilṛeír; oyster, *ostrea edulis*, oṛṛıṫ; scallop, *pecten maximus*, ṛlıoġán mapa; cockle, *cardium edule*, pucán; muscle, *mytilus edulis*, ḋuilícín; razure, *solen siliqua*, rġıan mapa; lobster, *homarus vulgaris*, ġliomaċ; crab, *cancer pagurus*, paṛtán; shrimp, *palæmon serratus*, ṛıbeṛóbéṛ; whale, *balæna mysticetus*, míol mor; grampus, *phocæna orca*, ... ; porpoise, *phocæna communis*, mucmapa; thunny, *thynnus vulgaris*, ṫumnín; eagle, *aquila chrysaetos?* ṛıolaṛ; ganet, *sula bassana*, ... ; soland goose, *sula bassana?* . . . . . ; puffin, *alea torda*, cṛuṛán; barnacle, *anser brenta*, caḋan; wild goose, *anser ferus*, ġeaḋ ṛıaḋáin; swan, *cygnus ferus*, ealа; cock of the wood, *tetrao urogallus?* coıleaċ-coílle; woodcock, *scolopax rusticola*, coıleaċ ṛeaḋa; chough, *fregilus graculus*, cuḋóġ; rook, *corvus frugilegus*, cnáiṁṛıaċ; cormorant, *pelecanus carbo*, bṛoiġeal. The bird which never flies but over the sea is locally called maṛtın, and is probably the guillemot, *uria troile*. Ambergris will be found noticed in a future page.

[z] *Fish.*—See the last parliamentary Report on the Fisheries of Ireland; an important document, which enters minutely into most of the particulars relating to this great

cods, lings, hawkfish, coalefish, turbets, plaises, hadogs, whitings, gurnards, macrells, herrings, pilchards, &c.; and no less liberall of shell fish, as oysters, scollops, cokles, muscles, razures, together with lobsters, crabs, shromps, &c.

It now and then casts ashore great whales[a], gramps, porcupisses, thunies. Both sea and land have their severall kinds of birds. Here is a kind of black eagle[b], which kills the deere by grappling him with his claw, and forcing him to run headlong into precipices.

Here the ganet soares high into the sky to espy his prey in the sea under him, at which he casts himself headlong into the sea, and swallows up whole herrings in a morsell. This bird flys through the ship's sailes, piercing them with his beak.

Here is the bird engendered by the sea out of timber long lying in sea. Some call them clakes[c] and soland-geese, some puffins, others

but neglected source of national wealth.

[a] *Whales.*—an interesting extract from a communication made by Lieutenant Boroughs, commander of the coast guard in the West of Ireland, taken from the valuable Fishery Report alluded to in the last note, will be found in the Additional Notes, p. 183.

[b] *Black eagle.*—"The black eagle fixes his talons between the deer's horns, and beats its wings constantly about its eyes, which puts the deer to run continually, till it falls into a ditch, or over a precipice, where it dies, and so becomes a prey to this cunning hunter. There are at the same time several other eagles of this kind, which flye on both sides of the deer, which frights it extremely, and contributes much to its more sudden destruction."—*Martin's Western Islands. Isle of Lingay.* p. 72.

[c] *Clakes.*—"Clack geese" (*Phillips*), barnacles, or soland geese. Irish, Cadan Ḟiṗṗínna, the local name. "There is also the cleck goose: the shells in which this fowl is said to be produced are found in several isles sticking to trees by the bill: of this kind I have seen many, the fowl was covered by a shell, and the head stuck to the tree by the bill, but never saw any of them with life in them upon the tree, but the natives told me that they had observ'd 'em to move with the heat of the sun."—*Martin. Isle of Orkney.* p. 357. See also on this point of natural history, Cambrensis in Top. Hiberniæ, "sunt et aves hic multæ, quæ *bernacæ*," &c. Also Stanihurst's Description of Ireland in Holinshed, vol. vi. p. 18. Ed. *et supra*: and his

others bernacles, because they resemble them. We call them *girrinn*. I omit other ordinary fowl and birds, as bernacles, wild geese, swans, cocks of the wood, and woodcocks, choughs, rooks, Cornish choughs with red legs and bills, &c.

Here is fowle that custom allowed to eat on fasting days[d], as cormorant feeding only on fish; as alsoe birds found in the high cliffts and rocks of Aran, which never fly but over the sea, which, with all other numerous sea birds, yield a great store of feathers.

Besides all these, the mountains here have store of Iron mines[e], the boggs give turf sufficiently for fuell, and along with the turf, great trees of oak and firr many times are digged, which lay for ages under ground.

treatise, "De Rebus in Hibernia gestis," Antwerp, 1584, Appendix, p. 230. After perusing, if possible, those profound discussions, adding, moreover, Gerard; Gratianus Lucius, p. 342; Ware's Ant. c. xiv., and Harris's Ed. c. xxxiv., the reader may, perhaps, be inclined to exclaim, with the learned Stanihurst, "thus farre of barnacles."

[d] *Fasting days.*—See Ledwich's "Antiquities," p. 369, for characteristic observations on this subject, as connected with barnacles, quoted by the learned doctor from another learned doctor, Rutty, "the honest Quaker," as the "antiquary" so complacently called the "naturalist." But such observations were usual during the memorable eighteenth century, among a certain class of writers; one of whom, Sir Richard Cox, thus triumphs, in another strain. "Their," *i.e.* the Irish, "youth and gentry (are) destroyed in the rebellion or gone to France. Those that are left are destitude of horses, arms, and money, capacity, and courage. Five in six of the Irish are poor, insignificant slaves, fit for nothing but to hew wood and draw water."—*Extract from his Orig. Letter, 24th Oct.* 1705; for which see Thorpe's curious catalogue of the Southwell Papers, Lond. 1834, p. 94.

[e] *Iron mines.*—These mines are rich, but have never been adequately worked, for want of capital. The same observation may be extended to the valuable marble quarries in this district. Our author, in his above general description, not having noticed any of the substances, except iron ore, of which the mountains of Iar-Connaught are composed; the reader will find noticed in the Additional Notes, p. 185, the Report of the late eminent geologist, Sir Charles Giesecke, made in A.D. 1825, to the Royal Dublin Society, on the geological structure of this region. See also, on this neglected subject, Mr. Nimmo's Report, before referred to, p. 5 (note [i]).

ground. Here are rivers which breed pearles, and the sea shoars have ambergreese often cast into them.

Lastly, here are several miraculous wells and holy places[f], dedicated in memory of saints; among which I find, in severall places, the memory of the seven daughters; some call them by tradition the daughters of a Brittish King, others of a King of Leinster.

Here are alsoe, besides parish churches[g] dispersed every where in

[f] *Holy places.*—Many of these will be found noticed in the sequel.

[g] *Churches—chappells.*—Doctor Lombard, in his treatise, "De regno Hiberniæ," thus describes those ecclesiastical ruins. "In primis igitur, præter ruinas manifestas tot monasteriorum et templorum, in quibus aliquando in spiritu et veritate adorabatur Deus; Quæ longe latèque patet hæc regio, in montibus et vallibus, in sylvis et solitudinibus, in insulis et lacubus, cernere est adhuc vestigia et monumenta sacellorum et cellarum, specuum et aliorum locorum, ubi olim sancti consueverant commorari, orare, contemplari, concentus facere, pœnitentias agere."—*Cap.* xx. p. 275. The multitude of religious edifices spread over Ireland, as their ruins testify, would be sufficient to induce one to conclude, that the population of this island was greater, during its early ages of Christianity, than is now generally supposed. See Gratianus Lucius, p. 138, "Nec Scio," &c. Sir William Petty's computation or opinion that its population, at the arrival of the English in the twelfth century, was only 300,000 (see his Political Arithmetic, p. 317), has been acquiesced in since his time; but that opinion now appears to have been hastily formed from imperfect data, and cannot be relied upon. From our author we learn, that in the secluded district of West Connaught alone, parish churches and chapels were dispersed "every where," "even in waste islands," that is, in islands waste in his time; and it has been pertinently asked, what should men have built these edifices for, if there had not been people to fill them? It has been calculated from Archdall, that in the sixteenth century there were 742 religious houses in Ireland: but it is well known that among the other errors of that writer —and it would require a book nearly as large as his own to correct those errors— he was much under the real number of those religious foundations. Besides these, there were the cathedrals, parish churches, and chapels mentioned by Lombard. See also Colgan and De Burgo. Although the primitive Irish churches were not so large as those of succeeding times, yet they were sufficiently ample and numerous to indicate a far greater population than that estimated by Sir William Petty as existing in the twelfth century. Many other

in the country, as alsoe in wast islands, diverse litle chappells of lime and stone ; the remaining monuments of the multitude of saints antiently in Ireland in St. Patrick's days and long after, whereof Jocelinus (*Cap.* 174, *Vitæ S. Patricii*): "Nulla eremus, nullus pene terræ angulus, aut locus in insula tam remotus, qui perfectis monachis aut monialibus non repleretur, ita ut Hibernia speciali nomine, *Insula Sanctorum*, ubique terrarum nominaretur."

The[h] greatest number of cattle in this countrey is of cows[i], the soil being for the most part good only for pasture and grasing, and very fertile of all kinde of herbs. The chiefest product therefore, and greatest commodity is beefe, butter, tallow, hides, and of late cheese out of the Isles of Aran ; yet it yields as much corn, of wheat, barly, oats, and ry, as is enough to sustaine the inhabitants[j], and furnishes the market besides.

The

facts might be adduced to the same effect, but here they would be quite irrelevant. The subject is merely noticed with a hope that some of our learned associates may be induced to investigate it fully.

[h] *The.*—This paragraph seems out of place here. It would be more in order immediately before the three paragraphs which precede it.

[i] *Cows.*—Cows and small sized ponies form the staple stock of Conamara, but sheep are now become numerous. To this day, cows and sheep compose the best part of the marriage portion of most females here. O'Halloran, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 146, calls this portion "callp an spre, or the marriage cattle." On 15th November, 1648, Silye O'Flaherty, alias Burke, wife of Colonel Moragh na doe (na d-tuagh) O'Flaherty bequeathed by her last will as follows: "to my daughter Margaret, forty cows of English and Irish breed, and four skore sheep ; to my second daughter, Onora, twentie cows and forty sheep ; to my third daughter, Bridget, twentie cows and forty sheep ; and to my fourth daughter, Mary, twenty cows and forty sheep."—*Orig. in the Registry of Tuam.* The "Conamara ponies" are much in request; they were a useful and hardy breed, admirably adapted to the mountain districts ; but it is said that they are now deteriorated, in consequence of the introduction of English sires, by the late Richard Martin.

[j] *Enough to sustaine the inhabitants.*—From this account it appears, that the people of Iar-Connaught were much bet-

The inhabitants are so observant of law, that now for above thirty years of peace, there was not one body executed out of the whole territories for any transgression ; and scarce any brought to the bar for misdemeanour[k]. They dwell for the most part next the borders

ter off towards the close of the seventeenth century, than they were at the beginning of it; for our author's friend, Gratianus Lucius, in *Vita Kirovani*, relates that about A.D. 1620, "Quamvis illæ regiones annonæ difficultate semper elaboraverint, et raris humilibusque tuguriolis se invicem longo intervallo dissitis habitarentur et saxetis glabræ; uliginibus sic humectatæ fuerint, vt humus aratro findi non potuerit, licèt tumulos aliquot solidiores ad parum avenæ, vel hordei ferendum, incolæ sarculo subinde sciderint; quæ agricultura ne sufficientem quidem panis (quem pro maiori anni parte non viderunt) copiam ipsis suppeditabat."—p. 17. From the productions above enumerated, as articles of food, potatoes do not appear to have been known here in the time of our author.

[k] *Misdemeanour.*—This was not the character of the "inhabitants" of West Connaught in more ancient times, when the very names of the O'Flaherties, the Clan Donoughs, and the gigantic Joyces, used to strike such terror into the hearts of the good people of Galway, that they had inscribed over the western gate of that town, "From the ferocious O'Flaherties, good Lord deliver us." It is curious to observe how naturally the old Galweygians, who were mostly of English origin, afterwards coalesced with the Joyces, who were of Welsh descent, and even admitted them to all the priviliges of citizens; but the "mere Irish" the O'Flaherties, &c. they always treated as aliens and enemies. Thus in A. D. 1484, they represented the latter to Pope Innocent VIII. as "mountainous and wild people" (montani et sylvestres homines), by whom "they were sometimes robbed and killed" (nonnunquam bonis spoliabantur et interficiebantur). See that Pope's Bull, A. D. 1484, in Dutton's Statistical Survey of the County of Galway, Appendix, 26. In the 17th century, these mere Irish were at length subdued, and their forfeited inheritances, 560,000 acres, were granted, for the most part, to the "English" merchants of Galway, the Brownes, Blakes, Darcys, Martins, Lynches, Frenches, &c., by whose descendants these inheritances are held to this day. But the descendants of the old inheritors were reduced to a state of poverty, in which most of them still continue. Our author, however, bears testimony, that in his time they were "observant of law," and the observation may be extended even to the present time, although the county gaol is some fifty miles distant from the extremities of the district. It is a well known fact, that a late respectable and popular

borders of the countrey where commonly is the best land; and in Summer time they drive their cattle to the mountaines[l], where such as looke to the cattle live in small cabbins for that season.

Thus far of the countrey in generall; whence I will descend to particulars, and first of all describe the borders.

Lough Measg[m] lake, besides the arms stretched out of it, is six miles long from Partry[n] in the county of Mayo and barony of Keara, to Balyndeonagh in the west, and four miles broad from Partry mountain in Keara, to Lough Measg Castle[o] in the barony of Kilmayn;

magistrate of Iar-Connaught, when *obliged* to commit offenders to prison, usually accompanied his *mittimus* with a hint to give the "poor fellows" an opportunity of escaping by the way; so that in his time it might be truly said, "scarcely any one was brought to the bar for misdemeanor."

[l] *Cattle to the mountaines.*—See note at p. 42, Statute of Kilkenny, Volume of Tracts published by the Archæological Society, Dublin, A. D. 1843.

[m] *Lough Measg.*—Now always called Lough Mask. It is popularly said to have been so named, because its waters flow into, *meascadh*, mix or mingle, with those of the neighbouring lakes, Carra and Corrib. Our author has not given the derivation of the name of Lough Measg. He does not appear to have indulged to any great extent in tracing the derivation of these names, which, considering the puerility and error displayed by Irish antiquaries in that way since his time, is to be regretted, from his profound knowledge of our history, language, and antiquities. This fine lake lies almost wholly in the ancient territory of Partry, now comprehended within the barony of Kilmain, Co. Mayo; but two arms from it stretch into the barony of Ross, Co. Galway. It is noticed at an early period of Irish history. See the Annals of the Four Masters, A. M. 2533, for its origin, which is above alluded to by the phrase "broken up;" or, as better expressed elsewhere by our author, "Loch Measg e terræ visceribus eructavit."—*Ogyg.* p. 167.

[n] *Partry.*—Partraighe, latinized Partrigia. Mac Firbis, in his book of Hy-Fiachrach, states that there were several districts of this name. See our author's Ogyg. pp. 174–5, for these, and their ancient possessors. Also, Harris's Ware, ii. p. 53. The Partry above alluded to was Partry of Carra, which Mac Firbis has described in the book already referred to.

[o] *Lough Measg Castle.*—This castle, situate on the townland of Ballyloughmask, on the eastern margin of the lake, was one of those fortresses built by the "English

mayn; having on the north a piece of the half barony of Ross and Partry mountain; on the east Partry, by which the lake hath conveyance to Lough Keara lake; on the south, Kilmayn barony (as being part of the county of Mayo—*in margine*), where I omit Hag-Castle[p], an impregnable castle on the lake, Lough Measg Castle, Cong Abbey, dedicated to St. Fechin, and the field of Moytury, where the Danann nation, from the north of Great Brittain, invading Ireland, in a memorable battle overthrew the Belgians[q], who then swayed Ireland, and slew their king Achay, last Belgian king of Ireland; 325 years after the general floud this lake is said to have broke up.

The salmon hath no access thereunto, because under ground only[r] it hath recourse to Lough Orbsen; but it breeds eels and several

barons" about A. D. 1238. It was burned in A. D. 1413 by O'Conor; and here Mac Feorais Birmingham was imprisoned in A. D. 1416, by Edmund Burke.—*Four Masters.* In 1584, this castle was confirmed to Sir Richard Bourke, Mac William Eighter. See Appendix I. It is now in ruins.

[p] *Hag-Castle.*—In Irish, Caislen na Caillighe. This castle, built before the English entered Connaught, on a small island towards the eastern border of Lough Mask, was for a long time after deemed "impregnable." See the note at the word ᴐiŋɡnɑ, p. 135, of Mr. Petrie's valuable Essay on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, Trans. Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

[q] *Belgians.*—See our author's Ogygia, p. 174; also Mac Firbis's History of the Firbolgs, for an interesting account of these ancient colonists of Ireland; their several defeats at southern Moytury, above alluded to, and at Traigh Eothuile and northern Moytury, in the present county of Sligo. This curious treatise of Mac Firbis, which yet remains in MS., has been overlooked by modern essayists on Irish history, or perhaps it was altogether unknown to them. Its value, however, was duly appreciated by the venerable Charles O'Conor, whose curious extracts from it, concerning the inhabitants of Ireland, about the commencement of the Christian era, may be seen in Vallancey's Collectanea.

[r] *Under ground only.*—Lough Mask has no visible outlet for its waters. It communicates with Lough Corrib by subterraneous channels, which appear in several large caverns near Cong. It has been observed, that but for the barrier of granite which extends from Lough Mask to Lough Corrib, the

rall kinds of good trouts, specially that which they call the lough trout, which hath very fair red and azure spots; it is as big as any salmon, and far more dainty. There are alsoe medicinall leeches[s] on the south side of the lake. Here is one rarity more, which we may terme the Irish crocodil[t], whereof one as yet living, about ten years ago, had sad experience. The man was passing the shore just by the waterside, and spyed far off the head of a beast swimming, which he tooke to have been an otter, and tooke no more notice of it; but the beast it seems there lifted up his head, to discern whereabouts the man was; then diving, swom under water till he struck ground; whereupon he runned out of the water suddenly, and tooke the man by the elbow, whereby the man stooped down, and the beast fastened his

waters of both lakes had long since, like kindred drops, been mingled into one. If these two lakes were connected by means of a canal, it would tend considerably to the improvement of the west of Ireland. "To open a communication between Killala and Galway, by means of the Moy, Lough Mask, and Lough Corrib, was one of the practicable projects of those who were employed to survey the navigable rivers of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and, if carried into effect would have proved a most important addition to the internal navigation of this country."—*Hist. Galway*, p. 4.

[s] *Medicinall leeches.*—Ir. *Dallog.* The leeches found here are stated to be of a good kind, but whether they are used or approved of by medical men, for topical bleeding, I have not ascertained. The country people in the neighbourhood use them with good effect.

[t] *Crocodil.*—This was rather a formidable class of animals, wherewith to rank a beast "of the pitch of an ordinary greyhound." But the story seems to have been introduced by our author, to enliven his subject, as painters introduce a tree or a ruin to give variety or effect to a barren landscape. That animals, such as that above described, or somewhat similar, inhabit the lakes of Ireland, is believed by the people in their vicinity. All have heard of them, and believe in their existence, but none can be found who have ever seen them. In these western parts, this animal is generally called Each Uisge, which means a water horse, and he is described as having "a black shining skin," and a switch tail "without hair." The story related by our author is yet told in the neighbourhood of Lough Mask.

his teeth in his pate, and dragged him into the water; where the man tooke hold on a stone by chance in his way, and calling to minde he had a knife in his pocket, tooke it out and gave a thrust of it to the beast, which thereupon got away from him into the lake. The water about him was all bloody, whether from the beast's bloud, or his own, or from both, he knows not. It was of the pitch of an ordinary greyhound, of a black slimy skin, without hair, as he immagined. Old men acquainted with the lake do tell there is such a beast in it, and that a stout fellow with a wolf dog along with him met the like there once; which after a long strugling went away in spite of the man and dog, and was a long time after found rotten in a rocky cave of the lake, as the water decreased. The like, they say, is seen in other lakes of Ireland; they call it *Dovarchu*, i. e. a water dog, or *Anchu*, which is the same.

Lough Orbsen[u], so called from Orbsen Mac Allod, one of the Dannann

[u] *Lough Orbsen.*—Lough Oirb, or, as now always corruptly called Lough Corrib. For the derivation of the name from the merchant Orbsen, commonly called Manannan, and surnamed *Mac Lir*, i. e. the son of the sea, see our author's Ogygia, p. 180. This Manannan was one of those Carthaginian merchants who are said to have visited this part of the world at an early period, and he is stated to have made the Isle of Man his principal residence and deposit. Our learned countryman, Cormac Mac Cuilenain (whom Caradoc of Lhancarvan, at A. D. 905, Evans's Ed. Lond. 1774, p. 44, calls, "Carmot, king and bishop of Ireland"), notices Manannan, in his Glossary, as follows: "Mananoan mac lir .i. Cenoaiḃe ampa boi i n-inis Manann. ba he luamaire ir deċ boi i n-iarthar domain. ro ḟhindaid ċrua neṁġnaiċe in oiread nobeiṫ in cromenn aer in doinend aear in tan nos cloeclobad ceċ tar de ar re, inde Scotici Britonesque eum Deum vocaverunt maris, eumque filium maris esse dixerunt .i. Mac lir de nomine Mananoam insula Manandan dicta est." Thus translated: "Manannan Mac Lir, a famous merchant who dwelt in the Isle of Man. He was the greatest navigator of this western part of the world, and used to presage good or bad weather from his observations of the heavens, and from the changes of the moon, wherefore the Scots, i. e. the Irish, and the Britons, gave him the title of 'God of the sea.' They also called him Mac Lir, that is, *the son of the*

Dannann nation, a very spacious and large lake, hath its source at Bonbanann, in the halfe barony of Rosse, and thence extends eight miles eastward to the river of Cong, having the half barony of Rosse partly on each side, partly dividing Rosse from Moycullin barony, and partly having Ross on the north side ; it extends southward twelve miles in length, till it discharges itself into the river of Galway, having the baronys of Kilmayn and Clare on the east, and the barony of Moycullin on the west ; somewhere four miles in breadth, and somewhere less than a quarter of a mile[v].

It is said to have as many islands as are days in the year[w], all of them belonging to the west[x], as far as where a boat can pass between

sea ; and from him the Isle of Man had its name."

William Sacheverell, Esq., "late governour of Man," in his "Short Survey" of that isle, 8vo. London, 1702, p. 20, states, that the "the *Mank's Nation* believe Mannan-Mac-Lir, the father, founder, and legislator of their country, and place him about the beginning of the *fifth century !*"

[v] *Mile.*—Our author here, as in the whole of this treatise, uses the great Connaught miles, one of which contained, at least, two modern British miles. This long measure was probably adopted in this province from the Spaniards, between whom and the western part of Ireland, there formerly subsisted much commercial intercourse.

[w] *Days in the year.*—It is curious to observe that our author, though so exact in every other respect, has, in the present instance, adopted this popular belief. Mons. Latocnaye, the lively French traveller before referred to, passing through this district, observed: "The prospect of Lough-Corrib is very fine; it is covered with islands, the majority of which are cultivated. If you ask the number of these islands you will be told three hundred and sixty-five, one for every day in the year. I saw three lakes in Ireland, where there was the same number, or rather to avoid the trouble of counting them, the peasants mention this number in preference to any other."—Vol. ii. p. 25. In like manner they tell that there are three hundred and sixty-five islands in Clew Bay (anciently Cuan Modh), in the Co. Mayo.

[x] *West.*—It is probable, that when the O'Flaherties were obliged to emigrate from their ancient territory of Magh Seola (the present barony of Clare) to Iar-Connaught, as will appear in the sequel, they claimed or retained the islands of Lough Corrib. Some of those islands, however, now belong to the barony of Clare.

tween them, and the east side. Of these, Insequin[y] and Insimictrir contain a quarter of land each ; some half a quarter, some a cartron, some an acre, and most of them but few acres. On that island of Insequin St. Brendan (*ejus Vit.* 16 *May*, *cap.* 59) built a chappell and worked divers miracles[z]. In the same island St. Meldan[a], whose festivall day is on the 7th of February, was abbot of a fameous abby about the year 580. He was spiritual father to [the] great St. Furse[b] of Perone in France ; who carried the relicques of this saint along with him, and inshrined them at Perone.

The isles of Lough Orbsen were pillaged, Anno 927, by the Danes[c] of Limerick.

Echinis,

[y] *Insequin.*—Now called Inis ui chuinn. This is one of the most remarkable of the Lough Corrib islands. It was anciently so celebrated that the entire lake was sometimes called Inre ui Chuinn from it.

[z] *Miracles.*—See Colgan, in vita S. Moeni. That saint accompanied St. Brendan in his seven years' voyage, and afterwards remained with him in this island of Inis mac Hy Chuinn, where one of the miracles alluded to was performed. "Ubi meritis utriusque, legitur quidam istarum partium princeps (probably one of the "ferocious" O'Flaherties) viris Dei exitium minitans, miraculo perculsus, ab intentato flagitio destitisse, et ad pacem et pœnitentiam reductus."—*Acta, SS.* p. 413.

[a] *St. Meldan.*—This saint was descended from Con Cedchathach (i. e. Con centum præliorum, monarch of Ireland in the second century), whose descendants were called Hui Cuinn ; and, from the saint and his kinsmen, the island of Inis ui Chuinn is said to have taken its name, Inis mac Hua Cuinn, i. e. the island of the descendants of Con. See Colgan, in Vita S. Meldani, p. 269. His festival, as above, was, for many ages, celebrated in this island.

[b] *St. Furse.*—The patron saint of the O'Flaherties. See his life in Colgan, *ut supra*, p. 75. St. Meldan was his spiritual father and director. "S. Meldanus filius Hua Cuind de Loch-Oirbsean in Conacia fuit sinedrus seu Pater spiritualis S. Fursœi."—*Id.* p. 90, n. 19. See his life in Ven. Bede's Eccl. History, b. iii. ; given also in Colgan, p. 87.

[c] *By the Danes.*—Thus related by the Four Masters, at A. D. 927 (common era, A. D. 929). Gabail for loc Oirbsen do Gallaib Luimnig, agus inri an loca do orgain doib. "The Danes of Limerick took possession of Lough Orbsen, and pillaged its islands." From this period the history of the lake and its islands is brief.

Echinis[d], i. e. Horse Island, now Inis Gearain, or Garon Island, the same in sense as Horse Island, lyes very near Enagh-Coelain continent, but nearer Ard, part of Aghnenure[e]. In this island St. Enna of Arann visited St. Coelan, priest on Lough Orbsen. This St. Coelan is worshipped[f] the 25th of April, (*Vita S. Endei*, 21 *Mar. cap.*

A. D. 1061, the Muintir Murcha (i. e. the O'Flaherties of Magh Seola, or the country of Hy Briuin Seola, now the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway), took possession of Lough Orbsen, and expelled or deposed Aodh (Hugh) O'Conor.—*Id.* During the violent contentions which took place between the O'Conors of Connaught for the sovereignty of the province after the death of Cathal Crovdearg, in A. D. 1224, Hugh, the son of Cathal, and his English allies, in A. D. 1225, marched with an army towards Lough Orbsen, and compelled Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of the lake and its islands, to deliver up to him the islands of Inis-creawa and Oilen na Circe, with all the vessels on the lake.—*Id.* In A. D. 1256, Walter de Burgo, lord of Connaught, and first Earl of Ulster, marched against Roderick O'Flaherty, plundered the territories of Gnomore and Gnobeg, west of Lough Orbsen, and took possession of the lake, its islands and castles. These he fortified, and by that means considerably increased the power of the English in Connaught.

Echinis.—Now Inisgerraun, near the castle of Aghnenure. For this castle see the note next following. Echinis, and the other islands above mentioned, lie towards the western margin of the lake. Inisgearrann and Ard-island are still known by the same names. Enagh Coelain is now called Annagh Keelaun. For the visit of St. Enna to Echinis, see Colgan, Acta SS. p. 709, n. 26.

[e] *Aghnenure.*—A celebrated castle on the west side of Lough Orbsen, originally built by the De Burgo's, but considerably enlarged and fortified in the sixteenth century by Morogh na d-tuagh O'Flaherty, as will appear in the sequel. The learned De Burgo, in his Hib. Dominicana, p. 309, has fallen into some mistakes respecting this castle, which it may be necessary to allude to in another place.

[f] *Worshipped.*—i. e. his memory celebrated, as our author further on expresses it, when speaking of St. Coelain, in the account of Balinahinch barony, viz., that his memory was *celebrated*, that is, respected, honoured, or treated with reverence, which was the ancient sense of the term "worship," as still used in the Office of Matrimony of the Church of England, and by our author. So Ussher, passim, viz. of St. Mocteus, "ejusque ad hunc usque diem *celebratur memoria.*"—*Primord.* 855. "S. Patricii Hiberniæ Apostoli *honoratur memoria.*"—*Id.*, 897. "Duo Finiani quo-

cap. 2: 5:). Of him likely Enagh-Coelan, nigh Aghnenure, is named Inis-flanann[g], an island which retains the memory of St. Flanann, patron of Balynduin parish.

Inis an Ghoill[h], so called of a certain holy person who there lived of old, known only[i] by the name of An Gall Craibhtheach, i. e. the devout forreigner: for Gall (i. e. of the Gallick nation)[j], they call every foreigner. So Inis an Ghoill, or the foreigner's island, between Ross and Moycullin barony on Lough Orbsen, containes half a quarter of pleasant land belonging to Cong Abbey, and hath a fine chappell therein which is not for the buriall of any body. On this island dyed Anno 1128, Murgess O'Nioc, archbishop of Tuam.

Inis an Ghoill hath two chappells[k], the one dedicated to St. Patrick, the other to the saint of whom the island is named, which admits not the buriall of any body, but in the first it is usuall to bury.

Kirke Isle[l], or the Hen's Island, lyes in that part of Lough Orbsen

rum unius die Februarii, XXIII°. alterius die Septembris X°. *celebratur memoria.*"—*Id.* 954, et *Index Chron.*, 1086.

[g] *Inis-flanann.*—Now Inisflanan or Inishlannaun. It belongs to the neighbouring townland of Gortnashingan. See the account of St. Flannan, in the parish of Ballindun.

[h] *Inis an Ghoill.*—Or Inchagoill. This island is situated about midway between the towns of Oughterard and Cong, and belongs to Cong parish. It is celebrated for its ancient ecclesiastical remains, for which see the Additional Notes.

[i] *Known only.*—i. e. The only name he was known by.

[j] *The Gallick nation.*—The ancient Irish called every foreigner Gall, viz., an alien or stranger. See Ware, De Hib. cap. vii. and Harris's Edit. ii. p. 59.

[k] *Two chappells.*—For these and other particulars relating to this remarkable island, see the Additional Notes.

[l] *Kirke Isle.*—Some South Presbyterians visited this small island on account of its name, and were disappointed at not finding a kirk in it. It lies in the N. W. part of Lough Corrib, in that arm which receives the river of Belanabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong. This island was anciently celebrated for its castle, which, according to tradition, was built by the O'Conor, king of Connaught. See ante, p. 22, note (c).

Orbsen which is within Ross half barony ; and had a castell till broken in Cromwell's time. Iniscreawa[m], or Wild-garlick Isle, is near Cargin in the barony of Clare, a small island, where the walls and high ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Insicreawa, a memorable antient magician, as they say, had his denomination. Anno 1225, the Lord Justice of Ireland coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused Odo[n] O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, to deliver[o] that island, Kirke Island, and all the boats of Lough Orbsen, into the hands of Odo O'Connor, king of Connaught (Cathald Redfist's son), for assurance of his fidelity. Anno 1233, Fedlim, king of Connaught, brother to the former, demolished the castles of Kirke Island, Galway[p], Hag Island, and Donoman[q].

Anno

[m] *Iniscreawa.*—In Irish, Inip Cpeaṁa, (cpeaṁ, wild garlic). It lies in Lough Corrib, opposite the castle of Cargins, and belongs to the barony of Clare. See note (c). In it are the remains of an ancient circular Cyclopean wall. See Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-many.

[n] *Odo.*—In Irish, *Aodh*, now Anglicised "Hugh."

[o] *Deliver.*—See ante, p. 22, note (c).

[p] *Galway.*—In Irish, Caiplen na Gaillim. This castle was built by O'Flaherty in A. D. 1124. See the Annals of the Four Masters at that year, where Dr. O'Conor translates "la conaċtaiḃ," the Connacians, by "a Conachtense, i. e. Tordelvacho O'Conor." But in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 389, he renders it correctly. The erection of these and other castles (which may yet be alluded to), before the arrival of the English, shews with what caution the 22nd chapter of Ware's Antiquities should be read, and the assertions of other writers received on this point. They lay much stress on the *Castrum mirificum*, stated to have been built in Tuam by king Roderic, A. D. 1161. But we here see that castles were not, at that time, either so new or so uncommon as Ware has ventured to assert. It would, therefore, seem more reasonable to conclude, that the castle of Tuam was called *mirificum*, *wonderful*, from its strength, than for the reasons which he alleged; seeing that it was strongly built for defence of the sacred edifices there, which we know, from the Annals of Inisfallen, were stormed and despoiled some time before, by the Dalgais of Munster.

[q] *Donoman.*—Irish, Dún Iomġuin, the

Anno 1651, among the many strange and rare vicissitudes of our own present age, the Marquis of Clanrickard[r], Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earl of Castlehaven, and Earl of Clancarty, driven out of the rest of Ireland, were entertained, as they landed on the west shore of this lake, for a night's lodging, under the mean roof of Murtagh Boy Branhagh, an honest farmer's house, the same year wherein the most potent Monarch[s] of Great Brittain, our present sovereign, bowed his imperial triple crown under the boughs of an oak tree, where his life depended on the shade of the tree leaves.

This lake breeds salmons, eels, and severall sorts of trouts, especially the delicate lough trout, of which kind there were two by chance catched, which had fair golden spots. It distributes the salmons among

Dun or fortress of Iomghuin, the pagan name of a man. Part of the Dun is still remaining. The castle is now called Dunamon, and is situate on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Galway and Roscommon. According to tradition, this was anciently the residence of the chief of the old Irish sept of O'Finaghty, whose territory lay to the west of the river; but they were dispossessed by the Burkes, soon after the arrival of the English. For a curious account of the O'Finaghties, see Mac Firbis's great Book of Genealogies, of which a valuable transcript is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. See also Hy-Fiachrach, p. 108.

[r] *Clanrickard.*—This incident is not mentioned in the "Memoirs of the Marquiss of Clanricarde," fo. London, 1757; but it probably occurred about the beginning of October, A. D. 1651, for his Lordship dates a letter from the castle of Aghnenure, on the 8th of that month. See Addenda to the Memoirs, p. 48.

[s] *Most potent Monarch.*—Charles II. Our author, here, and in other parts of his writings, seems to have been an ardent admirer of royalty, in the person of this perfidious and ungrateful Monarch; from whom, to the last, the simple man vainly expected a restitution of his hereditary possessions in Iar-Connaught. See his dedicatory epistle to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., prefixed to the Ogygia, for such expressions as the following: "sed me a cœptis," the intended dedication of that work to Charles, "deterruit summa in regem meum observantia, detinuit pudor, metusque. Oculorum aciem perstrinxit summæ majestatis comtemplatio. Intercessore mihi opus esse judicavi," &c. But these abject expressions were of no

among divers surrounding rivers, which mutually contribute their fish and water to it; and every salmon, if not hindered, will be sure to go to that river where first it was ingendred, and after spawning there, returns in due season to the sea. Here, some old seales[t] come along from the sea in pursuit of the salmons. Here is another kind of fish which hath recourse to the sea as the salmon, yearly to and fro, they are called chops, and in Irish, *trascain*, very like herrings, only that herrings come not on fresh water.

The river of Galway, whose channell is the conveyance of Lough Orbsen for four miles into the sea, slides with some meander windings in a slow and deep stream, till it comes near the town of Galway. But as it passes by the townes side it falls into the sea with a loud noise, in a shallow vehement stream of fair christalline water[u]. The right name of the river is Galliv, from the oblique whereof Gaillve,

avail; our author, notwithstanding all his loyalty, died a plundered and disappointed man.

[t] *Seales.*—The coasts of Iar-Connaught and its islands abound with seals. The curious account given of these animals by Martin in his description of the western islands of Scotland, p. 62, *et seq.*, would, in most respects, answer for our western islands and coast; the only difference, perhaps, being, that with us seals are seldom slaughtered or used as food. See the affecting story of the domesticated seal, told by the ingenious author of "Wild Sports of the West." Many traditions, connecting these harmless animals with the marvellous, are related along our western shores. Among these there is one of a curious nature, viz., that at some distant period of time, several of the Clan Coneelys (Mac Conġaile), an old family of Iar-Connaught, were, by "Art magick," metamorphosed into seals! In some places the story has its believers, who would no more kill a seal, or eat of a slaughtered one, than they would of a human Coneely. It is related as a fact, that this ridiculous story has caused several of the clan to change their name to Conolly.

[u] *Christalline water.*—The redundant waters of Lough Corrib, which flow unprofitably through the populous town of Galway, have been estimated as equal to 10,000 horse power in machinery. It is asserted, that with a moderate and judicious outlay of capital, that great natural supply might be made highly profitable to the undertaker, and beneficial to the public.

Gaillve, is formed Gallway[v] and Galvia, whereby the town is now denoted. The occasion of the name a very antient Irish distick expresses thus, translated:

"Ludit aquis mersam deluserat amnis
Bressalii prolis, funere nomen habet[w].

The name of Jordan[x] Island on this river, gave occasion to the Anabaptists of the town, in Cromwell's days, to goe thither and dip themselves by the island's side, as alluding to the river of Jordan.

There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen-na-mbra-har or the Fryar's Isle, but antiently Olen-na g-clereagh, i. e. the Clergy's Isle; for the Irish Anals mention that, anno 1178, from midnight to noon Galway river became dry[y] from Clergy

[v] *Gallway.*—This town was formerly so celebrated in foreign parts, that an English author, Heylin, writes of it,—"*Galloway*, a noted emporie, and lately of so great fame with foreign merchants, that an outlandish merchant meeting with an Irishman, demanded in what part of *Galloway* Ireland stood; as if *Galloway* had been the name of the island, and Ireland only the name of some town."

[w] *Nomen habet.*—The "antient Irish distick" is given in the "Dinn Seanchus," as follows:

Gailleamh ingean Bhreasail buain
Rus fuchraic 'sa linn lán-uair,
Ann sa báidheadh in geg geal:
Uaithe ainmnighear Gailleamh.

Thus in English:

Gailleamh, daughter of lasting (prosperous) Breasal,
Bathed in the full cool stream,
Where the bright branch was drowned:
From her the (river) *Gailleamh* is named.

The original proceeds to state that the monument of this lady, *Gailleamh*, was to be seen on the brink of the river, where a large rock near its western bank is still pointed out as the site. Here it is intended, by some of the spirited inhabitants of the town, to restore that remarkable monument, by erecting a column on the spot, with the above inscription; in order to distinguish the place from which so large a portion of that part of Ireland has been named.

[x] *Jordan.*—The fanatics of the time found their way even to this "distant angle" of the dominions of the commonwealth, after its reduction by Cromwell's forces. But they soon began to persecute one another; of which see some curious instances in the Additional Notes.

Clergy Isle to the sea ; and much fish and goods long afore drowned therein, found by the people of the town. It became dry the second time, anno 1190, wherein was found the head of a spear[z], one cubit long (*Ware, Ant. Hib., c.* 12, *pag.* 65). It became suddenly dry in our own memory twice, first on Tuesday the 7th of September, anno 1647 ; the second time there was mighty great frost from the 28th of November, 1683, to the 3rd of February, whereby the river was all congealed, only the rapid streame from the wood-key of the town to the sea. This stream suddenly stoped on Wednesday, the 23rd of January, from the night before to the night after ; so as the channell was all along dry during that time, and though the frost continued as much after as before, yet the stream runned the day after and filled its channell, so continuing as usually before ; soe alsoe it did after the 7th day of September the first time[a].

This river hath the same fish with the lake whence it springs ; and in the mouth thereof, where the sea flowes, abundance of yelvers or eele frey is yearly taken in Lent time, till they wax black and stiffe about May. On the bridge, over the river from the town to the west, salmons are taken up by casting trident spears[b] at them, with long ropes to draw up the spears again.

On

[y] *Became dry.*—This is related in the Annals of the Four Masters as follows: "A. C. 1178, Abann na Gaillmhe do thaccharh fri trí láithe aiceanta ; na h-uile aiohme ro báidhid innte ó chen, co n-a h-iarcc, do thionól la luchd an dúin, agus an tiri ig-coitcinne." "The river Gaillimh became dried for the space of three natural days, and all the accoutrements that had lain in it from the earliest period, with its fish, were gathered by the people of the fortress and country."

[z] *A spear.*—See Ware's Ant. Hibernicæ, c. xii. "In Annalibus Roscomanensibus, ad annum MCXC., fit mentio capitis Hastæ, ad longitudinem unius cubiti, reperti in fluvio Galivæ tum desiccato."

[a] *The first time.*—I do not find these occurrences elsewhere related. Although the river has frequently become shallow since the above was written, yet no one, at present living, remembers to have seen it entirely "dry."

[b] *Trident spears.*—This curious method

On the west side, it is mearing with the barony of Moycullin and west liberties of the town ; on the east with the east liberties, and baronys of Clare and Dunkellin.

Galway, the chiefe town[c] of the province of Connaught, fameous for its handsome contrivement and fortification, its antient great traffick and dealings with forreigners, and the worthy parts and qualities of its cittizens, ly's on the east side where the river meets with the sea on high water about the bridge. This bridge was built anno 1442, by Edmond Lynch Fitz Thomas. It borrowes its name from the river, and was called Dunbo na Gaillve, that is dun of Galway river's mouth. Dun is a fortified town, both with the ancient Gaules, Welsh, and Irish ; and is the same that the antient Saxons called Burough, as Edenburow in English is Dun-Eden in Irish. It hath nothing to doe with the sense of hill or height, as Camden (*Camd. Brit. titulo Wil shi.*) and Sir Ja. Ware (*Ware. Antiq. Hib.* cap. 10. p. 51) thought ; only that such as were so called were usually situated on heights.

Galway, therefore, was in antient times a burough[d], and soe continued

of taking salmon was much practised in former times. The handle of the spear was about five feet in length, and was secured at the top by a rope of sufficient extent. The spearman generally took his stand on the battlement of the bridge (see Hist. Galway, p. 30, and the old map of the town there given), and having espied the fish he seldom missed his aim; but the practice has of late years been discontinued.

[c] *Chiefe town.*—This was formerly the chief commercial town of Ireland. It is remarkable for its noble harbour, and other natural advantages: and probably in process of time, it may become one of the principal emporiums for trade between these countries and America. In such an event, Iar-Connaught would necessarily participate in its prosperity.

[d] *Burough.*—This town, or "burough," appears to have existed before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, and even to have been a *fortified* town: though it never was built or inhabited by Ostmen, as Ware has boldly asserted of all the fortified towns of Ireland. See his Antiq. c. xxii.

tinued after the English invasion, being one of the Earles of Ulster their mannours, as appears by the ensuing annals and records.

Anno 1124[e], the castles of Dun-leo[f] (*now Belanaslow*), Galway, and Kulmaile[g] (*now Killoony, in the county of Sligoe*), were built.

Anno 1132, the castle of Galway demolished by Monstermen invading it by sea, and Conor O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, slain by them.

Anno 1149, Tordelvac O'Bryan, king of Munster, invaded Connaught, and dismantled Galway Dun.

Anno 1154, the ships of Galway Dun, and of Conmacnymara, sent upon an expedition to the north.

Anno 1161, fantastical ships[h] were seen in the harbour of Galway

This assertion of Ware, in support of which he has not adduced any authority, will, it is hoped, attract the attention of some of the learned members of the Irish Archæological Society.

[e] *Anno* 1124.—This, and most of the facts related in the text to A. D., 1271, inclusive, will be found detailed in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the respective years mentioned above. For that at A. D. 1230, see the Annals of Inisfallen.

[f] *Dun-leo.*—Irish, Dunleoda, the dun or habitation of Leodha, now anglicised Dunloe, which gives name to a street in Ballinasloe. There is an old Irish family of the name of Low, still highly respectable, the head of which, I believe, resides at Low-ville, near Ballinasloe, in the Co. of Galway; but whether they descend from the Leodh, after whom this fortress was named, does not appear.

[g] *Kulmaile.*—Ir. Cul Maoile, now Coloony, a small town about five miles south of Sligo. Another castle was erected there by Morogh, son of Cormac Mac Donogh, in A. D. 1408.—*Four Masters.*

[h] *Fantastical ships.*—Our annalists, in recording this occurrence, call these ships loingeir deamnacda, which Dr. O'Conor translates, "Naves bellicæ," *Four Masters*, p. 807. This does not, however, convey the meaning of deamnacda, which literally signifies devilish or diabolical, from deamhan (demon), the evil spirit. But our author's phrase, "fantastical ships" (viz., visionary, or having the appearance of a phantom, not real), was happily chosen to express this instance of atmospherical refraction. The writer remembers to have seen, when a boy, a well-defined aerial phenomenon of this kind, from a rising ground near the mountain of Cruach-Patrick, in Mayo.

way Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway Dun tooke fire.

Anno 1230, Richard de Burgo, Lord of Connaught and Lord Justice of Ireland, constituting Fedlim O'Connor King of Connaught, besieged Odo O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, in the castle of Galway, on the east side of the river ; and he being relieved on the west side by Odo, King of Connaught (son of Roderick, last King of Ireland), the besiegers quitted the siege.

Anno 1232, the same lord, Richard Burk, built a castle in Galway, having restored Odo O'Connor, and confined Fedlim O'Connor.

Anno 1233, Fedlim, set at liberty, became King of Connaught, by the death of Odo, and broke down Galway, Kirke, Hag, and Dunoman castles.

Anno 1247, the town and castle of Galway burnt.

Anno 1271, Walter de Burgo, Earle of Ulster, and Lord of Connaught, dyed in the castle of Galway.

Anno 1312, Richard Cadell, sirnamed Black, of whom the Blakes of Galway are dessended, was bailiffe of Galway under Richard de Burgo, the Red Earl[i] of Ulster.

Anno 1313, the Lord John Burk, son and heir of Richard the Red Earle of Ulster, dyed at Galway.

Anno 1333, in an office found upon William, Earl of Ulster (son to the said Lord John), his death, which begins, "Inquisitio capta apud Clare coram Johanne Morice, Escaetore Domini Regis in Hibernia.

It was on a serene evening in the autumn of 1798. Hundreds who also witnessed the scene believed it supernatural; but it was soon afterwards found to have been caused by the fleet of Admiral Warren, then in pursuit of a French squadron, off the west coast of Ireland.

[i] *The Red Earl.*—For some curious documents concerning the "Red Earl" and the "Blakes of Galway," see the Additional Notes.

bernia, 8° die Decemb. anno regni Edwardi III., septimo, there is the ensuing mention of Galway, $11^{l.}\ 6^{s.}$ per ann. de tribus villatis terræ cum dimidio in Burgagio del *Galliv*, quas Burgagii ibidem tenent libere in feodo. Est ibidem quedam domus lapidea quæ solebat dimitti per ann. pro $66^{s.}\ 8^{d.}$ et modo nihil inde percipitur, quia prostrata venit ad terram et est ibidem alia domus quam comes emit de Wellielmo Marescallo (the eldest branch of the Linches of Galway were called Marshalls, till that branch was extinguished in the male line) quæ $11^{s.}$ reddit per ann. Item placita et perquisita hundredæ ibidem, solebat valere per ann. $5^{l.}$ The ruines of the earle's house called Clogh-an-hiarla, or the earl's stone, are still extant in Galway nigh the key, where there is a well dedicated to St. Brendan, patron of Enagh-duin diocess, wherein was Galway, whose feast, 16th May, usually kept holy by the key-street dwellers of old.

Anno 1369, upon the death of Lyonell Duke of Clarence, the ensuing office was found. Inquisitio apud Dublin die Veneris proximo post assumptionem B. Mariæ, anno 43 Edwardi III. Regis Angliæ et Franciæ 30^{mo} Leonellus Dux Clarenciæ tenuit de domino rege in capite, die quo obiit, et de jure Elizabethæ uxoris suæ filiæ Willielmi Comitis Ultoniæ, manneria de Logh-reagh, Tobarbride, Toyloghoban[j], Loghmesg, Sligoe[k], Galway et Portdempne[l], quæ valuerunt ei $200^{l.}$ per ann.

By

Toyloghoban.—Now Tuluban, in the county of Galway. See Gratianus Lucius, p. 263, for a remarkable occurrence which took place there in the time of that writer; and which may serve to shew the miserable state to which the people of Ireland were reduced at that period.

[k] *Sligoe.*—This place is first mentioned in our Annals, at A. D. 537 (*Tigernach*, A. D. 543), when a great battle was fought there, in which Eogan Bel, fourth Christian king of Connaught, was slain. An historical account of Sligo, from that period to the present, would prove an important addition to the history of Ireland. It would necessarily include the transactions of the great family of O'Donnell; which of themselves would form a most eventful narrative. For such a work ample and interesting materials are extant.

By process of time after this Galway had its annual magistrates called portriffs. Portriffe in the old Saxon tongue is the magistrate of a sea-port as the sherriffe is of a shire. I find that James Develyn was, Anno 1431[m], portriffe of Galway. This family is since extinct, and the Darcys of Galway are their generall heirs.

The Develin's arms[n], still extant, carved in stone in James Reagh Darcy's house in Abby-gate street, is the same with the Dillon's arms.

After portriffes their annual magistrates were a sovereign and portriffe under him, for every year, till by the concession of King Richard III. (*Ware, Henry VII. ad ann.* 1500), Anno 1485. the last year of his reigne, they exchanged them for mayors and two bayliffes; who were elected on Lammas-day, and tooke their places on Michaelmas-day the 29th September.

About the same time as aforementioned, Donagh O'Murry, Arch Bishope of Tuam, instituted a colledge[o] (*ibid. ad ann.* 1501) for St. Nicholas'

[l] *Portdempne.*—Irish Portcomna, still well known as the town and manor of Portumna, situate on the west bank of the Shannon, in the county of Galway. Here anciently stood the great castle of O'Madden, which, with the surrounding territory, is said to have passed to the De Burgos of Clanrickard, by marriage with one of the O'Maddens. In the Connaught "Composition" with Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1585, it was specially provided, that the Earle of Clanrickard "shall have the castle or manor of *Portumny*, and fower quarters of land there, free, wherof he is now said to be seized as of his inheritance, fully discharged of all rents and demands of O'Madden."—See Appendix I.

[m] *Anno* 1431.—During the above interval, several occurrences have been omitted by our author. Among others, in A. D. 1399, "Galway was taken and plundered by Ulick Burke, and innumerable were the spoils taken from it, both gold and silver, and all kinds of goods."—MS. in Trin. Col. Lib. H. 35, p. 320. The Four Masters record, that in A. D. 1424, Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick Burke, died, after having subdued the devil and the world.

[n] *Develin's Arms.*—These arms may still be seen on an elaborately carved chimney-piece, in the old house, or rather castle, above alluded to.

[o] *A colledge.*—Several bulls and other original documents of ancient date, relating to this once celebrated institution,

Nicholas' church in Galway, of a wardian and eight chorall vicars, whereunto where appropriated nine parishes of the diocess; which had as many parish vicars, all under the wardian, as well as the eight chorall vicars which served the high church and the town. The wardian is yearly elected by the common vote of the citizens, as the mayor is; but continued in one person for many years, during the pleasure of the electors. Dominick Duffe Linch Fitz-John, second mayor, and brother to the first, was chief founder of the colledge. There was but a small chappell soon before in this place. The church was dedicated to St. Nicholas Bishope of Myra, in Licia, worshipped the 6th of December: on which day Galway men invited to their table such as they would have to keep Christmas[p] next with them.

Anno 1486[q], 29th September, Pierce Lynch Fitz-John Boy, took his

are inserted in the Addenda hereto. This is done with a view of saving them from oblivion, and of aiding, even by a little, the future ecclesiastical historian of Ireland.

[p] *To keep Christmas.*—"Galway men" were formerly noted for their hospitality, which they carried to such excess, that the civic authority was often obliged to interfere, in order to check or regulate it. Thus in A. D. 1518, it was enacted, "that no man of this town shall oste or receive into ther housses at Christmas, Easter, nor no feaste elles, any of the Burkes, M'Williams, the Kellies, nor no cepte elles, withoute license of the mayor and councill, on payn to forfeit £5: that neither O ne Mac shall strutte ne swaggere thro' the streets of Gallway."—*Orig. Corporation Book.* After this law, the good people here gradually grew more thrifty, insomuch, that their hospitality at length often required a *spur* to stimulate it. Thus, whenever a stranger, viz., "any of the Burkes, M'Williams, or Kellies," found himself uninvited to dinner, he had only to appear abroad in his boots and *spurs*, and they seldom failed to insure him an invitation. But even this pleasant expedient is now of no avail, so far have we departed from the good old customs of former times.

[q] *Anno* 1486.—The well-known story of the mayor of Galway, who, about this time, is said to have condemned and executed his only son, "for killing and breaking faith with strangers," is not noticed by our author. As he possessed the best means of information, it is not probable that he would have passed over so singular an occurrence in silence, if he had con-

his place as first mayor of Galway, of whose family was the last mayor of Galway, Thomas Lynch Fitz-Ambrose, deposed, anno 1654, by the usurped power, together with his two sheriffes, Richard Lynch[r] Fitz-James and Anthony French Fitz-Peter, contrary to the publick faith, upon rendition of the town past. Most of the mayors of Galway were of the same family; the ancestor of whom was William Lacy, son of Hugh de Lacy, first Lord Justice of Ireland, and of the daughter of Roderick O'Connor, last King of Ireland.

Anno 1611, in the mayoralty time of Richard Bodkin, the corporation of Galway was erected by King James into a county of the town of Galway, different from the county of Galway abroad, to be governed by a mayor and two sheriffs. The King's sword given to be carried before the mayor; and the liberties of the town to be enlarged two miles of each side. Patrick Martin and Christopher Bodkin were the first sheriffs. The same time, the company of the young men, which was instituted Anno 1521, in the mayoralty time of William Martin, had their patent from the mayor and corporation, to make by-laws for the well governing of their company: and that their captain should sit next after the sheriffs.

Anno

sidered it to be true. The omission certainly renders the truth of the story somewhat suspicious.

[r] *Lynch.*—This was formerly the leading family here, and many splendid acts of its munificence remain on record. Among others, Sir Henry *Linch*, Bart., by his will dated 15th Nov. 1633, bequeathed as follows: "Item. £500 out of the profits of my lands, to thintent that such porre maydens of the birth of Galway, shalbe from tyme to tyme, for ever, be preferred with such competent portions, as to my trustees shall seem meete: to which purpose my will is, that they procure a charter of incorporation, by the name of 'The Guardians of the poore Maydens of Galway,' with licence to purchase land to that use. And that in preferring of such maydens, those that shall be of the Linches shall be first provyded, and next them of the Martines."—*Orig. Will* in the Prerogative Office, Dublin. See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. for further particulars of the Lynch family.

Anno 1628, in the mayoralty time of Sir Richard Blake, King Charles the First granted the mayors to be of the king's counsell for the government of the town and county at large; and in commission joined with the governours of Galway to execute marshall law. They were alsoe chief in commission for the assizes kept in the county of the town, and admiralls of all the ports and creeks within the Bay of Galway to the Isles of Aran: whereupon it happened, Anno 1629, John Lynch Fitz-Richard being mayor, that the judge of assizes fined the mayor in a 100*l.* for not attending him at court; whereof the mayor, having notice, came to court, and fined the judge[s] 200*l.* for presuming beyond his commission.

The mayor's court had the decision of any sum unlimited; and his warrant of attachment went over the whole province of Connaught. Four of them died the year of their mayoralty, viz., Andrew Brown, Anno 1574; James Darcy, Anno 1603; Robert Martin, Anno 1622; and Marcus Blake, Anno 1629; and four of them were deprived of their mayoralty for recusancy, inasmuch as their consciences did not lead them to take the oath of the King's absolute supremacy over the Church, viz., Oliver Brown, deposed the 8th of January, $16\frac{09}{10}$, Sir Valentine Blake, Baronet (with his two sheriffs, Andrew Lynch and Thomas Blake), the 13th of Nov. 1611; Sir Peter French, Anno 1616, being fined[t] in a hundred pounds ster.; and

[s] *Fined the judge.*—The petulance of the judge has often been known to lessen the dignity of the bench. At the time alluded to, "Assizes" were of recent introduction in the west of Ireland; and our doughty mayor considered himself fully on an equality with the petulant judge. For ludicrous anecdotes of two of these old-going "judges of assize," whose names were Jacob and Sparke, see *Gratianus Lucius*, p. 252.

[t] *Fined.*—These fines for recusancy must be considered severe, when compared with those imposed on the citizens of Dublin at that period. In A.D. 1613, the commissioners appointed to inquire into "general grievances," in their report to the King (a curious historical document,

and Oliver Martin deposed after his election, the 27th September. 1632.

The aldermen were chosen at evening, the last of July, by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen who bore office only, at which time one or two were supplyed for election yearly, in place of the mayor afore elected, and aldermen deceased. The next day they went to election by the major vote of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses only; until in the year 1624, all freemen were made capable to vote: whereby Robert Blake Fitz-Walter was chosen, who was the first mayor not questioned for recusancy for thirty years before. Their order of precedency was,—1, the mayor; 2, recorders; 3, baronets and knights; 4, aldermen who were mayors; 5, sheriffes; 6, the captain of the young men; 7, aldermen in election; 8, chamberlain; 9, esquires and counsellors at law; 10, burgesses that did undergoe office; 11, the rest according to their age and calling.

Saint Francis' Abbey by the river on the north side of the town, was founded, Anno 1296, by Sir William Bourk[u] (Lord Warden of Ireland,

never published) stated, that "the laws in force for maintenance of God's true religion are in very few places put in due execution, in regard that, in the country and corporate townes, with great difficulty is to be found any jury that will present *recusants;* and in the city of Waterford, the laws for religion cannot be executed:" and they recommended "a constant course to be held in execution of the laws, for compelling his Majesty's subjects to attend the preaching of the word, and hearing of divine service—for suppressing of Popish schools—establishment of schoolmasters—weeding out Popish priests—and, instead of idle and scandalous ministers, to place those that are learned and painful."—*Rot. Pat.* 16 Jac. I. p. 3. *No.* 6.

[u] *Sir William Bourk.*—Roger O'Ferrall, in his curious Book of Genealogies, preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin, gives the following account of the founders of this family: "Richard D'Burgo, the elder, son of William Fitz-Adelm, called by the Irish (for a distinction between him and his younger brother, Richard the younger, ancestor to the Earls of Clanrickard), Mac na Cuncaoipe Saxanagie —the English countesse's son, was Lord Justice of Ireland, A. D. 1227, and *Lord of*

Ireland, Anno 1308), there interred, Anno 1324. He was brother's son to the above Walter Earl of Ulster, and ancestor of the Bourks of Mayo[v] county.

Our Lady's Church, on the west side of the river, was a small chappell of old belonging to the Premonstratences' Abbey of Tuam; wherein stood a statue of our blessed Lady, much frequented by the devotion of the people. The Premonstratences granted the place to St. Dominick's Order of Athenry; who founded there a convent of St.

Connaught; which last title (some say) he acquired in right of his wife *Una*, or *Agnes*, daughter of Hu. O'Connor, King of Connaught (by *Ranalt* his wife, daughter of *Awley O'Ferrall*, King of Conmacny,) son of *Cathal Crovdhearg*, King of Connaught, and of Mór, or Maud O'Bryan, his Queen. He had by his said wife Agnes, two sons, Walter and William. The latter was ancestor to the Lord Viscount Mayo, and the rest of the Burkes of the Co. Mayo, whose chiefs were, after him, called *M'William Eighter.*" The son of this last named William, was "Sir William Burke, Lord Warden," mentioned in the text. See also *Lodge*, vol. ii. p. 126.

[v] *Bourkes of Mayo.*—John Smyth "De Burgh," eleventh Earl of Clanricarde, in the "Pedigree of De Burgh," prefixed to his edition of the Memoirs and Letters of (his "dead ancestor," as he called him) Ulick, Marquiss of Clanricarde, fol. Lond. 1757, states that Sir William Burke, "Lord Warden," had *seven* sons, viz., "*Ulick, his successor*, Sir Edmond, ancestor to the Lord Viscount Mayo, Richard, Sir Redmond, Sir Thomas, made Lord Treasurer of Ireland the 17th of July, 1331, John de Burgo, made Archbishop of Tuam in 1341, who died in 1350, and Henry."—*Pedigree*, p. x. For all this the noble editor has adduced no authority, possibly considering his own assertion sufficient. What relates to John, however, is evidently incorrect (see *Harris's Ware*, vol. i. p. 612), and much of the remainder is very doubtful. Lodge, who has merely copied the Memoir, pretends to correct the error as to John, by making him father of the Archbishop. O'Ferrall, in his book before quoted, omits "Ulick his successor," and says that Sir Edmond (*called Albanagh*) was the first son, and then names Richard, John, and Philip only: but O'Ferrall does not refer to any authority. I mention these discrepancies here merely to direct attention to them, and to refer the reader to Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees, as, perhaps, superior authority on these subjects. History requires that the descent of so important a family should be rendered as clear and perfect as possible.

St. Dominick's Order[w]. Fa. Daniel Nolan, Pryor of this convent, Anno 1672, deceased; Anno 1669, built there a large chappell, and covered it with brick.

Margaret Athy, the wife of Stephen Lynch (Fitz-Dominick Duffe), mayor of Galway, Anno 1506, in the absence of her husband on a voyage beyond sea, built the Abbey of St. Augustin's Order of Hermits[x], on the hill the south side of the town.

St. Bridget's Hospitall on the east side of the town, was built by the corporation, Anno 1542. Thomas Lynch Fitz-Stephen being a mayor, and a maid servant of one of the burgesses, by their turns, handsomly attired, with a plate cup in her hand, every Sunday about dinner time, visited all the houses in town to collect almes[y] for it.

Among the founders of pious works, Margaret Joyce Fitz-John, the wife of alderman Oliver Og French, 159$\frac{6}{7}$, mayor, is not to be omitted:

[w] *St. Dominick's Order.*—For an account of this convent, see *Hibernica Dominicana*, p. 322.

[x] *Order of Hermits.*—The clergy, both regular and secular, were formerly well endowed and supported, and at all times obeyed and respected by the community, as well here as in every other part of Ireland. "Sacerdotes apud illos magnam obtinent dignitatem," says Stanihurst, *De Rebus Hib.* p. 49, A. D. 1584. See also *Roth's Analecta*, p. 160; and O'Sullivan's *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 227. Of this we have the following further unequivocal testimony, in "*The Image of Ireland*," by John Derrick, London, 1581; reprinted, in Scott's valuable edition of "*Somers' Tracts*," 4to. Lond. 1809: "Friers have cheefest and hiest roomes at feastes amongst the Irishrie, and why should not we give them like honour at the gallowes."—vol. i. p. 589.

[y] *Almes.*—Soon after this period it became necessary to obtain the royal license to "collect almes." In the reign of James I. the learned antiquary Stowe, at the age of eighty years, obtained license, by letters patent, to ask alms for the space of twelve months, for his subsistence! In Ireland such licenses were frequent. On 20th August, A. D. 1618, Ellin Daniel, of Youghall, obtained license under the King's letters, to ask charitable benevolence for two years, to relieve herself, and to redeem her husband who was taken by pirates at sea, and sold to the Turks.—*Rot. Pat.* 16 Jac. I. p. 3, No. 20.

omitted: who for charity and good commonwealth's sake built severall stone bridges[z] through all Connaught, from Galway to Sligoe. One day as she sat by the work of a bridge, an eagle let fall a golden ring with a precious stone (not known to any lapidary) into her bosom, preserved still by her posterity[a].

The town of Gallway was besieged the 8th of July, 1651, by the forces of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, under the conduct of Sir Charles Coot[b], Earl of Montrath. The siege continued

[z] *Bridges.*—The bridges of Ireland, as well before as since the arrival of the English, their materials and form, when and by whom erected, and the historic facts connected with them, would form an interesting subject of antiquarian research. Those ancient structures have been altogether overlooked by our published writers; for, the few imperfect remarks contained in the publications of the Royal Dublin Society, called "Statistical Surveys," are undeserving of notice. The Annals, however, would furnish some ancient information; and much, of a more recent date, would be found among our state and legal records. It is therefore hoped, that the subject may be considered worthy the attention of some of the learned members of the Irish Archæological Society. See Lynch, in *Vita Kirovani*, pp. 43, 4: beginning, "In multa laude quondam pontium extructio posita fuit, nec ultima pontificum cura fuisse videtur iis condendis incumbere, cum à pontibus faciendis Varro Pontificis nomen deducat." After which the author mentions, that Bishop Kirwan built several *bridges* in Connaught at his own expense; and relates a circumstance which occurred between him and William Daniel, Archbishop of Tuam (the translator of the New Testament into Irish), no way discreditable to the memory of that learned prelate.

[a] *Posterity.*—This story may, in all probability, be attributed to some inventive genius of the Joyce family. That such an exemplary lady, however, did exist, and that she was humane and charitable, and even that she did build bridges in her day, are all very probable; but "the eagle," and the "golden ring," and the "precious stone not known to any *lapidary*," may safely be left to be "preserved still by her posterity." Stanihurst, A. D. 1576, has handed down a similarly fabulous account of another "chast widow, a politike dame, a bountifull gentlewoman, called Rose of Rosse;" for which see *Holinshed*, vol. vi. Lond. ed. 1808, p. 30. See also note to the Statute of Kilkenny, p. 58.

[b] *Sir Charles Coot.*—On the 12th May, 1645, he was appointed Lord President of

tinued 40 weeks, till the 15th day after the solar eclipse, it was surrendred[c] by consent of the King's Lord Deputy of Ireland, the 12th of Aprill, 1652, next day after Palm Sunday, on certain articles; by which they were to enjoy their estates in town and liberties without diminution, and two-thirds of their estates abroad, with as full liberty to trade at home and abroad as other English subjects had, and not pay taxes but in proportion with their neighbours.

The Bay[d] of Galway whereunto the rivers fall, was called of old Lough

Connaught, "by consent of Parliament." See his patent, with the sanguinary instructions (which, though acted upon, were never, I believe, published), inrolled on "Cromwell's Rolls," No. 1, Memb. 7, in the Rolls Office, Dublin.

[c] *Surrendred.*—"Many were amazed to see upon what easie terms they parted with their last important town, a place of great strength, and had they been resolute, invincible."—*Borlace*, 301. This writer, if any thing related by him can be believed, adds, that it was surrendered "without so much as consulting the Lord Deputy, or asking his leave, though he was within less than half a day's journey." Our author above contradicts this statement; but that there were traitors within the walls, appears from a state letter which will be found in the Additional Notes hereto.

[d] *Bay.*—This bay is remarkable for one of the most considerable fishing colonies in Ireland, whose village, the *Claddagh*, is situate near the town, on the west bank of the river. The spot is supposed, with every probability, to have been occupied as a fishing station, since the first peopling of this island. That it was so in the *fifth* century of Christianity, appears from the life of *St. Endeus*, compiled from ancient authorities, by A. Mac Raiden, about A. D. 1390, and published by Colgan in A. D. 1645. See Acta S. S. p. 709. s. xxiv. "Post hæc venit S. Endeus in terram, quæ *Medraighe* dicitur." This place is now called *Máaree*. It is a peninsula running about five miles in a direct line into the bay of Galway, to the south of the town: s. xxv. "Veniens post hæc S. Endeus ad mare, videns ibi *piscatores*, quæsivit ab eis pro se et suis, pisces, Qui respondentes dixerunt: pisces ad nos à mari de *Aranis* venerunt, et tibi concedimus illos prope *Aranis* capere, et habere, et tu nos hic permitte maris nostri habere pisces. Audiens hoc responsum malorum, unus puer motus spiritu Dei, dixit; unum habeo piscem, quem mihi Deus ministravit, et tibi eum concedo. . . . . Exiens inde S. Pater Endeus, pervenit *ad portum, qui dirigit ad stagnum nomine Orbsen*, et re-

Lough Lurgan; and Lough Lurgan was counted one of the three most ancient lakes of Ireland. Lough-fordremon in Kerry, and Lough Kera in Mayo County, being the two other. It is seaven leagues from Galway to the Iles of Aran, westward, and a league eastward on the south side of Galway. It divides the county of Clare on the south, from Moycullin Barony on the north of it, three leagues asunder. In this haven, Lugad Mac-con, with a fleet of forreigners, arrived, Anno D. 250; and became King of Ireland, by killing of Art, King of Ireland in battle[e], about Athenry, eight miles from Galway.

Eastward from the Iles of Aran to Slimhead, are seaven leagues of sea on the south side of the barony of Balinahinsy, and on the north side of Kerry, and the bay of Lymerick in a spacious distance. On all this western coast from Galway to Slimhead, the 4th of Febr. $168\frac{3}{4}$, upon breaking of the long continued frosty weather, the night before being Sunday, there was such a deale of eels, congers, and gurnards,

gavit Deum, ut propter merita istius pueri *ibi nati*, qui piscem sibi dederat, copia piscium ibi esset." The harbour which directs to the lake named *Orbsen*, accurately points out the site of the *Claddagh* fishing village, where the boy who gave his fish to Endeus, was born,—*ibi nati*. This is the oldest known reference to it extant. The language, and most probably the manners, of this singular colony, have undergone no change since the days of St. Endeus, now nearly 1400 years ago.

For "Lough Lurgan" and the "county of Clare" mentioned above, see the Additional Notes hereto.

[e] *Battle.*—The battle of *Magh Mucruimhe*. For an account of this famous battle, see our author's *Ogygia*, p. 327. The plain on which it was fought, and on which as on Aghrim, a kingdom was lost and won, is well known. Even the particular place where Art was killed, between the castles of Moyveola and Kilcornan, is still pointed out by the same name, *Turloch Airt*, as in the days of our author. It would be creditable to the proprietor of the soil here, whoever he may be, to mark this classic spot with a suitable monument. It might, moreover, afford a few days' employment and food to some of the starving inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

gurnards, some quick, some dead, cast ashore every where for severall days, so as the like was not seen in the memory of any man before; yet the sea was not frose. The ocean towards the west hath no limits nearer than America.

From Slimehead seven leagues to Bofin[f], northward; and thence to Koelshaly Roe, the western ocean flows between the Owles in the county of Mayo, and the north side of the barony of Ballynahinsy. Full moon at four o'clock thirty minutes, causes high water in all these western coasts. So much of the borders of West Connaught, whence now to the continent.

The half barony of Rosse[g], commonly called Joyce Countrey from a Welsh

[f] *Bofin.—Koelshaly-roe.—The Owles.*— Bofin island will be found noticed further on. Koelshaly-roe, in Irish, Caol ṡáile ruaḋ, means the narrow reddish brine; but now corruptly pronounced Caol ṡáire ruaḋ, which has no meaning. This was occasioned by substituting the letter r for l, in the word ṡáile; and from the Irish mal-pronunciation, the place has been called in English the "Killary." This is a well known strait, or inlet of the ocean, much celebrated by modern tourists, which divides the barony of Ballinahinch, or Conamara, in the county of Galway, from the barony of Murrisk, in the county of Mayo. It is again alluded to towards the end of this treatise. The Owles are the present baronies of Murrisk and Borrishoole, in the county of Mayo. They are again mentioned further on, in our author's description of the barony of Ballinahich.

[g] *Rosse.—Joyce Countrey.—Shoyes.*— Ros, translated *promontorium* by Colgan, *Acta SS.* p. 603. n. 11: and *nemus* by O'Sullevan, *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 188. The former meaning it generally bears in the north, and the latter in the south of Ireland. My learned friend Mr. O'Donovan informs me, that in a note from Ware's MSS. in Nomenclat. Hib. MS. by Archdall, it is translated *boscus*, as Ros na lon, i. e. nemus duarum merularum; and that in Cormac's Glossary it is interpreted fidbuide, a wood. It enters largely into the names of places in Ireland. Our barony was named from the old castle of Ross, which was itself so called from the land on which it stood, on the western banks of Lough Measg. It was originally a barony, but before our author's time was reduced to a half barony. See Appendix I. A document entitled the "Division of Connaught," dated A. D. 1586, preserved in the Cotton Lib., British Museum, places the *barony of Rosse* in the county of Mayo, and states it to contain "the Joyes, Walshes and Partrish

a Welsh family of Yoes, Joas, or Shoyes, which held that land from the O'Flaherties (formerly part of Partry-an-tslevy[h], which extended from St. Patrick's Hill in the Owles, to Lough Orbsen), hath the barony of Balynahinsy, Koelshaly Roe, and the Owles on the west of it, and by a high ridge of mountaines called Formna-mor, is divided on the north from the same Owles. From that mountain, Bruin River, falling into Lough Measg, separates Partry mountain in the barony of Kera, from Kilbridy[i] townland, the north side of Lough Measg,

(Partry) lands, xii myles long and viii broad. M^c^. Thomas and M^c^. Tybod chief in the same;" and it then enumerates the following "Gent. and their castles, viz., Mac Thomas, Castlekirke; Murrogh ne dow, Ballynonagh; M^c^. Envile, Ballenesleo; Abbè M^c^. Envile, Cloynlaghell; Richard M^c^. Moyler Joy, Castlenew."—Titus, B. xiii. fo. 399. See the Additional Notes for further particulars of Joyce Country and the Shoyes.

Partry-an-tslevy.—Partrigia de monte. See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 53. In this district of Partry of the mountain, the Joyces settled under the O'Flaherties in the thirteenth century; and here, as we are told in the Indenture of Composition, A. D. 1585, the O'Flaherties, at some former time, got "eighteen quarters of land in Ballynenagh (*Baile Inneonagh*), from some of the Boorks, as is said, for an *Ericke*."—See Appendix. Before the O'Flaherties, or their tributaries the Joyces, settled here, O'Caoáin, O'Kyne; O'Doṁċuiḋe, anglicized Dorcey and Darcey; and O'Gormoġ, O'Gormog, were the ancient chiefs of Partry of the Mountain. *St. Patrick's Hill.*—A remarkable conical mountain (within view of which this is written) in the barony of Murrisk and county of Mayo; called in Irish Cruaċ Pháṫraic, i. e. the "rick" (here pronounced *reek*) or "stack" of Patrick; and Cruaċán aiġli, translated by Colgan in Trias Thaum. p. 138, col. 1, "Mons Aquilæ," Mounteagle.

[i] *Kilbridy.*—Kilbride, so called from the chapel of St. Bridget, mentioned immediately after. By letters patent of King James I., dated 30th May, A. D. 1619, Rot. Pat. an. 16°. pars 2, numerous lands in this half barony of Ross, were granted to Edward *Grana* Joyce, of *Kilbride*, Gent., and to several others of the clan. This grant, although many other persons were included in it, may yet be considered the great charter of the Joyces, after the Indenture of Composition, A. D. 1585, contained in the Appendix I. Of the other places mentioned in the above paragraph, the parish of Balynchala, is now called Ballinacalla, or Ballincholla, Baile

Measg, in the half barony of Rosse, and yet belonging to the parish of Balynchala on the south side. In Kilbridy there is a chappell and well dedicated to St. Bridget. There is on the south of it an arm of Lough Measg, which shoots into the countrey westward about four miles to Glenntre[s]ky. On the west of Kilbridy townland is Lough-na-fohy Lake, out of which the river of Gairge comes into that arme of Lough Measg.

Within that arm of Lough Measg is the Earl's Island[j], where Edmond Burk[k], second son of Richard the Red Earl of Ulster, Anno D. 1338, was put to death; which should be therefore rather called the

an Chalα, the townland of the Callow, anciently Calα Loċα Meαrgα. The chapel dedicated to St. Bridget is now in ruins. It gave name to the townland of Kilbride, on which it stands. The well, called Cpó bpiġoe, is near it; and also another "holy" well called Tobαp Mhuipe. *Glenntresky*, Gleann Tpeirge, is named Glantrague in Larkin's map of the county of Galway. *Lough na fohy*, Loċ na Feoċαiḋ, is now called Lough na feoy, and is in the parish of Ross. *Gairge*, Gαirge, river is now called the Finney.

[j] *The Earl's Island.*—It is still known by the same name, Oileán an Iαrla. It lies in that arm of Lough Mask which runs up to Toorluggach, in the parish of Ross.

[k] *Edmond Burk.*—i. e. De Burgo, De Burgh, Bourke, Burke, but seldom Burk, as written by our author. The Earl of Clanricarde, in the "Pedigree of De Burgh" before referred to, p. 39, note [v], has omitted the above historical fact of the murder of this unfortunate nobleman. In Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, the manner in which it was perpetrated is told correctly enough; but, as often occurs in that work, an error is committed by stating, that "the stone was fixed about his neck by his kinsman, Edward Burk Mac-William."—See vol. i. p. 121. By this "kinsman" was probably meant Sir Edmond *Albanach*, for whom see p. 39, note [t]: but that *he* did not immediately perpetrate the deed, appears from the above narrative, which carries with it all the marks of truth. I find no trace on record of any commission appointing this Edmond Burke, conjointly with the Archbishop of Tuam, to the government of Connaught, as mentioned by our author; but many of our records have been lost since their time. For further particulars of him, and his father, the Red Earl, and also of the family of Nolan, for many years located at Balinrobe mentioned above, see the Additional Notes.

the Earl's Son's Island. But the male line of that house being, all to him, extinct, most likely he was reputed and commonly called Earl of Ulster; there being but one girle, then about seven years old, his nephew William, Earl of Ulster's daughter, after Dutchess of Clarence, apparent heir generall. During whose nonage, Edmond was joyned in commission with Malachias, Arch-Bishoppe of Tuam, for the government of Connaught; until he was seized upon by Sir William Bourk, aforementioned, his sons, on Low Sunday, the 19th of Aprill, in the Fryer's house of Balinrobe; Roger de Flet, Seneschall of Connaught, and Nicholas Lienot[l], and other nobles of his company, being killed on the place. He was that night carried to Lough Measg Castle, the next night to Ballyndeonagh[m] Castle, and the third night to that island on Lough Measg; whither the Arch-Bishope of Tuam came to bring him and his kinsmen to a reconciliation: and as they were on points of agreements, the villains who had the custody of his body, a certain family of the Stantons[n], dispairing

[l] *Lienot.*—Mac Firbis, in his account of the Welsh tribes contained in the Book of Hy Fiachrach, states that the Lienots, or Lynotts, a family long settled in Tirawly in Mayo, came to Ireland with the descendants or followers of the Red Earl of Ulster: "Ċionóiḋiġ oo ċeaċt i n-Ḟiṁn le ṁḋoċt an Iarla ṁúaiḋ." That part of the book alluded to concludes with the narrative of a barbarous occurrence which took place between the Barretts of Tirawly and those Lynotts, which strongly marks the ferocity of these Welsh adventurers, as well as the uncivilized state of the times. For barbarity similar to that there recorded, see *Wynne's History of Wales*, book vi.

[m] *Ballyndeonagh.*—Called Ballynonagh in the document of A. D. 1586, before quoted, p. 44, note [g]. This castle still retains its ancient name. It stands, in ruins, on the townland of Cappagh na gapple, alias Petersburgh, near the demesne of Ross.

[n] *The Stantons.*—Among the "Englyshe greate rebelles of Connaught," A. D. 1515, were "Syr Myles Stauntons sonnes," i. e. his descendants.—State Papers, vol. ii. part iii., p. 26. A branch of this family of Staunton, in Irish *Stondun*, settled in Mayo County, under the "Red Earl;" chiefly in the territory afterwards called the barony

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pairing their own safety if he were set at liberty, miserably turned him into a bag, and cast him out of the island into the lake, with stones tyed to the bag; for which fact they were called *Clan Ulein* ever since. Hence followed great combustions and wars[o] in Connaught after. Of this Edmond and his wife Slany, daughter of Tordellvac O'Bryan, L. of Tuomond, lineally descended the lords of Castleconnell and Bretas, with the rest of the county of Limerick Burks.

From that arm of Lough Measg, towards Cong[p] and Lough Orbsen, for three miles in length, and three half miles breadth, there is good

of Crossbohine, or Clanmorris. After the murder of Edmond Burke, most of them changed their name to M'Evilly, Mac a Mhilíd, the son of the knight. In A. D. 1585, "Myly M[c]. Evily of Kinturk, otherwise M[c]. Evilly," was "chief of his name." See the Mayo Indenture of Composition, in Appendix, p. 331. Several of the M'Evillys are now beginning to re-assume the original name. There are at present in Mayo several families of the name of *Culkin*, who may be descended from the Clan Ulcin branch of the *Stauntons* mentioned above; but this is mere conjecture.

[o] *Combustions and wars.*—See the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1338. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Conly Mac Geoghegan, give the following account of these "combustions and wars:" "Edmond, the earle of Ulster's son, was taken by *the other* Edmond Burke, and did putt a stone about his neck, and afterwards did throw him into the poole of Loughmeaska; whereof ensued the confusion and destruction of the English of Connought, and of their own family of Burk's: which did enable Terlogh O'Connor to take the power and superiority of Connought, and banished Edmond M[c]. William Burk from out of all Connought, destroyed the spirituall and temporall lands of all the West parts of Connought. Edmond Burke assembled a fleet of shipps, barkes and boats; betook himself with them to the islands of the seas, a long time, in exile." This last passage explains a subsequent one in the Additional Notes, which states, that this Edmond was twenty-two years in Scotland; whence he was called *Albanach*, or the Scot.

[p] *Cong.*—See p. 7, note [n]. And for further historical notices of this ancient place, see the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 1114, 27, 28, 37, 50, 68: 1201, 23, 25, 26, 45, 47; 1590, 98. Pococke, the traveller, has stated, that the seat of Mr. Macnamara, near Cong, was the most delightfully situated place he saw in the course of his extensive travels.

good arable land; in which line, on the west bank of Lough Measg, lies Ballyndeonagh Castle and Rosse, whence the half barony is named; and where the parish church[q] of Ross parish stands, whereof St. Brendan[r] is patron, whose feast is the 16th day of May. Ross parish reaches from the west side of Lough Measg, and by the foresaid arm thereof, to the western borders of the half barony; but between it and Lough Orbsen part of the parish of Cong runs[s], from the river of Cong on the east of it, Lough Orbsen and Moy-Cullin barony on the south, to Imaire-an-Linain[t], as far on the west as the parish of Ross goes.

This river of Cong is the confluent of divers waters, which springing under ground from the south side of Lough Measg, are divided into two rivers which enter into the earth again, till they breake out in one, near the castle and abbey of Cong; and about a quarter of a mile thence, in a deep, narrow, and smooth streame[u], exonerates itself into Lough Orbsen, having the barony of Kilmain in the isthmus between it and Lough Measg, and on the east of it, and that part of Cong parish in the half barony of Ross on the west. It affords good store of salmon, trouts, and eels. From

[q] *Parish church.*—The west gable and part of the north and south walls of this church are ancient; the remainder of the building is modern.

[r] *St. Brendan.*—According to the Four Masters, St. Brendan died on 16th May, A.D. 576. With them the Annals of Ulster agree; *vide* Doctor O'Conor's Edition, *In Scriptor. Rerum Hib.*, tom. iii. p. 171. Tigernagh correctly states it at A.D. 577. *Id.* tom. ii. p. 153, where see also Doctor O'Conor's note thereon (77).

[s] *Runs.*—It may assist our author's description here, to add, that the portion of the parish of Cong which lies in the county of Galway, extends along the north side of Lough Corrib, from the river of Cong to the head of the lake.

[t] *Imaire-an-Linain.*—Iomaire an Lí-onáin, i. e. the ridge of Leenane, the boundary of Joyce country. See this place described further on by our author.

[u] *Streame.*—On the shore, east of where this stream flows into the lake, the writer found *Iceland*, or double refracting spar, in great quantity.

From hence an eele[v] carryed a purse of 13$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ sterling, and a knife, for about sixteen miles through Lough Orbsen, till it was catched on the river of Galway; which thus happened. One William M$^{c.}$ Ghoill, a fisherman at Cong, lighted on a good eele; and being busie about catching more, thrust his girdle through its guill, which had the purse and knife on it: the eele by chance slides into the river with the purse and knife.

Six miles from the river of Cong westward, the river of Duwaghta[w] enters into Lough Orbsen; and five miles from thence to Belanambreac

[v] *Eele.*—This story of the eel, knife, and purse, though it occurred nearly two centuries ago, is still told by old people in the vicinity of Lough Corrib.

[w] *Duwaghta.—Belanambreac.—Bonbonan.—Linan Kinmara.*—Dubaċta, now called Doughty. This river is in the parish of Cong. Belanambreac river, Ir. Beal aċa na m-breac, Englished Bellanabrack, falls into Lough Corrib at Bonbonnain, opposite Caiplean na Circe, or the Hen's Castle, having previously received the tribute of two other streams mentioned a little further on by our author, one of which he calls *Failmir.* Bonbonan, Bonbonnán, or perhaps Bocán. There is a neighbouring mountain of the name, bordering the lake on the west. Linain Kin mara, Línán Cinn mara, signifies the head of the sea, or the extreme point to which the tide reaches. See the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1235, for an interesting account of the hostilities carried on in that year, in the west of Ireland. The occurrence above alluded to is thus related: "Tainic dan Aod úa Flaiṫbeartaiġ agus Eogan úa h-Eidin fluaġ mór ele timċeall, agus arṫraiġe leo, ar na tarrpaing co Línán Cinn mara." 7c. "Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Heyne also came round with a great body of forces; and they carried boats with them to *Lionan Cinn Mhara.*" That is, they carried them from Bonbonan, the mouth of Belanabrack river, near the Hen's Castle, for about seven miles. The narrative then goes on to state, that these boats went round (by the Killary) to *Cuan Modha*, Clew Bay; and that, with their aid, the English were enabled to commit incredible slaughter and devastation throughout the numerous islands there. It would be difficult to adduce from history a more signal act of treachery, than that of the above pair of renegades, O'Flaherty and O'Heyne. The former died within the ensuing year: and O'Heyne's territory was soon after seized and his people reduced, by the English, whom he assisted on that occasion. The Annals add, that O'Malley

Belanambreac river, which falls into Bonbonan, the furthest end of the lake.

Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, is a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro, whither the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn by the forces of West Connaught and Hyfiaghry Aidhne[x], from Bonbonann to the sea, for five miles, Anno 1235, to invade the sea islands there, upon an expedition into the Owles, of Morice Fitz Gerald[y], Lord Justice of Ireland, Richard de Burgo, Lord

of Umhall, the prince of the "Owles," stood neuter with his fleet. Thus the Irish helped to subdue one another.

[x] *Hyfiaghry Aidhne.*—Uı Briuin Aiɔ́ne. This was the lordship of O'Heyne. It now constitutes part of the present barony of Killartan, or, as formerly called, Kiltarragh, in the county of Galway, and was comprehended within the diocese of Kilmacduagh. After the De Burgos subdued the natives, it became part of their extensive territory of Clanrickard. See the Indenture of Composition of that territory, A. D. 1585, in Appendix I.

[y] *Maurice Fitz Gerald.*—*Walter Riddlesford.*—However lauded this Lord Justice Fitzgerald has been by Anglo-Norman writers and heralds, as "a valiant knight, a very pleasant man, inferior to none in the kingdom; having lived all his life with commendation,"—*Lodge*, i. 60, Irish writers paint him in very different colours, see the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1236, and Mac Geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the same year: "The said deputy had a meeting with Felym O'Connor, at Moynemoyne, and being there mett, the deputie, with all his forces of horse and foot, rushed on Felym to kill him and his people, which Felym seeing, betook himself to the swiftness of his feet, and so held on untill he came to Seysie." This attempt at assassination, and that too against his gossip (for such a degree of *relationship* appears to have subsisted between him and Felim), was not a very "valiant" act. But he was more successful at Bealascanny (Ballyshannon), in A. D. 1247.—*Id.* To such a congenial spirit, the treachery of O'Flaherty and O'Heyne, before related, must have been acceptable. The ancient Roll of Patents called "Antiquissime," preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin, contains two grants of considerable possessions to *Walter de Ridelesford;* one from Earl Richard (Strongbow), "Vices Regis Anglie in Hibernia agens;" and the other from John Earl of Morton.—*Calendar. Rot. Pat.* p. 4, No. 52, 53. The above was a family expedition. Hugh de Lacy was married to the daughter of Walter Riddlesford; and Walter, the

Lord of Connaught, Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, the Lord Walter Riddlesford, with the English forces of Leinster, and the Lord John Cogan, with the English forces of Munster, in pursuit of a party of the O'Connors, belonging to Fedlim O'Connor, King of Connaught.

The barony of Moycullin[z], commonly known in Irish by the names of Gnomore on the North, Gnobeg on the South, is separated on the north from Joyce Countrey by a ridge of mountains and Lough Orbsen: on the east it lyes by Lough Orbsen and the river of Galway, on the south by the bay of Galway, and hath Balynahinsy barony on the west.

On the north side of the river of Failmir, and another river, they both meet in one channell before they come into Lough Orbsen; and have two different kindes of trouts, which come from the lake to the common channell; and they are seen to separate[a] one from another as they goe on their distinct rivers, so as the kind of the one is never found on the other.

The river of Fuogh falls from the mountaines through steep rocks, till

son of Richard de Burgo, was married to the daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, in whose right, on the death of her father, A.D. 1243, de Burgo became Earl of Ulster.—*Lodge*, i. 120.

[z] *Moycullin.*—This name some have supposed to be derived from Maȝ Cuillinn, as it is now pronounced, which means the field or plain of the holly; but our author has elsewhere given its true derivation, viz., Maȝ Uillinn, the field of Ullinn, one of the ancient Tuatha de Danann colony. See further on in this treatise, p. 55, and also his Ogygia, p. 180. This was the ancient territory of *Dealbhna Feadha*, one of the seven Dealbhnas, or territorial divisions, of which there were five in Connaught.—See Doctor O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Dealbhna. It was also called Dealbhna Tire da loch, Dealbhna, or Delvin of the land between the two lakes, viz., Lough Orbsen, or Corrib, on the north, and Lough Lurgan, or the bay of Galway, on the south.—*Harris's Ware*, ii. 49. For more of Moycullen, and of Gnomore and Gnobeg, see the Additional Notes hereto.

[a] *Separate.*—This separation was formerly believed, but the "fishers of the lake" now question its veracity.

till it passes by the castle of Fuogh[b] to Lough Orbsen eastward. It was commonly called Owan Roimhe, or Brimstone River. The occasion of the name was but lately discovered by an extraordinary drought of weather, An. 1666 and 1667, wherein there was brimstone found on the dry stones about the bridge of Fuogh. On this river is salmon fishing; and muscles are found that breede pearles[c]. On the north side of the river, not far from the bridge, westward, was discovered by revelation, about the year 1654, a well[d] in honour of St. Michael, archangel. From this river to Galway, above twelve miles[e], there is indifferent good arable land by the lake and river of Galway, on the east of it, and the mountaines on the west, between it and another tract of land by the sea-side. Near Fuogh is the parish church of Kilcumin, and St. Cumin's well[f], where he is worshiped

[b] *The river—and castle of Fuogh.*—Fuaċaiḃ. This river flows through Oughterard, a small town about fourteen miles north-west of Galway, much celebrated by tourists. Mr. Inglis, in his journey through Ireland, A. D. 1834, state,s that "this straggling little village" has "one of the prettiest and most limpid streams in the world dancing through it." This is the river of Fuagh; or, as it is sometimes called, Owin Riff, in Irish Abann Roiḃ, or the sulphur river. Whenever the river runs shallow, sulphur is found on the stones in its channel. The castle is called Nowghe in the document of A. D. 1586, mentioned in note [g], p. 44. It stood on a natural bridge in the townland of Fuogh; but was pulled down some years since to build the barrack of Oughterard.

[c] *Pearles.*—They are still found here, and often of a large size. For an account of Irish pearls see *Harris's Ware*, vol. ii. p. 172; and some curious papers in Trin. Coll. MS. Lib. I. 1, 3.

[d] *Well.*—This well is still shewn.

[e] *Twelve miles.*—It is reputed to be fourteen Irish miles; but as before observed, p. 6, note[k], our author laid down his distances by the long Connaught miles.

[f] *Parish church.—St. Cumin's well.*—This parish is bounded on the north by Joyce Country; on the east by Lough Corrib, many of whose islands it embraces; on the south by the parish of Killanin; and on the west by the parish of Moyrus, in Conamara. The church is called in Irish Cill Chuimin, the church of St. Cuimin, who, according to tradition, was the original founder of the parish. No part of the primitive church remains.

worshiped, as patron of the parish, [on the 14th] of October. Not far from thence is the castle and mannour of Aghnenure[g], where the salmon comes under the castle, on a river not far from the west side of Lough Orbsen.

The next parish of Gnomore is Kilanhin parish; but Kilanhin[h] parish church is in Gnobeg, where the memory of St. Anhin, V., is celebrated the 18th of January; and where her well is frequented on the north-east brink of Lough Lonan[i]. This lake lies between Gnomore and Gnobeg, on an island wherof is the castle of Ohery; and where there is no recourse of water from it but under ground.

Gnobeg containes the parishes of Moycullin and Rahun[j]: the three

The present building, which occupies its site, is comparatively modern. It is situate about a mile east of Oughterard. The well, Tobar Chuimin, is near it, and is held in great veneration. The people, when passing it, take off their hats, and bow respectfully in memory of the holy man whose name it bears, and whose memory is "worshipped," i. e. celebrated here. See p. 23, note [f].

[g] *Aghnenure.*—Irish, Achadh na n-Iubhar, the field of the yews. One only of these ancient yews now remains. It is growing west of the castle, and is supposed to have seen at least a thousand years, but it is at present evidently decaying. The castle, of which a considerable part remains, is situate near the brink of Lough Corrib, about two miles east of Oughterard. For an interesting description of it, by that excellent antiquary, who has done so much for our national literature, George Petrie, Esq., see the *Irish Penny Journal*, 4to. Dub. 1841, p. 1.

[h] *Kilanhin.*—Cill Aindinn, the church of St. Anhin. Her well, Tobar Aindinn, is near it, and appears marked on Larkin's large map. I have not met with any historical account of this saint. What is given above is probably from ancient tradition.

[i] *Lough Lonan.—Castle of Ohery.*—The name Lonan is not known at present. The lough is now called the lake of Ross. The castle of Ohery stood on an island in Lough Lonan. In A. D. 1585, it belonged to Jonick O'Halorane.—Appendix I. In the same year, "Teige M'Fynnine O'Halloran of *Ohagry*, aged seventy years, deposed that he was driven out of his castles and lands by his kinsman Moroghe ne doo (O'Flaherty), since which time he dwelt in Clanricard."—Orig. Record. Rolls' Office. Ohery is now reduced to a small portion of ruins.

[j] *Parishes of Moycullin and Rahun.*—This parish of Moycullin extends in length

three first parishes ly in length from Lough Orbsen to the bay of Galway, and Rahun from the river of Galway to the same bay. The castle and mannour of Moycullin[k], whence the barony and parish of Moycullin are named, hath Lough Lonon on the west; Tolokian[l], two castles next adjacent, on the north; and Lough Orbsen on the east. The parish church theron, its chief feast of late is the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady, on the 8th of December, as patroness. What antient patron it had is not known. Here Uillinn, grandchild of Nuad Silver-hand, king of Ireland, 1200 years before Christ's birth, overthrew in battle, and had the killing of Orbsen Mac Alloid, commonly called Mananan Mac Lir, Mananan the Mankish man, Mac Lir son of the Sea, for his skill in seafaring. From Ullin Moycullin is named; to wit, Magh-Ullin, the field of Ullin[m]: and from Orbsen, Lough Orbsen, or the Lake of Orbsen. Six miles from a great stone in that field (erected, perhaps, in memory of the same battle) to the town of Galway.

The

from Lough Corrib to the bay of Galway, by which bay and the parish of Rahun it is bounded on the south; on the west by the parish of Killannin; and on the north and north-east by the same parish and Lough Corrib, and the parish of Rahun. See this latter parish described further on.

[k] *Castle and mannour of Moycullin.*—The record quoted p. 44, note [g], states, that this castle in A. D. 1586, belonged to "Rory O'Flahertie," grandfather of our author, who was himself called Rory Oge of Moycullin. See Mac Firbis, in his genealogical abstracts, drawn up A. D. 1666; and our author's Ogygia, p. 180, where he feelingly describes the loss of this his "natal soil and patrimony through a long line of ancestors." The manor, with 500 acres in demesne, was created by a grant of James I. to Hugh O'Flaherty, our author's father, on 25th Jan. 1618.—*Rot. Pat.* 15°.

[l] *Tolokian.*—Tulócaoðam. These two castles stood on the brink of Lough Corrib, in the townland of the same name. They were called the castles of the two sisters, of whom some romantic tales of former days are still current. One of these old castles was blown down by the great storm of January, 1839.

[m] *Ullin.*—See p, 52, note [z], also Ogyg. pp. 174, 179, for further notices of the

The parish of Rahun[n] ly's, for the most part, within the west liberties of the town of Galway; which liberties extend four miles by the river side, and two miles by the sea side from the town. The parish church[o] of Rahun celebrates for patron St. James the Great, on the 25th of July. In the same parish is a chappell of St. James, at Newcastle, by Galway river near the town, which was wont to be visited on St. James's eve and day, yearly, by the people of Galway, for devotion.

The tract of land on the south side of the barony, by the bay of Galway, divided among the four parishes, and separated from Lough Orbsen and the river's tract by a large space of mountain land, is good

battle and personages here mentioned. The great stone, alluded to above, has not been identified. No person in the district ever heard of any such monument.

[n] *Parish of Rahun.*—Rath Un, the rath or dwelling of Un, a man of whom nothing more is known:

> "The annals of the human race,
> Of him afford no other trace."

It is stated in the Book of Ballymote, that Heremon, the son of Milesius, conferred the government of the west of Ireland on *Un* and *Etan*, two chiefs who accompanied him from Spain, and that the latter built a fortress at Rath-rioghbaird, in the barony of Murrisk, Mayo county; but the Four Masters, at A. M. 3501, say that fortress was built by Fulman, one of Heber's chiefs, and that *Un* raised Rathcroich (or *Cruach*) in Ard-Eitig, or Fithaig. See *Keating*, book i. part ii. ch. vii., and *Ogyg.* p. 187, for Un and Etan. An etymological friend, who pleasantly resolves the word *Madagascar* into very good Irish, would not hesitate, on the above authority, to ascribe *Rathun* to the chieftain *Un*. The portion of this parish of *Rahun* (it is now generally written *Rahoon*), lying within liberties, is bounded north by the parishes of Moycullen and Oranmore; east by the latter and the parish of St. Nicholas; south by the bay; and west by the parish of Moycullen, and that part of Rahoon lying within the barony of Moycullin.

[o] *Church.—Chappell.*—A small portion of the walls of this church, but nearly level with the ground, may still be traced within the cemetery at Rahoon, about a mile west of Galway. Near it is St. James's well: but no "patron" has been celebrated there for many years. The chapel of St. James at Newcastle, so much resorted to for devotion in former days, is now converted into a stall for feeding cattle.

good pasture for cattell; but so craggy and full of stones[p], and so destitute of deep mold, that in very few spots of it a plow can goe: yet the tenants, by digging, manure it so well, that they have corn for themselves, their landlords, and the market. Never was garden with more paines tilled for black seeds. They carry on horses,

[p] *Full of stones.*—Mr. Molyneux, in his Journey to Connaught, in April, 1709, preserved among the MSS. of Trin. Coll. Library, Dublin, I. 4, 13, and I. 1, 38, writes of this district: "I never saw so strangely *stony* and wild a country. I did not see all this way three living creatures, not one house or ditch, not one bit of corn, *nor, I may say, one bit of land, for stones*, in short nothing appeared but *stones* and sea. Nor could I conceive an inhabited country so destitute of all signs of people. . . . . Having got back through the barbarous country to Galway, I dined with the officers. *This is the best town I have seen in Ireland.* The inhabitants are mostly Roman Catholics, and the trade wholly in their hands, and indeed in all Connaught, as you go farther from Dublin, you may see the remains of Popery, less and less extinct than in the other parts of Ireland." Another traveller, Mr. Bush, who wrote more than half a century after Molyneux, says: "If in any part of the kingdom there are any wild Irish to be found, it is in the western parts of this province [i. e. *Connaught*], for they have the least sense of law and government of any people in Ireland, I believe, except that of their haughty and tyrannic landlords, who, in a literal sense, indeed, are absolute sovereigns over their respective towns and clans, which the western part of this province may not improperly be said to be divided into. Their imperious and oppressive measures, indeed, have almost depopulated this province of Ireland. The will and pleasure of these chiefs is absolute law to the poor inhabitants that are connected with them, and under whom the miserable wretches live in the vilest and most abject state of dependance."—p. 35. "What with the severe exactions of rent, even before the corn is housed, a practice that too much prevails among the petty and despicable landlords, ... of the parish priest, for tythes, who not content with the tythe of grain, even the very tenth, of half a dozen or half a score perches of potatoes, ... is exacted by the rapacious, insatiable priest. I am sorry to tell you the truth, that too many of them are English parsons. For the love of God and charity, send no more of this sort over, for here they become a scandal to their country and to humanity. Add to these, the exactions of, if possible, the still more absolute Catholic priest, who although he preaches charity by the hour on Sunday, comes armed with all the terrors of damnation, and demands his full quota

horses, out of the shore, all the seaweeds cast in daily, as long as they can get it, from Michaelmas till sowing time past: and sometimes on spring tide low waters, they goe as far down as they can, man, woman and child, and cut the sea weed with knives, to have it cast up again by the sea. With this they muck the land. and dig up daily, earth to cover it, out of watery furrows which serve for conveying away the water from the ridges. This mucking and digging keeps them in action till March, before which they sow not a grain of corn[q]. In sowing, they give so small a measure of seed as can be immagined. being

of unremitted offerings."—*Hibernia Curiosa*, Dub. 1769.—pp. 36–7. Some of these evils may be traced in this district at the present day.

[q] *Corn.*—In this curious account of the agriculture of the time, we incidentally learn that here the tenants paid their rent in kind, according to the ancient mode. This was general in many parts of Ireland in the seventeenth century. By inquisition taken at the town of Mayo, on 29th July, A. D. 1607, it appeared, that Eugenius, *alias* Owen O'Maly, chief of his name and nation, and his ancestors, had chief rents, of barley, butter, and money, out of several lands within the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo; that he was seised of the castle of Cahir-na-mart (now Westport), the castle and island of Carrowmore, and numerous other lands and possessions there, in right of tanistry; and that he, as chief, ought to have, as his ancestors had, "all fines for bloodshed, all skins of animals killed, or to be killed, within that barony, with all customs and other casualties." By another inquisition, taken 11th January, A. D. 1610, it was found that Robert Bowen, of Castlecarra, Esq., as heir to his brother William Bowen (who purchased various lands in Mayo county, from Peter Lord Tremblestone, by deed of feoffment, dated 1st May, A. D. 1586, and who was the first of that name that came to Mayo), was seised of a rent-charge by mortgage from the Stantons, on the lands of Clan M^cCormick, of a certain quantity of "bread, drink, and flesh at Christmas; and a proportion of bread, butter, and drink at Easter, yearly."—*Orig. Inquis.*

The best illustration of the mode of manuring with sea-weed, and the other agricultural processes above described, will be found in Mr. Nimmo's excellent Report on the Bogs west of Lough Corrib. It is observable, that the potato is no where mentioned by our author. He alludes to "a kinde of corn they call *bracgh*," but the name is now unknown. The houses were all covered with *thatch*. Even our author himself.

being sure not a grain will fail to multiply. In summer, when it grows up, they goe, man, woman and child, and ly prostrate or sit upon the corn, to weed it with their bare hands, leaving nothing behind but pure corn. Twice, perhaps, they thus weed it before it comes to an ear. The soile bears not but for two years, till they muck it again. The first year it bears wheat, barly, ry, or oats; the second year oats only, but the increase is forty fold at the least. Here is a kinde of corn they call *bwagh*, the grain is like wheat, but more brownish and swarthy; the bread like barly bread but finer: two bushells of this corn is three bushells ground. This land hath no help for building but thatch, and plenty of rude stones that cannot be wrought. It is destitude of wood and lime-stone. Few places have any clay for mortar. It hath severall brooks and shallow rivers, falling from the mountaines to the sea, which bear some salmons, trouts, and eels, besides plenty of sea-fish and shell-fish; together with severall creeks and ship harbours. There is a shift of making lime of the shells for tanning leather. Now to descend to particulars.

In this tract[r], near Galway, westward, is the town land of Barna[s]; very good arable land, where partly the plow, partly digging with spade

the hereditary chieftain of Gnobeg, which was the best part of the barony of Moycullen, lived in a *thatched* house, in the district above described; and very probably in it he wrote his Ogygia, and the present treatise.

[r] *Tract.*—The tract of land, as far westward as the barony of Moycullen extends along the bay, is known by the name of Cor fairge, or the sea tract. We find it so called in A. D. 1586. See the record quoted from the British Museum, in note [g], p. 44.

[s] *Barna.*—Bearna, literally a gap, but here a breach or opening in the coast. There was formerly a castle here, close to the sea side, about three miles west of Galway. Its ruins are shewn by the name of sean caiscean Bearna, the old castle of Barna. It belonged to the ancient Irish family of O'Halloran, who before the twelfth century were lords of Clan Fearghail, a district in which Galway town was situate. "O h-allmuran Tairseach ceatri m-baile fiada clainn Fearghaili."

spade is used. It affords lime-stone and clay. Here is Blake's hill[t] over the sea, whither the young men of Galway were wont to come a horseback the third day of their May-game, and there dine between this hill and the castle of Barna.

Sir Morogh Flaherty[u] of Aghnenure, defeated an army out of Clanrickard, the 22nd of June, A. D. 1564, on the strand of Traybane.

—MS. Trin. Coll. Lib. H. 2, 17. I here take the opportunity of correcting an error in the History of Galway, p. 3, occasioned by adopting Vallancey's erroneous derivations of Clann Fearġal and Gaillm, neither of which means "tribes of merchants," as there stated: the former signifying the descendants of Farrell, a Christian name common among the O'Hallorans; and the latter the river which flows through the town. See note [v], p. 28, *ante*. For more of the sept of O'Halloran, see Additional Notes.

[t] *Blake's hill.*—In Irish Cnoc a Ġlacaiġ, is now called the White Cliff of Barna, and appears rather a conspicuous object on entering the bay. The *May games*, and other old customs, as "riding the ring," &c., formerly practised here, have long since fallen into disuse. The "young men" of the present day would be ashamed of those homely but manly amusements of their forefathers; although it is to be feared, that many of their modern pastimes are not altogether of so innocent a character.

[u] *Sir Morogh Flaherty.*—Our author here omits the prefix O (for the signification of which see Ogyg. p. 361) in the name of his celebrated kinsman Morough na d-tuadh, [Morough of the Battle-axes] O'Flaherty. But the omission in this instance I consider merely accidental; although in our author's time, when the Irish were broken down by the wars of the seventeenth century, many of them began to fashion their names by omitting the prefixes O' and Mac, which were among the few remnants of national distinction that then remained to them. This they did to make their old Irish names more English-like, and consequently more palatable to their dominant neighbours; and it was a literal fulfilment of the wish of Spenser, expressed a century before, that "all the O's and Mac's should be utterly forbidden and extinguished." Many of the O'Flaherties, and chiefly the more respectable of them, then became mere "Flaherties." Our author never submitted to this mark of national degradation, like his kinsmen of Aghnenure, or Lemonfield. Then appeared, for the first time, "Bryan Flaherty, of Lemonfield, Esq. Morogh Flaherty, his son. Edmond Flaherty, of Tolly," &c.—Extract from the will of the first named, dated the 30th Dec. A. D. 1721.

bane[v]. This strand yields plenty of cockles; and, with a drudge, oysters are to be found near it. Westward from thence, and from Galway four miles, the river of Forbagh runs to the sea; near which was a great fish cast, Anno $166\frac{7}{8}$, another about a mile thence at Koylagh, the 17th of May, 1674, thirty foot long and seaven foot high. Two miles from the river of Forbagh[w] to the river of Spidell[x], on which the salmon cannot pass a steep salmon leap, a mile from the bridge on the mouth of the river, first built Anno 1670, by the publick charges. On the east-side of the river, by the high water mark of the sea, stands the church of Spidell, dedicated to St. Enna[y], patron of Aran, whose feast is kept the 21st day of March. Spidell is so called of Spittle, or Hospitall. From this river, which separates the parish of Moycullin here from the parish of Kilanhin on the west of

Prerog. Office. For valuable observations on Irish names, see Mr. O'Donovan's curious papers in the Irish Penny Journal, A. D. 1841, which it is to be hoped he may yet be induced to enlarge and give in a more substantial form to the public.

[v] *Traybane.*—In Irish, Trá bán, literally the White Strand, as it is still called. Cockles are here found in abundance; but no oysters. The fishermen pleasantly relate, that the latter migrated to the opposite shore of the bay, to the great oyster beds of *Poldoody*, belonging to that excellent and patriotic gentleman, Burton Bindon, Esq.

[w] *Forbagh.*—Forbach, now pronounced Furrobagh. This river flows into the bay. In the Composition of A. D. 1585, Ballyneforbagh in Gnobeg, is stated to contain four quarters of land, which, with most of that district, was granted by James I. to Hugh O'Flaherty, our author's father, by letters patent, dated 25th Jan. A. D. 1617. —*Rot. Pat.*

[x] *Spidell.*—Spidéal, an hospital. Spital is an old English term for hospital, and is still used in Scotland. "Rob not the spital."—*Jonson.* In the Composition of A. D. 1585, the townland here is called Ballynspiddell. The river of Spiddle is nine miles west of Galway, and is much prized for salmon fishing. It flows out of a lake in the townland of Shannagarraun, and falls into the bay nearly opposite Ceann Doirne, or Black head.

[y] *St. Enna.*—For an account of this celebrated Saint, whose memory is still venerated here, and in the islands of Aran, see Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 704.

of it, to the river of Ally[z] are two miles; and in the midle way is the creeke of Crompan, a very secure harbour for boats, much frequented by the fishermen of Galway. Ally river divides Gnobeg on the east, from Gnomore on the west in those parts, whence to Cromlin[a] river is two miles: not far from which, westward, 3rd June, 1682, was a fish cast on Miny shore, thirty foot long and seaven high. Near Miny is the castle of Inveran, where Walter Fada Bourke[b] was murthered by the procurement of his stepmother Finnola

[z] *River of Ally.*—In Irish Abann na h-Aille, so called from the townland of Aille, through which it flows. It is two miles west of Spiddle. "Gnobegg is bounded from Srawan I Garwane on the north side, to Galway, saving the liberties, and soe alonge the river of *Donkelie* (or *Ally*) to Galway aforesaid, by east."—*Rot. Pat.* 29° *Eliz.*, quoted in Appendix. The name of this river may be traced to the O'Kealy's (*O'Cadhla*), the ancient chiefs of Conmhaicne-mara, of whom more will be found in the sequel.

[a] *Cromlin.*—*Miny.*—*Inveran.*—Cruim-glinn. This river flows into the bay between the townlands of Poulgorm and Cartronkeel, about three Irish miles west of Ally river. There are two portions of the parish of Kilcummin here insulated by the parish of Killannin.—*Miny.* Now called Minna.—*Inveran.* Inberan. This castle stands a short distance west of Cromlin river, on a little crompán, or creek, from which it takes its name.

[b] *Walter Fada Bourke.*—Walter the Tall. He was the son of David Bourke (great grandson of Edmund *na fesoige*, for whom see Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 231), by his first wife. Finola O'Flaherty was the second wife of David. By her he had Riroeard an Iarain, called Iron Dick, and to secure the inheritance for the latter, his mother caused his elder half-brother, Walter Fada, to be murdered, as above related. In this object the murderess succeeded, for her son, Iron Dick, did inherit all his father's vast possessions, and became one of the greatest men of his time. See Sir Henry Sidney's curious description of him, quoted by Lodge, vol. iv. p. 232, where, among other things, he says, "Surelye, my lords, he is well wonne, *for he is a great man;* his land lyeth along the west-north-west coast of this realme, where he hath many goodly havens, and is a Lorde in territore of *three tymes as much land* as the Earle of Clanrickarde is." He was father of Sir Tibbott na Long, first Viscount Mayo. The retributive justice of Providence visibly pursued this foul murder, in the fate of that man's descendants. To pursue the subject further would

Finnola Flaherty, by her brother Donnel Fitz-Rory Og Flaherty, Anno 1549, deceased. Thence, westward, at Moerras[c], is an altar of St. Columb-Kille by a brooke, and his well within the sea shore. His feast is celebrated on the 9th of June. From Cromlin river to the river of Casla are two miles, This river falls into Casla haven, and hath salmon and trout-fishing on it yearly. These white trouts are called *Lihain*, and come on the rivers from the sea as salmons doe.

On Casla haven, in the year 1674, memorable for dearth of corn through all Ireland, the herring fishing of Galway Bay failing, herring fishing was discovered, and soe continued for five years after, and failed againe. They were larger and sooner come than Galway fish. There I saw a herring eighteen inches long. Between Casla Haven and Fearmore, or the Great Man's Haven[d], lyes the land

be irrelevant here. It is, therefore, left to the future historian of this district.

[c] *Moerras.* — *Casla.* — On Mackensie's chart, Moerras is called Murris. It is west of Inveran castle. On the townland of Cloghmore there is an old churchyard called after St. Columbkille. On Mackensie's chart and Larkin's map are marked the ruins of a church. See the Ordnance Survey map of this district, for the situation of the altar and well mentioned above. The river of *Casla*, where it falls into the bay of that name, is four Irish miles west of the mouth of Crumlin river. The bay is called in Irish Cuan Chairle, the bay of Caushlia. Mackensie and Larkin properly call it Casleh bay; but Mr. Nimmo, in his piloting directions before alluded to, calls it "*Castello*, or Casleh harbour," p. 172. Castello is a corrupt pronunciation of Casleh, or Casla, the proper name of the bay, and therefore ought to have been rejected by him.

[d] *Great Man's Haven.*—In Irish Cuan an fir mhoir, now called Great Man's Bay, lies west of Casla, a peninsula of about two Irish miles in breadth running between them. It was called by the same name in A. D. 1560 See the Annals of the Four Masters, who relate, that in that year, a vessel was driven on a rock at the entrance of Great Man's Bay in Iar Connaught, and that upwards of 100 men were lost, among whom was Tuathal (Toole) O'Malley, the best pilot of a *long ship* in his time. The people here relate, that the "Great man" who gave name to this bay, was a giant;

land of Killin, about four miles, where stands a church by the sea-side, which antiquity named Inismacaw church, the feast day whereof is on the 15th of March. Westward of Great Man's Haven.

that he lived a long time ago, and seized and plundered all the vessels that passed that way. They still shew a large hollow rock which they call his churn, Cuinneoɡ an ḟir ṁóir; and three other rocks called Ꝺṙannṙaꝺ an ḟir ṁóir, which supported the cauldron wherein he boiled the whales which he caught with a fishing rod!

"His angle-rod made of a sturdy oak,
His line a cable which in storms ne'er broke;
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat upon a rock, and bobb'd for whale."

That some "great man," at some distant period, did dwell at or about Great Man's Bay, and give name to it, may be admitted without incurring the charge of credulity: but when he lived, and his name, and whether he was one of the mighty Fomorians, or powerful Tuatha de Dananns, or other early colonists of Ireland, will probably, like other historical questions of similar importance, remain secrets for ever.

The other places mentioned in this paragraph may be summarily noted as follows. *Killin.*—This is "Killin opposite to Aran," mentioned in page 7. It forms the southern part of the peninsula lying between Great Man's Bay and Casla. *Inismacaw church.*—Ꞇeampull mṡ' Mac Cꝺaiṁ, i. e. the church of the island of the sons of Adam. When or by whom it was built, or why "antiquity named" it so, we are ignorant. It lies in ruins on the west side of Casla bay, near the shore. *Garmna.*—Is an island lying between Great Man's Bay and Cassin Bay, mentioned immediately after. *Laxroill*, Ꞇeaṁcóill, i. e. Elmwood, anglicised Loughil, forms the southern part of the island of Garomna. The ruins of *Olither* church, in the south-west of this island, are marked on Larkin's map. *Letter Melan.*—Ꞇeiṫir Maellain. The island of Lettermullen lies to the west of Garomna; and the castle stands on the north side of the island. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1584, as the residence of Murogh Mac Hugh. *Keanngualaim.*—Ceann Ꝺualaim, a small island immediately west of Lettermullen. From our author's expression it would appear, that in his time they were united; but in Mackensie's chart and Larkin's map, they appear as separate islands. Ceann Ꝺualaim, sometimes called Gulin head, and not unfrequently Golden head, by such of the natives as speak English. See Nimmo's Piloting Directions, p. 174, for an account of the tides along this coast. *Cassin haven.*—Cuan Caiṙin, now generally called Casheen Bay. It lies to the north of Golam Head.

Haven, are the lands of Garmna, Lawroill, and Lettermelan Castle. In Garmnia is Olither church, or the Pilgrime's church. Keanngualaim, or the cape of Golamhead in Lettermellan, stretcheth itself between Cassin haven and the sea, the farthest end of Moycullin barony, this side, and is eight leagues from Galway. Eastward of this point, the Iles of Aran[e] lye three leagues distant from the continent of this barony, whereof Lettermellan is the nearest to them.

The three Iles of Aran half barony, extending in length from west to east, have the barony of Moycullin on the north, Moyclea[f] in Corcamro barony, and county of Clare, on the east, and the Cape of Kerryhead, far off in sight[g] stretched out in the sea, on the south. They

[e] *Isles of Aran.*—Some notices of these remarkable islands, in addition to those given above by our author, will be found in the Appendix hereto, if space shall permit.

[f] *Moyclea.*—In Irish Maġ Ġlea, or, as it is sometimes called, Tuaṫ Ġlea. This is a tract of land in the west of the barony of Corcomroe (Corcumṙuaiḋ), and the nearest part of the county of Clare to Inṙ Oiṙeiṙ, the southern isle of Aran. Here are situate Doolen, the seat of a branch of the Macnamara family; and Aran-view, "commanding, as its name implies, a fine view of the Aran isles." In the sixteenth century, Moyclea was rendered remarkable by the following occurrence. A. D. 1565, Mahon O'Brien of Arkin (Aiṙcin), in the great island of Aran, was treacherously slain by his own friends and followers. The citizens of Galway immediately went forth in pursuit of the murderers; who thereupon betook themselves to their boats and landed in the west of Thomond. There they were met by Donall, the son of Conor O'Brien, who took most of them prisoners. He then brought them bound in fetters to *Magh Glea;* and there, in sight of the place where they perpetrated the crime, he hanged some and burned others, "as their atrocious wickedness deserved," say the Four Masters, who relate the circumstance. These feuds among the O'Briens led to their total expulsion from the islands of Aran, in a few years after, by the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught.

[g] *Far off in sight.*—The islands of Aran command some of the noblest sea-prospects in the world. The vast Atlantic stretching illimitably towards the south and west; the extensive coasts of Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, &c., with their numerous islands, headlands, and lofty mountains "far off in sight," must be seen, in order to form any idea of the sublimity and beauty of the view.

They are fenced on the south side with very high clifts[h], some three score, some four score and five score fathoms deep, against the Western Ocean's approach.

The soile is almost paved over with stones[i], soe as, in some places, nothing is to be seen but large stones with wide openings between them, where cattle break their legs. Scarce any other stones there but limestones, and marble fit for tomb-stones, chymney mantle trees, and high crosses. Among these stones is very sweet pasture, so that beefe, veal, mutton are better and earlyer in season here, then elsewhere; and of late there is plenty of cheese, and tillage mucking, and corn is the same with the sea side tract. In some places the plow goes. On the shore grows samphire[j] in plenty, ring-root or sea-holy,

[h] *High clifts.*—The height of the cliff at *Dun Ængus* in Aran, which *Dun* is one of the most remarkable remains of pagan antiquity in the west of Europe, is upwards of 300 feet. The cliffs of Aran are elsewhere well described by our author: "Claustrorum reliquiæ videntur esse Arannæ tres insulæ, quæ obrutu non faciles *in medio profundo eminent, et editissimas præruptas Crepidines decumanis fluctibus objiciunt.*"—*Ogyg.* p. 164.

[i] *Paved over with stones.*—Large tracts of bare flags, in Irish leaca loma, as smooth as polished marble, may be seen in many parts of these islands. A visitor, surprised at the appearance, remarked, that it was a mistake not to have called them the Marble Islands, for that they were all a mass of lime-stone and marble. Yet among those rocks and stones there is, as our author observes, "very sweet pasture" for cattle. These leaca loma, or bare flags, have been frequently noticed. In an old poem entitled "Columbkille's Farewell to Aran," which, though attributed to that saint, may safely be dated some centuries after his time, an angel is described as showering down benefits from heaven on the *bare flags* of Aran:

"Gaca diaroain, ón! gaca diaroain.
Tig Sapuil, mor an maín.
Do rgaílinn paé Dé do mín
For leccaò loma an lá rin."

See this "Farewell to Aran," published in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society, Dublin, 8vo. 1808. p. 180. with a translation by Theophilus O'Flanagan, A.B.

[j] *Samphire.*—This plant, *Crithmum maritimum*, is found growing on rocks by the shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is sent for sale from Aran to Dublin.

sea-holy, and sea-cabbage. Here are Cornish choughs, with red legs and bills. Here are ayries of hawkes[k], and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on fasting-days[l]: to catch which, people goe down, with ropes tyed about them, into the caves of cliffts by night, and with a candle light kill abundance[m] of them. Here are severall wells and pooles, yet in extraordinary dry weather, people must turn their cattell out of the islands, and the corn failes. They have noe fuell but cow-dung[n] dryed with

where it is said to be used for pickling and preserves. *Ring-root or sea-holy.*—*Eryngium maritimum*, in Irish, Cuilleann trágha, grows near the shore, and is used by the inhabitants of Aran, as a medicine. See its medicinal virtues described in K'Eogh's Botanologia Universalis Hibernica, p. 43. *Sea cabbage.*—*Crambe maritima.*

[k] *Ayries of hawkes.*—For a curious notice of these once favourite birds, see *Carve's Lyra*, p. 47. They were formerly trained in Iar-Connaught for field sport, and were held in high esteem. Morogh na Maor O'Flaherty, of Bunowen, in Conamara, by his will, dated 13th April, A.D. 1626, directed that his third son, Bryan O'Flahertie, should have *the Cleggan*, an extensive tract in the barony of Balinahinch, "excepting onelie the *Aiery of hawkes* upon *Barnanoran*," reserved for his eldest son, Morogh na Mart.—*Orig. Will.*

[l] *Fasting days.*—Strange as this reason may seem, for eating sea birds on fasting days, it is nevertheless very ancient. Socrates, in his Ecclesiastical History, mentions it in the fifth century. Speaking of the various modes of keeping Lent then prevalent, he says: — οἱ μὲν γὰρ, πάντῃ ἐμψύχων ἀπεχονται· οἱ δὲ, τῶν ἐμψύχων ἰχθῦς μόνους μεταλαμβάνουσι· τινὲς δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἰχθύσι, καὶ τῶν πτηνῶν ἀπογεύονται, ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ αὐτὰ τὸν Μωῦσέα γεγενῆσθαι λεγοντες· κ. τ. λ. "Some abstain altogether from animals: others of animals eat fish only. Some, along with fish, eat also birds: saying that, according to Moses, birds, like fish, were created out of the waters." Hist. Eccl. lib. v. c. 22. In Martin's Description of the Western Islands of Scotland (p. 65), mention is made of a similar reason for eating seals' flesh in Lent.

[m] *Kill abundance.*—In carrying on this "dreadful trade," the adventurous "Cragsmen" of Aran encounter dangers, which to any other class of men would be incredible. Mr. Pennant, in his "Voyage to the Hebrides," gives a curious representation of this perilous practice. See also Martin's Islands of Scotland, p. 293; and his Voyage to St. Kilda, p. 105.

[n] *Cow-dung.*—In Irish ḃoiṫreaṁ. Large

with the sun, unless they bring turf in from the western continent. They have *Cloghans*, a kind of building of stones layd one upon another, which are brought to a roof without any manner of mortar to cement them, some of which cabins will hold forty men on their floor; so antient that no body knows how long agoe any of them was made. Scarcity of wood and store of fit stones, without peradventure found out the first invention. There is a waste island on the south-west side, called Oilen-da-branoge°, where they goe to slaughter seals yearly; and where there is abundance of samphire.

From the Isles of Aran and the west continent, often appears visible that inchanted island called O'Brasil[p], and in Irish Beg-ara, or

stacks (cruaca) of this savoury substitute for turf may be seen in Aran, particularly in the middle island; but latterly they have learned to convert it into manure, and get turf from the "Continent." The privations which these poor and honest islanders sometimes undergo, part of which are above alluded to by our author, are very severe; and yet you will not find any of them willing to exchange the "*bare flags*" of Aran, for the comparative comforts of the inland country; even of the "great town," or Baile mór of Clifden in Conamara; or yet of the greater town, the capital of the province, Caiher mór na Gaillime. It is believed, that the greatest human punishment that could be inflicted on an Aranite, would be to sentence him never to return home. See Martin's curious account of the St. Kilda man's visit to Glasgow.— *Western Islands*, p. 296; which requires little more than the substitution of Galway for Glasgow, and Aran for St. Kilda, to answer as a description of an Aran man's first visit of wonder to Galway.

The primitive buildings called "Cloghans," mentioned above by our author, will be found noticed, with the islands of Aran, in the Appendix.

° *Oilen-da-branoge.*—In Irish called Oileán na Brandg, and Brannock, or Brannoge Island, in English. It lies off the townland of Onagh, at the western extremity of the great island of Aran. See Larkin's map of the county of Galway.

[p] *O'Brasil.*—This fabulous island has been so fully noticed in recent publications, that it is only necessary here to refer to some of them, viz.: the Tour of M. Boullaye le Gouz in Ireland, A.D. 1644, edited by T. Crofton Croker, Lond. 1837, p. 68; and Irish Minstrelsy, Lond. 1831, vol. i. p. 369. "O'Brazil" has been cele-

or the Lesser Aran, set down in cards of navigation. Whether it be reall and firm land, kept hidden by speciall ordinance of God, as the terrestiall paradise, or else some illusion of airy clouds appearing on the surface of the sea, or the craft of evill spirits[q], is more than our judgements can sound out. There is, westward of Aran, in sight of the next continent of Balynahynsy barony, Skerde, a wild island of huge rocks[r], the receptacle of a deale of seales thereon yearly slaughtered. These rocks sometimes appear to be a great city far of, full of houses, castles, towers, and chimneys; sometimes full of blazing flames, smoak, and people running to and fro. Another day you would see nothing but a number of ships, with their sailes and riggings; then so many great stakes or reekes of corn and turf; and this not only on fair sun-shining dayes, whereby it might be thought the reflection of the sun-beamse, on the vapours arising about it, had been the cause, but alsoe on dark and cloudy days happening. There is

brated by our gifted countryman, Gerald Griffin, in a pleasing poem, beginning:

"On the ocean that hollows the rocks where ye dwell,
A shadowy land has appeared, as they tell,
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest,
And they called it *O'Brazil* the isle of the blest."

For the remainder of this poem, see the Life of Gerald Griffin, Lond. 1844, p. 357. The people of Aran say, that O'Brazil appears but once every seven years.

[q] *The craft of evil spirits.*—This is altogether an amusing passage; but, in the time of our author, people were not quite so sceptical in these matters as they are at the present day. For some examples of this, see the Additional Notes hereto.

[r] *Huge rocks.*—Now called the Skird Rocks, lying in the ocean, west of Cashin Bay; about nine miles north-west of the western extremity of Aran-more. The optical illusions here so well described by our author, seem no way inferior to the celebrated *Fata morgana* seen in the Straits of Messina, and which the Sicilians call the most beautiful sight in nature. For a description of the latter, given from Minai, by Father Angelucci, see Swinburne's Travels; and also that very pleasing work, Buck's "Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature." See also the Philosophical Magazine, vol. xiii. p. 336; and Mr. Brewer's Beauties of Ireland, for an animated description of similar exhibi-

is another like number of rocks, called Carrigmeacan[s], on the same coast, whereon the like apparitions are seen. But the inchanted island of O'Brasil is not alwayes visible, as those rocks are. nor these rocks have allways those apparitions.

There is now living, Morogh O'Ley[t], who immagins he was himself

tions which took place in the neighbourhood of Youghall, about the close of the last century.

[s] *Carrigmeacan.*—In Irish Carraig mic Anna, now Carrickmackan, near the mouth of Cashin Bay; and nearly due north of the Brannock isles, off the western extremity of the great island of Aran. The aerial phenomena witnessed here and at the Skerds, invest these wild regions with an air of romantic grandeur; and, combined with the surrounding scenery, present a view altogether indescribable. When with these the enchanted isle of O'Brazil appears, it completes a picture which is said to be unrivalled in any other part of the British islands. The great extent of ocean and coast, stretching from headland to headland, as far as the eye can reach, heightens the magnificence of the scene.

[t] *Morogh O'Ley.*—Lee or Lye. The curious story here related is still remembered, but it appears to have received some additional embellishments from fancy. One of these is the introduction of an incident which renders our author's narrative complete. It is, that Morogh O'Ley received a book from one of the inhabitants of O'Brazil, with an injunction not to look into it for seven years. This injunction he faithfully obeyed; and when, at the end of the time prescribed, he opened the book, he at once became indued with the gift of healing, and began to practise surgery and physic with wonderful success: "Tho' he never studyed nor practised either all his lifetime before, as all we that knew him since he was a boy can averr." These words almost induce a supposition, that our author believed the story. The truth, however, seems to be, that Morogh O'Ley, whose patrimony was confiscated in the seventeenth century, turned quack-doctor to obtain a livelihood; and that he then invented the story of O'Brazil and the book, in order to attract attention. It is, moreover probable, that he was previously in possession of the book in question: and that it had descended to him from his ancestors, who, it is known, were hereditary physicians in Iar-Connaught.

Among the records connected with the memorable Act of Settlement, the following document appears, in A. D. 1663: "To the Right Honorable His Majesty's Commissioners for executing His Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland. —The humble petition of Morogh O'Lye.

self personally in O'Brazil for two days, and saw out of it the iles of Aran, Golamhead, Irrosbeghill, and other places of the west continent he was acquainted with. The manner of it he relates, that being in Irrosainhagh, in the south side of the barony of Balynahinsy,

sheweth, that Edmond O'Lye of Moyaskragh, deceased, was lawfully seised in his demense as of fee, long before the rebellion, of the lands following, viz., Bollebanane, Gortnecony, and Balliskey, in the barony of Muckullin and county of Galway; and so continued seised, till, in or about the yeare 1641, he mortgaged the premisses unto one Robert Martin, for the sum of eighty pounds. That the said Edmond dyed in or about the year 1662, after and by whose decease, the power of redemption of the premisses descended to your petitioner, as son and heir unto the said Edmond. That the said Edmond and the petitioner have been inoffensive, never acted any thing against the Crown nor the English interest, embraced and are included in the Articles of peace granted by His Majesty's authority, in the year 1648, to the Irish, and constantly thereto adhered. The petitioner therefore humbly prayeth to be restored to his said reversion or power of redemption, according to His Majesty's gracious intention, by which persons innocent are to be restored, and petitioner will ever pray: Morogh O'Lye." This claim, with thousands of a similar nature made at the time, was rejected; and it is probable that then the claimant began to turn his thoughts to medicine, as already related. The book above alluded to, lay for some time in the possession of the editor. It is now called the Book of O'Brazil; and certainly was well calculated to suggest and keep up the singular deception it happened to be connected with. It is a medical manuscript on vellum, in good preservation, containing forty-six large 4to. folios, very well written in Irish and Latin, in the fifteenth century (the year 1434 occurs on p. 76), and it appears to have remained until a late period in the possession of the Lee family; for the name P. Lee is inscribed on the first folio, in modern handwriting. The pages are curiously ruled and divided, each presenting somewhat the appearance of a complex astrological figure. It presents lists of various diseases, with their cures, mostly arranged in parallel columns, headed *Prognostics*, *Region*, *Season*, *Age*, *Constitution*, *Causa*, *Signum*, *Evacuatio*, *&c.* An account of this volume, given by that excellent Irish scholar, Mr. Curry, appears in Doctor Wilde's valuable Report, upon the tables of deaths, contained in the Return of the Commissioners appointed to take the Census of Ireland, 1841. The "Book of O'Brazil" is now preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

hinsy, about nine leagues from Galway by sea, in the month of Aprill, Anno Domini 1668, going alone from one village to another, in a melancholy humour, upon some discontent of his wife, he was encountered by two or three strangers, and forcibly carried by boat into O'Brazil, as such as were within it told him, and they could speak both English and Irish. He was ferried out hoodwink'd, in a boat, as he immagins, till he was left on the sea point by Galway; where he lay in a friend's house for some dayes after, being very desperately ill, and knowes not how he came to Galway then. But, by that means, about seaven or eight years after, he began to practise both chirurgery and phisick, and so continues ever since to practise, tho' he never studyed nor practised either all his life time before, as all we that knew him since he was a boy can averr.

In the Western Ocean, five or six leagues from the continent, there is a sand bank[u], about thirty fathoms deep in the sea, and of very

[u] *A sand-bank.*—This is the well-known Cod fishing Bank, which lies about sixty miles west of Achill Head; and runs southward by Shark Island, parallel with the western coast of Ireland. Upon it are vast quantities of cod and ling. In the sixteenth century, and even later, the Dutch fished here with considerable success. The poor fishermen of Iar-Connaught are now unable to reach this bank, except in fine weather; for their boats are not fit to stand the sea on the bank, and they have neither fishing-tackle nor skill to carry on this deep-sea fishing to any profitable extent. There can be no doubt, that, during the summer months, with good vessels and proper tackle, the deep-sea fishing on the west coast of Ireland would become a source of national wealth and strength. Franklin has said: "He that puts seed into the ground reaps forty-fold; but he that puts a line into the sea and pulls out a fish, pulls out a piece of silver." On this subject see the evidence of William Bald, Esq., before the Select Committee on the Public Works of Ireland, A. D. 1835.

The above bank is described in an Account of a Tour through Ireland, by Dr. Pococke, A. D. 1752, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, I. 4, 15, as follows: "About ten leagues off (*i.e. west of Clare Island on the western coast*) is a bank where there are plenty of

very small breadth, which extends from Ulster to Munster, all along the western coasts of Connaught. It is called in Irish *Imaireboy*, or the yellow ridge; and, in English, the Cod Fishing Bank, where people in summer season use to goe in boats a fishing from Bofin, the Owles, Irros Downan[v], and some parts of the barony of Balynahinsy, and are there in their boats over night. From this bank, about twenty years agoe, a boat out of the Owles was blown westward by night; next day about noon, they spyed land so near them, that they could see sheep within it, and yet durst not, for fear of illusions, touch shore, imagining it was O'Brasil; and they were two dayes coming back towards home. Soe much of the inchanted island; whence we come back again to Aran.

The isles of Aran are fameous for the numerous multitude of saints[w] there living of old and interred, or there trained in religious austerity, and propagating monasticall discipline in other parts; venerable

cod, and it is supposed that it is part of that bank which extends to Newfoundland, being supposed to be hills in the sea where the fish lye. On this they have between forty and fifty fathom water: the fish have very much failed on all the coast, since they have burned the sea-weed for kelp, which they not only take away as the sea leaves it, but they cut it off in the sea, that it may be thrown up, the fish spawning on this weed."—p. 62.

[v] *Irros Dowᵹnan.*—Iorrus Domhnann, the present barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. See the interesting description of this barony, entitled, "Erris in the Irish Highlands," by P. Knight, Civil Engineer: Dublin, 1836. Until the publication of Mr. Knight's book, this now rapidly improving and important district remained "almost unnoticed and unknown."—*Preface*, p. vi.

[w] *Saints.*—Of the multitude of holy men who lived and died on these islands, for a period of more than a thousand years after the introduction of Christianity, the names of few only are recorded: "Nemo scit numerum sanctorum qui sepulti sunt ibi, nisi solus Deus." Nobody but God alone knows the number of saints that lie buried there, as our author, further on, quotes from the life of St. Albeus. Colgan, *Acta SS.* p. 714; and Ware, *Ant.* 249. "Et magna est illa insula, et est terra sanctorum."

nerable for many sacred churches[x], chappells, wells, crosses sepulchers, and other holy reliques of saints still there extant. as monuments

[x] *Sacred churches.*—In A. D. 1645, or shortly before, a description of the churches and chapels of the archdiocess of Tuam, in the west of Ireland, was compiled by Doctor Malachias O'Cadhla (*O'Kealy*), then Roman Catholic prelate in that see; and so much of his description as related to the islands of Aran, is fortunately preserved in Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ. Within ten years from that date, the principal churches of Aranmore were destroyed by Cromwell's governors of those islands, and the materials applied to the building of the "citadel," and other works of defence then erected there. A translation of the portion of Doctor O'Kealy's description, preserved by Colgan, is here subjoined. The original will be found in Acta SS. p. 714.

"OF THE THREE ISLANDS OF ARAN AND THEIR CHURCHES.

"Concerning the churches of these islands (and first of the first island), and their patrons and other saints, receive the following from a tabular description of the churches of the diocese of Tuam (in which it lies), lately transmitted to us, and faithfully written by the most illustrious lord Malachias Quælæus [O'Kealy], archbishop of Tuam, a man distinguished for his zeal in religion, and endowed with every virtue; extracted as they lie:

"1. The parish church (to wit of the first island) commonly called *Kill-Enda*, lies in the county of Galway and half barony of Aran; and in it St. Endeus, or Enna, is venerated as patron, on the 21st of March.

"2. The church called *Teglach-Enda*, to which is annexed a cemetery, wherein is the sepulchre of St. Endeus; with one hundred and twenty-seven other sepulchres, wherein none but saints were ever buried.

"3. The church called *Tempull mac Longa*, dedicated to St. Mac Longius, is situated near the parish church, which is called sometimes *Kill-Enda*, that is the cella or cell of St. Endeus, and sometimes *Tempull mor Enda*, or the great church of Endeus.

"4. The church called *Tempull mic Canonn*, near the aforesaid parish church.

"5. The church called of St. Mary, not far from the same parish church.

"6. The church which is named *Tempull Benain*, or the Temple of St. Benignus.

"7. The church called *Mainistir Connachtach*, that is the Connaught monastery; in the place of which, being afterwards demolished, was built a chapel dedicated to St. Kieran.

"8. The church called *Kill-na-manach*, that is the church or cell of the monks,

monuments of their piety; reverenced for many rare priviledges of sacred places therein, and the instant divine punishments inflicted on

which was dedicated to St. Cathradochus, or Caradoc the monk, surnamed Garbh, or the rough.

"9. The church called *Tempull-Assurnuidhe*, which is said to be dedicated to St. Assurnidhe (or, perhaps, Esserninus), and this church is held in the greatest veneration among the islanders.

"10. The church called *Tempull an cheathruir aluinn*, or the church of the four beautiful [saints] who were, saints Fursey, Brendan of Birr, Conall, and Berchann; whose bodies are also said to be buried in the same tomb, lying in the cemetery of the same church.

"11. The church called *Tempull-mic-Duach*, or the church of St. Mac Duagh (who is also called Colmanus, surnamed Mac-Duagh), which is a handsome church dedicated to that saint.

"12. The handsome, and formerly parochial church, called *Tempull Breccain*, or the church of Brecan, dedicated to the same Saint Brecan, in which also his feast is celebrated on the 22nd of May.

"13. The church near the aforesaid church of St. Brecan, which is commonly called *Tempull a phuill*.

"Thus far of the churches and chapels of the first island, from the list just mentioned, of the most illustrious prelate of Tuam. Moreover we read in our Martyrologies, that the birth-day of St. Endeus is celebrated on the 21st of March; that of St. Goban on the 30th of March and 30th of May; of St. Cronan, on the 8th of March; St. Nehemias, on the 14th of June; and St. Benedict, on the same 14th of June; wherefore, I think that he is the same saint, who is called by the calendar of Cashel Benedict, and by other Martyrologies, Nehemias. . . . . .

"In the second or middle island, according to the same list, there is one church called *Tempull Ceannannach*, dedicated to the same St. Ceannannach; and another church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; both subject to the parish of St. Endeus.

"In the third island of Aran, which is also called *Ard-Oilen:*

"1. The church of *Kill-Choemhain*, dedicated to St. Coeman, and in which also he is venerated.

"2. The church consecrated to St. Paul.

"3. The church called *Kill-Gradh-an-Domhain*, in which Gobnata is venerated on the 11th of February.

"In this island there was formerly a celebrated monastery called *Kill-Choemain* (of which above), in which St. Coeman is venerated on the 12th of June, from which also the island itself is called Arachœmain."

Colgan, as may be seen in the foregoing

on such as dare violate or prophane them; frequently visited by Christians in pilgrimage for devotion, acts of pennance, and miraculous virtues there wrought.

Ara-Mhor, the greatest and furthest to the west of them, containes twenty-four quarters of land, and is twenty-four miles in compass; wherein, on the south side, stands Dun-Engus[y], a large fortified place

extract, has stated that the third island of Aran was called *Ard-Oilen;* but in that he was mistaken, for none of these three islands was ever called or known by that name. *Ard Oilen* is an island lying several leagues north-west of the islands of Aran, and is well-known at present by that name, which is translated *High-island*, its present appellation in English. This was a mere oversight of the learned and laborious Colgan, for in the life of St. Fechin, p. 135, n. 13, he had previously stated, that Ard-Oilen lay a few leagues towards the west from Immagia (Omey), which is a considerable distance from the islands of Aran. He has also referred to the Four Masters, but they only record the death of St. Gormgal, of Ard-Oilen, in A. D. 1017, and do not confound it with Aran. Doctor Lanigan, relying on Colgan, fell into the same mistake, calling Ard-Oilen "One of the Aran islands," chap. xxiii. See further on, for what our author says of Ard-Oilen. If our limits permit, an account of the ecclesiastical remains in the islands of Aran, alluded to by our author, will be given in the Appendix.

[y] *Dun-Engus.*—Mr. Petrie, in his evidence before the Government Commissioners of Inquiry on the Ordnance Memoir for Ireland, A. D. 1843, has stated, that "*Dun Aenguis* in Aran, which was erected in the first century, is, perhaps, one of the most magnificent barbaric monuments remaining in Europe; it was a fortress of the Belgian kings in Ireland."—*Report presented to Sir Robert Peel*, p. 36. In addition to the above description of this remarkable place, see our author's Ogyg., p. 175; which is the only published account ever given of Dun Engus. In what Doctor Ledwich has written of it in his Antiquities of Ireland, p. 141, and in Grose's Antiquities of Ireland, vol. ii. p. v. there is not, even by chance, one word of truth; except what little he copied from the Ogygia. Our author above states the cliff on which Dun Engus stands, to be 100 fathoms deep; but that statement he has omitted in the Ogygia. It is not, in fact, more than fifty fathoms deep. He further above states the surrounding wall to be "in compass as big as a large castle bawn;" but finding that description conveyed no definite idea of its extent, he tried to define it better in the Ogyg.,

place, on the brim of a high clifft, a hundred fathoms deep: being a great wall of bare stones without any mortar, in compass as big as a large

p. 175, by stating that it would "contain 200 cows in its area." Even this is defective; for it is certain that its area would encompass more than 1000 cows. The limits of these notes prevent further notices here, which, if space will allow, may be given in the Appendix. But having (note [x], p. 74) given a list of the Christian remains of antiquity in these islands, I here subjoin a similar list of their principal Pagan antiquities. And first of the great island:

1. *Dun Ængus.*—This great Pagan fortress is situate, in a considerably ruinous state, on the south side of the island, in the south-west of the townland of Kilmurvey. It was erected in the first century of Christianity (see Mac-Firbis's Account of the Firbolgs, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy). This is perhaps one of the finest specimens of barbaric fortresses extant.

2. *Dun Eoghanacht*, in the western side of the island, on the townland of Eoghanacht, from which it is called. The original name is lost. Much of the surrounding wall is still in good preservation, and is, in some parts, from twelve to sixteen feet in height.

3. *Dun Eochla*, situate on the highest part of the townland of Eochoill; from which it is named, the original name being also lost. It is in better preservation than Dun Ængus.

4. At the village of Eochoill, about half a mile south-east of Dun Eochla, there are strongly marked traces of another dun or fort. Its original name is also lost, but the people relate that it was the strongest fort on the island.

5. *Dubh-Cathair*, anglicized Doocaher, i. e. the black dun or fort, is situate on the townland of Killeany, over the edge of a high cliff; and to all appearance is the oldest dun on the island. Its wall is in some places twenty feet high.

6. About half a mile south-west of the village of Kilronan, are the remains of another dun, but entirely in ruins.

7. *Dun Conchobhair*, the Dun of Connor, on the middle island. This and Dun Ængus are the only duns or forts mentioned by our author. See further on above, and in Ogyg., pp. 175, 176. It is situated on a rocky eminence commanding a view of nearly the entire island. This appears to have been a more considerable fort, ress than even Dun Ængus, to which it is superior in masonry and extent. Its wall, in some places, is twenty feet high.

8. *Mothar Dun*, on the middle island is situated in a commanding situation on the south-east division or townland called Mohar. It is about the same size as Du Eoghanacht on the great island, and no unlike it in its general appearance.

a large castle bawn, with severall long stones on the outside, erected sloapewise about it against assaults. It is named of Engus M^c Anathmore [Uathmore[y]], of the reliques of the Belgmen in Ireland, there living about the birth-time of Christ. On the east side thereof the island is somewhat soe low, that about the year 1640, upon an extraordinary inundation, the sea, overflowing that bank, went cross over the island, to the north-west.

The king's castle and manor of Arkin[z] stood on the north side, over the ship harbour; for the service of which castle all the patents *in capite*, of West-Connaught, granted by Queen Elizabeth and King

9. *Cathair na m-ban,—civitas mulierum*, on the south island, is now entirely in ruins. There is not at this day extant any tradition concerning it, or even its name. I am obliged here to discontinue any further description of these, and some other remains of pagan antiquity to be seen on the Aran islands; but if space allows it may be resumed in the Appendix.

[y] *Engus M^c Uathmore* (Uaȯmoꝛ).—He was king or leader of the "Bolgmen," Firbolgs or Belgæ, at the time alluded to by our author; and by him the great fortress of Dun Ængus was erected. See the Book of Lecan, fo. 277, *b*; and the Account of the Firbolgs, by Duald Mac Firbis, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, as before mentioned. This latter curious piece of Irish history yet remains in manuscript; but it is hoped, that it will be published under the auspices of the Irish Archæological Society.

[z] *Arkin.*—In Irish, Aiꝛcin. The chiefs of the O'Briens, who for many centuries possessed the isles of Aran, held their principal residence at *Aircin*, a commanding situation on the great island. See the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1565, *et ante*, p. 65, note [f]. They were soon after this expelled by the O'Flaherties; who in their turn were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's fortress. In A. D. 1585, on the Composition then effected, all the patents of Iar-Connaught were granted to be held as of "the Queen's manor or castle of Arkyne." In two years after this, the islands of Aran were granted by letters patent to John Rawson, who, in an instrument dated 5th June, A. D. 1594, inrolled in the Rolls' Office, Dublin, is called "an industrious discoverer of lands for the Queen." Arkin was considerably fortified in the time of Cromwell, but it is now in ruins. The inundation mentioned by our author is still spoken of in the island.

King James, were held; in place whereof, now stands a cittadell, in the usurper Cromwell's time erected. This island was inhabited by infidells out of Corcomroe[a], the next adjacent countrey in the county of Clare, when St. Enna got it (by the donation of Engus King of Munster), Anno Christi circiter 480 (*War. Antiq.* p. 249), who there laid the first foundation of piety, and sowed that small grain of mustard-seed (*Math.* 13, 31) which so increased, that this island was called Ara Sanctorum. Whereunto may be applyed the prophecy of Isaias: "In cubilibus in quibus prius habitabant dracones orietur viror calami et junci, et erit ibi semita et via, et via sancta vocabitur."—(*Isai.* 35, 7.) The author of Saint Kieran, first abbot of Cluinmacnois, Anno 549 deceased, his life, thus expresseth the infinit number of saints in that island in his own time: "In qua multitudo sanctorum virorum manet, et inumerabiles sancti, omnibus incogniti nisi soli Deo omnipotenti, ibi jacent." The like expression is to be found in St. Albeus, bishiop of Imly, his life, thus: "Magna est illa insula, et est terra sanctorum; quia nemo scit numerum sanctorum qui sepulti sunt ibi, nisi solus Deus."

St. Enna[b], son of Conall Dearg, of the noble Orgiellian family in Ulster, and brother-in-law, by his sister, to King Engus of Munster aforesaid, followed the evangellical precept of forsaking a rich patrimony for Christ, and his merits brought him to be abbot beyond seas in Italy, before he came with one hundred and fifty religious persons

[a] *Infidells out of Corcomroe.*—See *ante*, p. 65, note [f]. These infidels were headed by a leader named Corbanus, for a curious account of whom, see Colgan's Acta SS. p. 707, c. xv, xvi.

[b] *St. Enna.*—In Irish, Ainne; in Latin, Endeus. The first abbot of Aran. See his life in Colgan's Acta SS. p. 704, *et deinceps.* This holy man was prince of Orgial, or Oriel, Oirġialla, a district which, in his time, comprehended the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh; but he abandoned all for a religious life in Aran, where, and in Iar-Connaught, his memory is held, to the present day, in the highest veneration.

persons to Aran, where he lived to his decrepit age, upwards of fifty-eight years, for St. Kieran aforesaid, lived nine years under his discipline, and left, Anno 538. (*Usser. in Indice Chronolog.*) His successors, abbots of Aran, continued, I suppose, to the time of [the] suppression of abbeys. The last of whom I find recorded, was Donatus O'Leyn, abbot of Aran, Anno Domini 1400.

The memory of St. Gregory the Great[c], kept in this island, was doubtless because [? become] much reverenced of old in Ireland, and honoured with the title of golden mouth, as Cumianus writes in his letter, Anno circiter 634 (*Usser. loco ut et in Sylloge Epist.* p. 31): "Ad Gregorii Papæ, urbis Romæ episcopi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oris aurei appellatione donati) verba me converti," by which name he is known to this day in Irish.

GiraldusCambrensis (*Topogr. Hib. dist.* 2, *cap.* 6) was misinformed[d], to

[c] *St. Gregory the Great.*—Previous to A. D. 596, when this great Pope sent St. Austin to convert the English, he seems to have known but little of that people. See *Bede*, *Hist. Eccl.* B. ii. c. i. It was otherwise with respect to the Irish, who had been long before that time converted to Christianity. From the letter of Cummianus above quoted, there can be no doubt that the memory of Pope Gregory was "much reverenced of old in Ireland;" but there is no authority for any direct or immediate connexion between him and our islands of Aran. We are told above, that his memory was kept in the great island; and tradition asserts, that the ship-road, or sound between it and middle island was called after *him*, "Gregory's sound." It is, however, much more probable, that Gregory's sound was called after St. Ceannannach (Ceannpionnac), whose church, on the middle island, see described in Archbishop O'Kealy's list (p. 74, note [x].) This latter saint's real name, according to tradition, was Gregory; and by that name he is still called in the parish of Ballinakill (of which he is patron), in Ballinahinch barony. See more of him in our author's account of that barony.

[d] *Cambrensis was misinformed.*—Ware treats all the relations of Cambrensis above alluded to as fabulous: "Sed audi porrò fabulosam relationem de hac Insula ex Giraldi Cambrensis topogr."—*Antiq.* cap. xxviii. Ledwich, who undertook to defend Cambrensis, has not even once alluded to these fables about Aran. He asks, who are Cambrensis' accusers? and answers his

to say that St. Brendan was the chiefe patron of this island (St. Brendan visited St. Enna[e] here once, passing to Kerry; and, another time, on his second adventure of navigation on the ocean). And that humane carcasses need no buriall in it, as free from putrefaction; which last was attributed to Inisgluaire[f] on the sea of Irrosdownan,

own question thus: "Richard Stanihurst, John Lynch, and Abbe M'Geoghegan, and other Roman Catholic writers who detested the English name and nation, and who esteemed it the cruellest dispensation of Providence to be subject to them."—*Antiq.* p. 367. Great wits are said to have short memories. The Doctor here forgot that Cambrensis was himself one of the same class. Akin to Cambrensis's account of the dead in Aran, was his description of the living in the island of Monaincha, in Tipperary; thus rendered of old into "the comen Englyshe tonge," by the learned "Authour of The Mirroure and Description of the Worlde:" "There is an other ile wherein noe man may die in noe time of the worlde; but when they bene so oulde and feable that ther members faile and ake and live with gret paine, that they may not helpe ne sustaine themselffe, and that they had lever die then leve, they doe then (*desire*) to be borne in to an other ile, and over the water, for to die: and treas that bene in this ile kepe ther leves grene, and verdure all times of the yeare, winter and somer."—*MS. in Lib. Trin. Coll. Dub.* E. 3, 8. Ledwich assures his readers, that the passage just quoted, must be understood "in a refined and spiritual sense."—*Antiq.* p. 115.

[e] *St. Brendan visited St. Enna.*—See *Primord.* p. 963, for the first visit here alluded to. The second took place before St. Brendan set out on his "seven years" adventurous, and to this day, mysterious voyage; on which occasion, as related in his acts, he received the benediction of St. Enna; but that must have been long before A. D. 545, the time assigned by Colgan (*Ind. Chron.*), as observed by Dr. Lanigan, vol. ii. p. 35. Although this celebrated "navigation" of St. Brendan is one of the most curious *facts* of Irish history, yet it is more than probable, that it never will be satisfactorily explained. Lanigan (*loc. cit.*) seems to think that the Saint reached some part of America.

[f] *Inisgluaire.*—This island, now generally called Inisglory, lies in the ocean, about a mile west of the village of Cross, within the Mullet, in the parish of Kilmore, and barony of Erris, county of Mayo. In Mr. Knight's map of Erris, the ruins of an abbey are given at Cross, called Mainistir na croise. The Book of Ballymote, fo. 140, and Ogyg. p. 291, mention the fabulous properties attributed to Inisglory, which have been above

downan, and there itself it is by experience found false. But what he alledges, that it did not breed rats, and that by chance, thither transported, they immediately dyed, I believe was true in his time; for that is the nature of all the rest of the territorie, except the districts of Galway town. It was held an ominous presage of the following alteration, that rats[g] frequented Moycullin for one year, ending in Lent, $165\frac{1}{2}$, at which time they all parted in one night, after devouring a carcass of mutton to the bones. About the same time they infested the castle of Bunowan for two years, till it was all burnt, 31st January, $165\frac{2}{3}$. In Irish they are still called French mice, for there was a time when they were no where in Ireland. Near the castle of Arkin was St. Enna's church, and an abbey of Saint Francis[h], both demolished for building the cittadell with their stones. Soe all-devouring time:

"Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis."

Not

disposed of by our author. On this little island are to be seen the ruins of four of those primitive stone houses called *Cloghans* (see note [n], p. 68, *ante*) nearly of a bee-hive form, and three small churches, the oldest of which is dedicated to St. Brendan, the patron of the island; the other two are not ancient. That near St. Brendan's is called Teampull na b-fear, the church of the men; and the other, Teampull na m-ban, or the church of the women. Near the latter is a well dedicated to the saint.

[g] *Rats.*—The migratory habits of these animals are well known. Martin, in his Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, states that "a swarm of rats, but none knows how, came into Rona (isle), and in a short time eat up all the corn in the island." p. 14. These Luca Fraincach, or French mice, as they are still called, are now unhappily to be found in "all the territorie" of Iar-Connaught; which, it seems, was exempt from them in the days of our author. See p. 10, note [x]. Pococke, in his Tour, referred to p. 72, note [u], *ante*, says of the island of Inisglory, mentioned in the last preceding note: "They say no rat or mouse will live in it, and go so far as to affirm, that if they bring the earth and shake it in a rick of corn, none of these vermin will touch it."—p. 59. See the Additional Notes for a curious communication on this subject.

[h] *Abbey of St. Francis.*—Ware states, vol. i. p. 280, that this abbey was erected

Not far from thence, to the east, remains a small chappell of St. Enna, wherein Sir Morogh O'Flaherty[i] of Bunowan was buried, Anno D. 1666. The outside of this chappell, north-east, is the church-yard, where antiently were 120 graves of saints, in one of which St. Enna was buried, where the stone laid over him is as yet to be seen, together with diverse other tomb-stones[j] still extant. Here numerous saints interred (as in other parts of the island) rest in peace, till the day of generall resurrection.

There is, on the east side of this island, Portdoibhche[k], i. e. Portus-Doly, mentioned in St. Enn's life (cap. 16), now corruptly Port-eiche; and in each of the two other islands is Trach-na-neach, or Tract-each, i. e. the Horse's-shore[l], situated as in his life (cap. 15). But

in A. D. 1485, but does not mention by whom. It was probably founded by the O'Briens, who were then the possessors of these islands.

[i] *Sir Morogh O'Flaherty.*—In his life-time better known by the name of *Morogh na Mart*, or Morogh of the Beeves. He was, in his day, the most powerful of the western O'Flaherties. His principal residence was the castle of Bunowen, of which more hereafter. According to tradition, he was knighted by the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who is said to have visited Iar-Connaught about A. D. 1637, and is still remembered there by the name of "Black Tom." Tradition further relates, that when the Lord Deputy arrived at Bunowen, he was informed that O'Flaherty was absent on an expedition against his enemies of Galway; that the Lord Deputy hearing this, patiently awaited his return; and was then received with all the rude profusion of Irish hospitality; and that his Lordship thereupon knighted Morogh na Mart, but soon after robbed him of all his property. Such is the tradition; which further adds, that the sole object of "Black Tom's" visit to Conamara was to obtain a knowledge of the vast possessions of O'Flaherty. It is curious to observe, how ingeniously some truth and much fable are blended together in this story, as will appear in the sequel.

[j] *Tomb-stones.*—These tombstones are now buried in the sand.

[k] *Portdoibhche.*—In Irish, Port Daibce, *Portus Dolii*, or the port of the large vessel or hogshead; so called from a wild fable related in the life of St. Enna, which see in Colgan, p. 707, c. xvi.

[l] *Horse's shore.*—In Irish, Traig na

But Leamhchoill (cap. 14), where he is said to have first arrived in the north side of the island, should be Ochoill; for Leamchoill is in the west continent, whence is a ferry-port into the island. and Ochoill in the island, on the north side thereof, hath a port for boats to arrive, named from Ochoill; and another called Port Caradoc. from St. Caradoc Garbh, to whom Kill-na-manach church in the island is dedicated. Near this port is the Poole of Lough-na-keanainne, whereof mention is made in St. Enna's Life (cap. 19, col. 2). There is but a straight ship-road between St. Gregorie's Sound, on the east of this island, and Tract-each, or the Horse's shore on the midle island.

But before I goe further, I reflect upon an old saying I often heard, thus: "Athenry[m] was, Galway is, Aran shall be the best of the

n-eac, the horse's track or shore. This name yet exists, but is corruptly pronounced Traghteagh. For its origin, see Colgan, *loc. ult. citat.* ch. xv. where the situation of the shores above alluded to will be found accurately described. The other places on the islands and west continent mentioned above, are *Leamhchoill*, see p. 64, note [d], where Leamhchoill is mentioned as being on the island of Garomna, above called "the west continent." The Leamhchoill mentioned in the Life of St. Enna, is the place on the great island called Ochuill, where the great stone, "lapidem grandem," on which he sailed from Garomna isle to Aran! is still shewn, about half a mile north-west of Cromwell's fort. It is a huge, rough rock, and is called the *currach* stone, from *curach*, a boat. *Port Caradoc.*—Now Port Couroogh. See No. 8. in the list of the churches of Aran, given note (x), p. 74. *ante*. for Kill-na manach church, dedicated to St. Caradoc. A village in Kilmurvy townland is still called after him Couroogh, Cobapbac, q. d. Caradoc nogh. *Lough na Ceanainne.*—This is the pool or lake, called in the Life of St. Enna, "Stagnum na Ceanainne," and it is still known by the same name. The tide now mixes with it.

[m] *Athenry.*—In Irish, Ath na Riogh: in English, the Ford of the Kings. This was the original name of a ford, or streamlet, on the western boundary of Hy-Many, in the present county of Galway, the principality of the great family of O'Kelly. See Mr. O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many," published by the Archæological Society, A. D. 1843. It

the three." Which may be interpreted that Athenry was the creation of a baron, and afterward the creation of a viscount of Galway was

was at this point the three following ancient territories met, viz., Aidhne, the country of O'Heyne and O'Shaughnessy, Hy-Many, and Hy-Briuin Seola, now the barony of Clare, originally the country of O'Flaherty. The castle and town afterwards built at this ford of ath na Roiġ, were named from it Ath-en-ry; or as written in the oldest Anglo-Norman records, *Anry*. Camden supposed that this was the *Auteri* of Ptolemy; see Gibson's Ed. vol. ii. 1831; but if that great antiquary had been acquainted with the *Irish* language, he could not have advanced that supposition. Some fancy that the castle here was built by King John; but it is well known that he never crossed the Shannon. It was erected by the Anglo-Norman barons, about A. D. 1238, among whom were the Berminghams, who afterwards possessed the castle, and became barons of Athenry. In A. D. 1316, a fatal battle was fought here between the Irish and English, in which the former were defeated with great slaughter. This battle, which led to the entire subjugation of the western Irish, is described by the Four Masters at that year; and also by Conly Macgeoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—MS. Lib. Trin. Coll. Dub. E. 3, 8.

For an "old saying" similar to that above quoted, see Stanihurst in his "Description of Ireland," written A. D. 1576, and printed in Holinshed, vol. vi. Lond. 1808, p. 30, where, describing Drogheda, he says: "There runneth a blind prophesie on this towne, that Rosse was, Dublin is, Drogheda shall be *the best of the three.*" It is amusing to see how gravely our learned author explains this "blind prophesie," which was evidently borrowed from Stanihurst, and applied to the above localities, as it was to many other places in Ireland. It is stated, that "Athenry was the creation of a baron," by which our author meant, that the place gave that title to the Anglo-Norman family of Birmingham, in Irish called *Mac Feorais*. This ancient barony is supposed to have been held by *tenure*, and not by *creation*. It is now in abeyance, but may yet occupy the attention of the House of Lords. The last claimant for the title, Edward Bermingham, Esq., spent his life and fortune in pursuit of it, and died in indigence, leaving it undecided. A treatise on the extinct and dormant peerages of Ireland, and the successful and disappointed claimants of Irish titles, including, of course, the celebrated and romantic Annesley case, would prove a most interesting and instructive piece of Irish history. One of the few successful claims of this nature, made of late years in Ireland, was that of the Netterville peerage, established by the Editor, in

was conferred on Rickard Earl of Clanrickard, extinct with his son the late lord marquis, and now Aran hath the creation of an earl.

The midle island of Aran containes eight quarters of land, where there is the like old fortification[n] as in the great island, named from Connor Mac Huathmor, brother to Engus of Dun-Engus, as the tradition goes. Hallowed places in the isle are, our Blessed Lady's chappell; St. Kenanack his chappell; a hallowed place, called Atharla Kenerge; and the chappell of Seactmicrigh, or the seven sons of a king. Tradition goes, that St. Kenanack was a king of Leinster's son, and Kenerg, a king of Leinster's daughter. Her well[o] is there in a rock, and never becomes drie. In this island is a great deal of rabbets. Hence eastward, to Tract-each, in the third island, is another streight ship-road, called Bealagh-na-fearbag.

The third island of Aran, Inisoirthir[p], or the Eastern Isle, soe called

the person of the present Right Honourable Lord Viscount Netterville, A. D. 1834.

[n] *Old fortification.*—For this and the "hallowed places" mentioned above, see the lists of the Pagan and Christian remains on those islands of Aran, pp. 74, and 76, *ante;* also Ogygia, pp. 175, 6. Instead of referring to tradition for *Dun Conchabhair*, as in the above passage, our author might have quoted the authority of the Book of Lecan. That valuable collection of ancient and authentic records relating to Ireland, is now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy.

[o] *Her well.*—This is a beautiful spring, and is still called Tobar na Cinóirge, or St. Kenerg's well. *Bealagh na fear boy,* —in Irish, bealać na Fearbać, the foul sound mentioned above, will be found noticed in the sequel.

[p] *Inisoirthir.*—Inip Oipip. It is now generally called the South Island, and is divided into four Carrows or quarters, which are known by the following names: Carrow druim Arlamain, Carrow Castle, Carrow an locha (so called from a lake there named Loughmore), and Carrow an Choillin. In A. D. 1717, April 17, Edmond Fitzpatrick demised the whole island of Inisheer to Andrew French, of Galway, merchant, for thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of £100; with liberty to cut and carry away as much *tatch* from Straw Island (Oileán a tuige) and Bunacosh in the Great Island, as should be necessary for the houses then, or thereafter to be

called of its situation from the two other, contains four quarters of land, with a castle on a height. This island was also called of old Ara-Coemhan, of Saint Coeman[q] of the antient Dal-Messincorb family,

built, on Inisheer. On 26th February, A. D. 1754, John Digby demised Inisheer to William M'Namara, of Doolen, County of Clare, for a like term, at £90 yearly.—*Orig. Leases.* The "castle on a height" in this island, is O'Brien's castle, now in ruins. It is said to have been built by them in the fourteenth century; but was broken down, in A. D. 1652, by the Parliamentary forces.

The lake called Loughmore in this South or Small Island of Aran, if opened, would form one of the finest harbours in Her Majesty's dominions; vessels would be as safe in it as in any dock. It lies at the mouth of the South Sound, which is the best entrance into the bay of Galway; and vessels could reach it at all times. The distance from this lake to the sea is not more than 300 or 400 yards, at an elevation of sixteen or eighteen feet; and the harbour would accommodate 500 ships of any size; it would at least accommodate as many as could ever be expected to come to it. In the passage to America, it would be the most convenient harbour on the western coast of Ireland. See, in the Report of the Select Committee on Public Works (Ireland), A. D. 1835, the evidence of M. O'Malley, Esq., Q. 3287–3297. This alone ought to ensure a preference for Galway, as a western packet station, beyond any other part of the coast of Ireland.

[q] *Saint Coeman.*—Brother to the celebrated St. Kevin (*Coemgene*) of Glendalough, in the present County of Wicklow; and born of parents of the first rank in Leinster, about the close of the fifth century. St. Coemhan is the most famous of the saints of Aran. He is believed to have often abated storms, and dissipated mists, after having been piously invoked. It happened not long since, that a native of Iniseere, and two of his sons, were fishing off the island; a violent storm suddenly arose, and the father and one of the sons were blown out of the boat and drowned. The other son, who always had a particular veneration for St. Coemhan, cried out, O! a Choemain cu b-puil tú? "O! Coeman, where art thou?" and the storm immediately subsided.

For an account of the ancient Dal Missincorb family of Leinster, see *Ogygia*, p. 293, and *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 219. The saint's church is enumerated among those of this island, in the list contained in note [x], p. 75. His festival, which, in the time of our author, was celebrated on the 3rd of November, is now held on the 14th of June. His tomb or grave mentioned above, is near the church, but is now almost covered with sand.

family, descended of the kings of Leinster, brother to St. Coemgin. Abbot of Glindalogh, and likely disciple to St. Enna, as his brother was. He lies buried in this island, on the north side of the church dedicated to his name; where he is worshipped the 3rd of November. There is a marble stone over his tomb, with a square wall built about it, on a plain green field in prospect of the sea, where sick people used to lye over night[r], and recover health of God, for his sake.

[r] *Lye over night.*—This is still the custom here, and cures are said to be frequently performed. The grave, or, as it is now more generally called, the bed, or place of rest, is believed to have the miraculous power of adapting itself to the size of every person who lies in it. Pity, as the lively French traveller Latocnaye might here exclaim, that the bed of Procrustes had not the same accommodating quality! Among the cures said *to have been* performed, may be classed the following

"EXTRAORDINARY CURE AT ST. AUGUSTINE'S WELL, NEAR GALWAY, ANNO 1673.

"Examinations of withnesses tacken, sworne, and examined beffore us the under written persons, both of the clergie and laytie of the towne of Gallway, about *an extraordinarie* delivery, and speedy *amendment* happened to Patricke Lynche, sonne to Patrick Lynche Fitz-Maurice of Gallway, merchant, and Redise Lynch, at St. Augustin's well, neare Gallway, on St. Barnabie's day last, being the 11th of June, 1673.

"Patricke Lynch of Gallway, youth, adged fourtine yeares or thereabout, being examined, voluntarily deposed uppon the holly Evangelists, that hee was visited with a most grivous, desperat, and dangerus disease, and given over by all doctors to be incurable, and could not eate one bite since Ester last, and what little sustenance of milke hee would take hee presently wometted the same, soe as all things were prepared for his death, and no humane hopes of his recovery, and was, in that maner, like a deade body, brought to St. Augustine's well as afforsaid, on the 11th day instant, and there was totally diped in the said well, having no fileing thereof, and being brought upp was wraped by Mary Burke into a wollin plaide, where hee slumbered about a quarter of an houer, untill his mother wocked and stired him, and there wept, and grivously blamed his mother for stiring him, having seene *to him*, that hee sawe Our Lord Jesus Christ and his blessed mother, and a multitude of brave winged birdes, and desired his mother to bring him a cupe of water out of the well, and thereof drunke three draughts, in the

sake. I have seen one grieviously tormented by a thorn thrust into his eye, who by lying soe in St. Coeman's burying place, had it miraculously

name of the Father, and of the Sonne, and of the Holly Gost, and there got upp of himselfe, and walked about the well, and tould his mother then, that hee was *advised* ʌ to visit the well neine dayes, and to drinke thereof three tymes in etech day, and that he would doe well, and douth continue since to observe the same dayly, and since is cured of the womitting disease, and douth eath and drinke ever since with a great apetit and deseire, and douth slipe well, and is allwayes since uppon the mending hand, the Eternall God bee glorified, and praised for the same for ever.

"Redise Lynch mother to the afforesaid examined, voluntarily deposed uppon the Holly Evangelists, that the contentes of the above examination of her sonne the said Patricke Lynch is true, to all intentes and purposes, and was present with him at St. Augustin's well, when he *was* ʌ delivered and *amended* from his disease as afforesaid, being formerlly past all humane cure, as the doctours tould this deponent, and dayly redie to dey in her oppinion, and is since uppon the mending hand.

"Mary Burke adged fifty years or thereabouts, being examined, voluntarily deposed uppon the holly Evangelists, that shee was along with the said Patricke Lynch at the afforesaid well, and at the tyme afforesaid, and that the contents of the former examinations is true, and sawe and observed the same.

"Patricke Lynch fitz-Marcus, father to the said youth Patricke Lynch, being examined voluntarielly deposed uppon the holly Evangelists, that he gave his said sonne for lost, and that all the phisicians that visited him did give the same oppinion of him, and to that purpose prepared a coffin, and all other necessary for his death, and that ever since his beeing at the afforesaid well, hee observed hee eates and drinke, slipes, walke upp and downe, and at the mending hande.—Gallway the 23rd of June, 1673.

"Matthew Lynch, Warden of Gallway.
"Fr. William Bourke, Prior Ord. Pred.
"Fr. James Blake, S. Theol. lector, ord. S. Franci.
"Fr. Domnicke Lynch.
"Fr. Dominicke Martin, Prior of S. Augustin.
"Fr. Edward Bodkine, Augus.
"Fr. Martinus French, Augus.
"Patricke Martine.
"Anth. Ffrench.
"Richard Martin.
"Marcus Lynch."

The foregoing document has been transcribed from *the original*, preserved in St.

raculously taken out, without the least feeling of the patient; the marke whereof, in the corner of his eye, still remaines.

As this Coeman gave the name of Ara Coemhan to the island, so he, from the island, is called Coeman-airne, i. e. Coeman of Aran. For Ara (signifying a kidney), the common name of the three islands, in the nominative, is Airne, or Arann in the genitive of the Irish; whence father Colganus (26 *Mar.* p. 750) thought Airne a distinct name of one of the islands.

There is another St. Coeman, disciple of St. Patrick, abbot of Ardcoeman or Airdnecoeman abby (*Num.* 12 *in Colgan. in Vita 7ma S. Patr.* par. ii. cap. 54), near Wexford, wherein his feast is celebrated the 12th of June (*Ibid.* p. 177, num. 88). This likeness of the names of Airdncoeman and Coeman-airne, and other circumstances, induced father Colganus[s] (*Ibid. prope finem*) to believe Coeman of Ardnecoeman, and Coeman-Airne were the same person. and

Augustine's convent, Galway. The words "an extraordinarie," in italics, were inserted in place of "*a miraculous*," evidently before the paper was attested; "*cure*" was displaced for "amendment," and "*a vision*" for "to him." At the first *caret*, after the word "advised," the words "*in his vision*" were expunged; at the second *caret*, after "*was*," the word "*miraculously*" likewise appears expunged, and "amended," immediately following it, was inserted in place of "*cured*." These significant alterations shew, that however anxious the friends of the youth, and perhaps others, were, that the cure should be considered miraculous; or however convinced they might have been that it really was so, yet the attesting parties were of a very different opinion. The "amendment" may be attributed to hydropathy, i.e. cure by cold water.

[s] *Father Colganus.* — The published works of this learned and laborious compiler of the lives of our national saints, so frequently referred to by our author, viz., the "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ," and "Triadis Thaumaturgæ, &c. Acta," are now seldom found except in public libraries. His unpublished works, mentioned in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 141, are, as I am assured by a respectable member of his order, at present preserved in the Irish College at Rome. They may be classed among the most important documents connected with the ancient history of Ireland.

and worshipped the 12th June (*Colg.* 12 *Mar.* p. 586, num. 6. *Item* 21 *Mar.* p. 715, *prope finem*). But it appears by an old author, Engus-kele-de, quoted by fa. Colganus (12 *Mar.* p. 586, num. 4, 5, 6), that Coeman-Airne was brother to St. Coemgin; and elsewhere (*supra*, p. 177, num. 88, *Vitæ 7^mæ. S. Patr.*), that Coeman, St. Coemgin his brother, is worshiped the 3rd November. It is another mistake of father Colganus (21 *Mar.* p. 714, 715, cap. 7) to write, that Ard-Olen was the same with this island, for Ard-Olen lyes as elsewhere he hath (20 *Jan.* p. 135, cap. 22, *and* p. 141, num. 13), of which hereafter. Neither is the most eastern the chiefest[t] of the three isles, as he tooke it (21 *Mar.* p. 714, cap. 7), but rather the smallest, wherein, besides St. Coeman's church, is a chappell of St. Gobnat, V[*irgin*], worshipped 11th of February; and another of St. Paul.

On the south-east side of this island, is a great rock in the sea, remarkable for ship wracks, called Finnis[u]; which gave the name of Bealagh-

[t] *Neither is the most eastern the chiefest.*—Colgan, p. 714, col. 2, has unaccountably mistaken this eastern island, which is the smallest of the three islands, for Aranmore, which is the largest and most westerly of them. It is probable, that he was led into the mistake by some incorrect map, in which these islands were either misplaced, or their position reversed; and that to the same cause may be attributed his mistake about *Ardoilen*, which occurs in the same place. See p. 76, note [x], *ante*. Before Colgan's time the maps of Ireland were grossly inaccurate. In some of them this east Island of Aran is set down as the largest. In the government map, headed, "Hibernia, insula, *non procul ab Anglia*, wlgare Hirlandia vocata, 1567," published with the State Papers, London, 1834, vol. ii., the middle island appears the greatest.

[u] *Finnis.*—This rock is described by Mr. Nimmo in his Piloting Directions, p. 167, *b*, as being "above a quarter of a mile from the shore, dry with spring tides only." He adds, "On the north-west part of Inishere, in Foul Sound, a rocky ledge extends one-third over, having six feet water upon it." *Bealagh-na-Finnis*, mentioned above, means the way or sound of the Finnis rock; but it is now always called the South Sound.

Bealagh-na-finnis to the ship road between this island and the county of Clare. All the ships bound for or from Galway, must saile by the isles of Aran, in either of the four roads, viz., Bealagh-Lougha Lurgan[v] (so called of old, Lough Lurgan, *de quo* p. 26) between the west continent and the great island. Bealagh-na-haite (so called of Binnaite, the next land over it in the great island), between the great island and the midle island. Bealagh na-fearboy, so called of the land next it in the middle island and the east island. And, Bealagh-na-finnis, between that and the county of Clare. Having thus surveyed the three isles of Aran, as in a sea parenthesis, I will hence steere my course from the cape of Golam-head (the furthest point this side the west continent—of the west continent I touched) to the barony of Balinahinsy.

The barony of Balynahinsy[w] (known in Irish by the name of Commhaicne-

[v] *Bealagh-Lougha Lurgan.*—In Irish Bealach Locha Lurgan, the way or sound of Lough Lurgan. We have seen before, p. 42, that Lough Lurgan was the ancient name of the bay of Galway. This sound is always so called in Irish; but in English it is generally called the North Sound, and is the entrance to Galway bay by the Skird rocks.—See Nimmo's Piloting Directions, p. 168. The other sounds or passages mentioned above are, *Bealagh-na-haite.*—Bealach na h-aite, now always called Gregory's Sound. It takes its name from Binn Aite, an elevated part of the Great Island in the townland of Killeany.—See Nimmo, p. 167. *Bealagh-na-fearboy.*—In Irish, Bealach na Fearbach, or the Foul Sound. So called from Fearbach, a part of the Middle Island verging on it. *Bealagh-na-Finnis.*—In Irish, Bealach na Finnse. See the last note [u]. This South Sound "is between Dunmacfelin in the county of Clare and Inishere Island."—*Nimmo*, p. 168. *h.*

[w] *Balynahinsy.*—In Irish, Baile na h-Inse, the town or bally of the island. This barony, which was the ancient district of Connaicne-mara (now Anglicised Connamara), was created in A.D. 1585: and took its name from a well-known castle in the district, belonging to the western O'Flaherties. See, in the Appendix, the composition entered into in that year, for Iar-Connaught. This barony was for a long period divided into the two half baronies of Balinahinch, viz., north and

Conmhaicne-mara, i. e. the Sea Conmacny, to distinguish from Conmacny-rein), containing Angaly in the county of Longford, and Munter-

south (called also the *two Connamaras*), which were separated by the Owinglin river, that falls into the harbour of Ardbear. The record in the British Museum, dated A. D. 1586, before referred to, p. 44, note [g], describes this barony as follows: "The barony of Ballenehence, *conteyning the ii Conymares*, VIII myles long and VI broad; and is, after like rate, plowlands five. Murrogh ne doo O'flarty chief in the same.—Parishes (4) Vicar. of Ballinekilly—Vicar. of Ballindoyne—Vicar. of Omeya—Vicar. of Maierus.—Gentlemen and their castles, viz. Donell Ecowga, Ballenehense; Edmund Oflairte, Kyllindowne; Edmund M[c]. Hugh, A new Castle; Ochaghy of Lettermellan; Donell Ecowga, Bonowyn; Tege ne Buly of Arddearee; Miles M[c].Tibbot, Reynivylie.—Castles 7." —*Titus*, B. xiii.

For the other ancient territories called Conmhaicne, mentioned above by our author, see his Ogyg. p. 275. Antiquaries further relate, that "Fionnchaomh, son of Cosgrach, descended from *Conmac*, had for his inheritance the territories of *Conmaicne Cuile-tola*, and *Conmaicne-mara;* that his son Caireach was the first of his line who embraced the Christian faith, and that he was baptized, with all his retinue, at Tarach, by St. Patrick, whom he invited into his country to propagate the faith there." For this, see O'Ferall's Linea Antiqua, or Book of Irish Genealogies, preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin. O'Cadhla (O'Kealy) was afterwards chief of Conmhaicne-mara. It is written, that from hence, a body of troops, under Carnen their chief, joined the standard of Brien Borumha, and fought at Clontarf, A. D. 1014. The Four Masters relate, that in A. D. 1139, Aodh (*Hugh*) O'Cadhla was lord of Conmacne-mara; and O'Dugan records, in his Metrical Topography, compiled about A. D. 1350, that O'Cadhla was the chieftain at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion:

"Ar Conmaicne mara mór
O Caóla cara an Comoil."

"Over Conmacne-mara great,
Was O'Cadhla, friend of banquets."

From O'Dugan, Lynch, in Cambrensis Eversus, p. 27, has, "O'Cadhla sive Quælly in *Conmacniamara*." Colgan latinizes the name Quæleus. Doctor O'Kealy, R. C. Archb. of Tuam, who, about A. D. 1645, furnished Colgan with the account of the ecclesiastical remains of Aran, before referred to, p. 74, note [x], was of this old family. See the eulogy on that prelate by Lynch in Vita Kirovani, p. 47. The Muintir Murchadha, or O'Flaherties of *Ui Briuin Seola*, being driven from the plain of *Ui Briuin Seola* by the Anglo-Norman settlers in 1238, proceeded across Lough Orbsen, and possessed themselves

Munter-Eolais in the county of Leitrim; Connacny Dunmore, now the barony of Dunmore[x], in the county of Galway; and Connacny-culy, now Killmayn barony, in the county of Mayo, is divided into the south and north half baronys, and, on the east side, lyes adjacent to the barony of Moycullin; washed by the Western Ocean on the south-west and north coasts of it, till it mears with the mountaines of Joyce Countrey on the north-east. On these coasts ambergreese[y] is

of *Conmaicne-mara*. The O'Cadhlas then lost their authority, and disappear from history; but the name is still to be found among the peasantry in the mountainous district of Ross barony; and some respectable gentlemen of the name, though not of this race, reside in other parts of the country. The name *Kyley*, in the county of Waterford, is of another race, and is spelt in Irish *O'Caella*.

[x] *Dunmore.*—In Irish, Dún Mór, the great fort or dun, which gives name to the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway. Here there was a strong fortress of the kings of Connaught; and there still remain the ruins of an extensive castle, said traditionally to have been built by Hosdech (Hosty) Mac Membric, or Mebric (now Merrick), one of the Welch adventurers mentioned in the sequel. This castle was possessed by the Anglo-Norman Berminghams, barons of Athenry. In A. D. 1249, it was burned by the army of the king of Connaught. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Berminghams being in arms against the Queen, Sir Henry Sidney, A. D. 1569, besieged and took the castle of Dunmore. It was finally dismantled in the time of Cromwell.

[y] *Ambergreese.*—(*Ambra grisea.*) This substance affords another proof of the resort of whales to that part of the Atlantic Ocean off the western shores of Iar-Connaught.—See p. 12. note [a]. It is now well ascertained, that "*Ambergris* is indurated fæcal matter, discharged by the spermaceti *whale*, a species of physeter (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It has been found in that species of whale, but usually is found floating on the surface of the ocean, *in regions frequented by whales;* sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225lbs. weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle-fish (*Sepia moschata*), on which that whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfumery."—*Encyc.* See Boate's Natural History, 4to. Dublin, 1726. p. 146. for an account of Ambergreese found near Sligo, A. D. 1691; and Beale, Nat. Hist. of the Sperm Whale, 1839. It is not to be wondered at, that in the time of our author, the poor uninformed natives of Iar-Connaught should be unacquainted with the *value* of *amber-*

is frequently found. In the year 1666, there was a great deal of black amber cast ashore every where, and the people, not used to the like, knew it not at first, yet they could get ten shillings an ounce for it, when people understood what it was. The best is of the colour of Castile soap, and worth seventy shillings an ounce.

Here are some spots of fine arable land, by the sea side, almost everywhere; and where that is wanting they work with the spade. The countrey is generally commendable for fishing, fowling, and hunting. No river there towards the sea, and scarce any small brook, without salmons, white trouts, and eels. Many wast islands here, during the summer season, are all covered over with bird eggs, far more delicate than those laid by poultry. Here is yearly great slaughter made of seales[z], about Michaelmas, on wild rocks and wast

gris, as above related; when we know, that at a later period they were ignorant of matters in much more general use. The Editor remembers an old gentleman who knew the district well, and who used to relate a pleasant occurrence which took place in it within his own memory. Several chests of tea were washed in on the western shore, and the inhabitants, not knowing "what it was," tried in various ways to ascertain it's use. One of these was by boiling it, then pouring away the fragrant liquid, and cooking the leaves for food; but finding them in that way rather unpalatable, they gave up all further experiments, and converted the rich cargo into manure. Several other stories are told of the simple manners of that primitive people; but I have never heard that they mistook the use of the French wines, the rum, brandy, and other ṫuṙċuṙėa maṙa, *ejectamenta maris* of that kind, so frequently thrown on their shores. The present inhabitants are as shrewd and intelligent a race as can be found in any other part of Ireland.

[z] *Slaughter made of seales.*—This practice has been since discontinued. See *ante*, p. 27, note [t]. That the seal (*Phoca vitulina*) was formerly used for food along the coasts of Ireland, appears from several ancient authorities; among others, from the old "Book of Lismore," in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. For the following extract on the subject, I am indebted to that excellent Irish scholar, Mr. Eugene Curry, of Dublin, who has lately transcribed that venerable record for the library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"ꝑeachṫ ann ṫancaṫaṙ aiḋiḃ co ḋṙiġiṫ.

wast islands of the sea. Many lands here inviroued for the most part by the sea, are called Irros, with an adjection to distinguish them one from another.

Between

ατιατ uairli craibdeća, .i. na reċt n-erruic filet a tulaiġ imo airrtear Laiġean. Is ann sin forconġair Brigit for araili fear dia muinntir teċt do ċum in mara, co n-dearnad iarġaċ do na h-aiġeadaib. Tēit in fear 7 a mur-ġa lais, 7 tecmaiġ fon do. Saidid inn in fonġai, 7 ceangladh a ṫēit dia laim. Tairrngid in fon leis in fear tar in b-fairrce co traiġ mara Breatan, cu b-farcuib annsin h-é for carrais, iar m-brisead na téta. Ro cuiread dan in fon for culai 7 a ġai ann, cu ro laa ri muir h-e for sin traiġ ba comfocraiḃ do Brigit. Do rascrat, umorro, iarcairedh Breatan curaċ do iarcaire Brigte, ó ro indis a scela doib; tainic i airrin tar muir, co b-fuair a fon i traiġ mara Laiġean isin, co ruc leis co h-aideadaib Brigte."—"On a certain time, there came visitors to *St.* Bridget, and they were noble and devout, viz., the seven bishops of Tulla in the east of Leinster. Then Bridget commanded a certain man of her people to go to the sea, and to fish for the visitors. The man went forth, carrying his sea-spear (mur-ġa) and he met a seal. He struck the seal-spear (fon-ġai) into it, and tied the rope fast to his arm. The seal dragged the man after him over the sea to the shore of Britain, where it left him upon a rock, after having broken the rope. The seal was, however, sent back, with the spear sticking in him, until he was cast by the sea on the part of the shore nearest to Bridget. The British fishermen gave a curach [leathern canoe] to Bridget's fisherman, when he told them his adventure: and he then came over the sea, and found his seal on the strand of Leinster on the return: and he carried it to Bridget's visitors."—*Book of Lismore* fol. 57, *a*. Transcript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 30.

Rejecting the marvellous part of this story, the remainder proves, that in Ireland seals were anciently used for food. In the west of Scotland, seals and whales were eaten, even to a much later period. See Martin's Description of the Western Islands, pp. 5, 64: "The Natives salt the Seals with the ashes of burned Sea-ware, and say they are good Food: the vulgar eat them commonly in the Spring time, with a long pointed Stick instead of a Fork, to prevent the strong smell which their hands would otherwise have for several Hours after." Amongst the better-fed people of England, seals and porpoises were frequently feasted upon in former days. See Henry's History, vol. v. Appendix vi.; but the historian adds, that "Porpoises and seals are seldom seen at modern entertainments." It is observed, that the people of Aran, who wear seal-

Between the capes of Golam-head and Mason-head, the ocean, breaking into the haven of Cassin, separates the barony of Balynahinsy from the barony of Moycullin. This coast hath severall banks of scollops and oysters, whereunto Inverglassan river, parting both barony's, falls.

The next land on the west of it is Irrosainhagh, a small countrey; and therein the lands of St. Kieran's church and hill, named likely from St Kieran of Cluain-M^{c} Nois, St. Ennas's disciple, worshipped 9th September. Over against Mason-head, southward in the same countrey, lies Cruagh mhic Dara[a], a small high island and harbour for

skin pumps, or "*pampooties*," are never afflicted with gout. They affirm, that a piece of the skin worn on the person, cures and keeps away the cholic. See Keogh's Zoologia Medicinalis Hibernica, p. 77; and Martin's Western Islands of Scotland, p. 64, for various virtues attributed to the flesh, skin, and other parts of this animal.

The several places named above, are within the parish of *Moyrus*, Maġ Ruiṗ, i. e. the plain or field of the point or promontory. This parish forms the southern portion of Conamara, or Balinahinch barony. It is bounded on the north-west by the parish of Ballindoon; on the north by the parish of Ballynakill; on the north-east by the barony of Ross; on the east by that of Moycullen; and south and south-west by the Atlantic.—Iorṗuṗ, a border, brink, margin, promontory, or head-land. The extreme western point of the county of Clare is so called. So IorṗuṗDomnan, the present barony of Erris, county of Mayo.—See p. 73, note [v]. *Mason-head*, Ceann Máṗa, the head of the land called *Maus* or *Mace*.—*Inverglassen River*, now called *Invermore*. Inbeaṗ, Inver, the mouth of a river. It divides most of that part of Moycullen barony, anciently called *Gnomore*, from the barony of Balinahinch.—Irrosainhagh, in Irish, Iṗṗuṗ Aiṁbṫeaċ, *the stormy Irros*, as Mr. O'Donovan conjectures in his notes of this parish for the Ordnance Survey; and for which he quotes the following passage from an old poem in the *Leabhar Gabhala*, or Book of Invasions: "Suiḋem ṗonn ṗoṗṗ an ṫṗaċṫ, aiṁbṫeaċ ṗuaċṫ." *The lands of St. Kieran's church*.—These lands are situate on the south-east of Moyrus parish, and are so called from an old church there, Cill Chiaṗáin, dedicated to St. Kieran; near which is a holy well, Ṫobaṗ Chiaṗáin.

[a] *Cruach mhic Dara*.—Literally the stack or rick (from its appearance in the ocean) of Mac Dara, who is the patron saint of Moyrus parish. It is now always

for ships. This island is an inviolable sanctuary, dedicated to Mac Dara, a miraculous saint; whose chappell is within it, where his statue

called *Oilean Mhic Dara*, or Mac Dara's island; but in Nimmo's Piloting Directions, p. 175, *Cruankarra*. In terming this island "an inviolable sanctuary," our author does not mean that it was ever appointed a sanctuary or asylum, to which fugitives might resort for protection, "sedes ad quam reus fugiendo proveniens, omnimodo habet securitatem" (for in that sense all Iar-Connaught has been often termed an asylum.—See Stat. Kilkenny, p. 7, note); but rather that it was a place, like the sanctuary of a church, always held in the utmost veneration.

St. Mac Dara is to this day held in the greatest respect by all the seafaring people and natives of the western coasts and islands. They often name their children after him. Thus you will frequently meet with Mac Dara O'Flaherty, Mac Dara M'Donough, Mac Dara O'Brien, &c.; and even their boats bear his name. To sail in the "Mac Dara," is considered a guarantee for personal safety. If you want a boat, one of the fishermen, perhaps Mac Dara M'Donough, will tell you, that his is the "Mac Dara," and that in itself he considers a sufficient recommendation. Notwithstanding this saint's local celebrity, his name does not appear in any of the Calendars or Martyrologies at present known; but that he flourished at an early period, may be concluded from the antiquity of his church. The remains of this primitive Irish building are well worthy of attention. It is situated near the only secure landing place, on the eastern shore of the island. Part of the original stone roof is still remaining. The entrance, in the western gable, is a fine specimen of the semi-cyclopean doorway. About 100 yards distance from the church, on the north side, there is a square altar, with a cross upon it; and near it a holy well, dedicated to the saint.

In this church "his statue of wood for many ages stood." In former times, it was usual to preserve in Irish churches, statues of their founders or patrons. See Hib. Dominicana, pp. 273. 344. Cambrensis states that, in his time, many such were preserved; and at the present day there are some remaining. In the small chapel of St. Brendan, on the island of Inisgluaire (Inisglory), off the coast of Erris, in the county Mayo, the statue of that saint may still be seen: and in the island of Inismurry, off the coast of Sligo, the statue of St. Molaise (called by some ridiculers, "Father Molash"), is still, or lately was, preserved, in his old stone-roofed chapel there.—See Archdall's Monasticon, p. 635: and Anderson's Historical Sketches of the ancient native Irish. Edinburgh, 1828. p. 168. The statue of St. Mac Dara remained in his church until about 200 years ago, when

statue of wood for many ages stood, till Malachias Queleus, Archbishope of Tuam, caused it to be buryed under ground, for speciall weighty reasons.

On the shore of this island is the captives' stone, where women, on low water, use to gather duleasg[b] for a friend's sake in captivity, whereby they believe he will soon get succour by the intercession of the saint. Duleasg, or salt-leafe, is a weed growing on sea-rocks, and preserved by spreading it on dry stones in fair weather, and soon after, when occasion serves, for eating. There is scarce any sea shore [where] it grows not.

The boats that pass between Mason-head and this island, have a custome

the Archbishop of Tuam "caused it to be buryed under ground, for speciall weighty reasons;" probably to prevent the islanders from asseverating by the saint, as was then, and is still practised, on the relics of saints, in other places, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the clergy to prevent it. Martin, in his Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, informs us, that in St. Barr's church, in the isle of Kismul, "The Natives have *St. Barr's* Wooden Image standing on the Altar, covered with Linen in form of a shirt, *all their greatest Asseverations are by this Saint.* I came very early in the Morning with an intention to see this Image, but was disappointed, for the Natives prevented me, by carrying it away, lest I might take occasion to ridicule their superstition, as some Protestants have done formerly, and when I was gone, it was again exposed on the Altar."—p. 92. It was probably to prevent similar *asseverations*, that the statue of St. Mac Dara was "buryed," as above related by our author.

[b] *Gather duleasg.*—The *Rhodomenia palmata*, now called *dilisk*.—This singular superstition has not been practised here for many years; although an aged person has assured me, that in her youth it was frequent. A few of these "old observances" still remain, of which the following have recently occurred. Some fishermen to the west of Galway, in order to obtain a fair wind, buried a cat to its neck in the sand on the sea shore, turning its face to the point from which the adverse wind blew; and there left the poor animal to perish. In the west of Iar-Connaught, they sometimes erect a pile of stones on the shore, bearing a rude resemblance to a small house or castle, which they offer to some imaginary being or goblin, and expect a fair wind in return. But this is considered a serious affair, and can never be repeated by the

custome to bow down their sailes[c] three times, in reverence to the saint. A certain captain of the garrison of Galway, Anno 1672. passing this way, and neglecting that custome, was so tossed with sea and storme, that he vowed he would never pass there again, without paying his obeysance to the saint; but he never [re]turned home, till he was cast away by shipwrack soon after. Few years after, one Gill, a fisherman of Galway, who would not strike saile, in contempt of the saint, went not a mile beyond that road, when, sitting on the pup of the boat, the mast, by [a] contrary blast of wind, broke, and struck him on the pate dead, the day being fair weather both before and after.

This saint's proper name was Sinach[d], and patronimically called Mac

same individual. In these matters sailors and fishermen are superstitious in all countries. Martin relates, that in the western islands of Scotland, "It was an ancient Custom among the Islanders, to hang a He Goat to the Boat's Mast, hoping thereby to procure a favourable Wind."—p. 109.

[c] *Bow down their sailes.*—This is scrupulously observed to the present day; and is performed by lowering the main-sail a little, three times. The custom is supposed to have originated with some pious boatmen, who, probably in the life-time of the saint, first adopted that mode of salutation on sailing by the island. That precedent a few times repeated, and a wreck or other accident befalling a boat which might happen to neglect it, would be sufficient to establish the ceremony. But, however it may have originated, few seafaring natives of the coasts would now venture to omit that accustomed mark of respect to St. Mac Dara. Many catastrophes, similar to those above mentioned, are still confidently attributed to its omission. It may be easily believed, that among the numerous wrecks and sea accidents which have occurred along these western coasts, some may have been attended by circumstances, which would induce a less imaginative people than the Irish to attribute them to the causes above assigned. It would be useless to object, that our author's incredulous captain might have been cast away, and poor Gill knocked on the pate, even though they had paid the accustomed obeisance.

[d] *Sinach.*—Sionnach, *a fox*. It is a curious coincidence, that the name of this favourite saint of our western fishermen, should be that of an animal which, of all others, they

Mac Dara, from his father Dara. The parish church of Moyras, by the sea shore just opposite to the island, in the continent of Irros-ainhagh,

most abhor. So great is their aversion to a fox, hare, or rabbit, that they never so much as mention their names themselves, nor can they endure even to hear them named by others. If a fisherman of *Claddagh, vide ante*, p. 42, note[d], happens to see one of those animals, or to hear its name mentioned, he would not on that day venture to sea; and the cause of this strange superstition they neither know themselves, nor can any one else account for. But it has been often turned to their disadvantage, of which the following, among other instances, has been frequently related. Near the great fishing village of Claddagh, there once lived a butcher, who used to take a humorous but mischievous advantage of the simplicity of his neighbours. They never, it appears, go to fish on Saturday, for fear of breaking in on the sabbath, a day which they always scrupulously observe. Friday is, therefore, one of their principal fishing days; and a successful "take" on that day, generally has the effect of reducing the price of meat in the ensuing Saturday's market. The butcher, whose calling was thus occasionally injured, contrived for a long time to prevent it, by procuring a fox, or, as some say, a stuffed fox-skin, and causing it to be exhibited, every Friday morning, through the village. This invariably caused a general noise and movement among the fishermen, not unlike those of gulls in a loom-gale; and it never failed to make them, for that day at least, abandon their fishing excursion. It is probable, that to this moment, not one on the coast is aware that St. Mac Dara's real name was *Sionnach*, although his altar-stone, "Leac Shinach," is said to be still preserved. It has been pleasantly remarked by Mr. O'Donovan, that if a man of the name of *Fox*, *Hare*, or *Rabbit*, wished to settle among the Claddagh fishermen, he should change his name to *Pike*, *Codde*, or *Salmon*, or some such; for that his name would destroy the luck and happiness of this strange people.

The ancient parish church of Moyrus is now in ruins. It had originally two doorways, one in the north side, and the other in the south. The former is built up. The latter, which is that now used, is formed of three concentric arches of beautifully cut stone. In the eastern gable there was a fine window, now nearly destroyed. Here St. Mac Dara's festival, la péile Mhic Dara, is kept, and is attended principally by fishermen. *The castle of Ardes.*—In Irish, Caiplean na h-Aipde, now a ruin, is situate about seven miles north-west of Golam Head. Here "Teige ne Booly (*buile*) O'Fflahertie of the Arde, otherwise called O'Fflahertie of both Con O'Marrice (*Conamaras*)," the

ainhagh, is dedicated to his name, where is kept his altar stone, by the name of Leac Sinach. His festivall day is kept as patron of Moyras parish, the 16th of July. Not far from Moyras, by a creek of the same sea, stands the castle of Ardes.

On this side of Irros Ainhagh, is Murloghmore, or Blackford haven, a very broad and most safe harbour for ships; where there is an inexhaustible bank of oysters, that are carryed by boats hence to Galway. Into this haven, from Irros-ainhagh, comes Owangowla, a river of salmon fish and white trouts.

From Macdara Island, westward, lies a like small high island, corruptly called Cruagh na Kily[e], for Cruagh Coelann. Cruagh is any

chief of the western O'Fflaherties, resided in A.D. 1585.—*Indenture of Composition.* By an inquisition taken 17th August, 1607, it was found that the same Teige na buile "was seised of the castle or stone fortress of Arde." For these records, more in detail, see the Appendix.—*Murloghmore, or Blackford haven.*—Both these names are now obsolete. The haven is called Birterbuy (*Bertrach buidhe*) bay.—See Nimmo's Piloting Directions, p. 176. Bertrach is the usual name in Connamara for an oyster-bank. *Owan-gowla.*—In Irish, Abann Gabla, the Forked River, flows into the east side of Birterbuy bay.

[e] *Cruagh na Kily.*—In Irish, Cruac na Caoile, an uninhabited island in the ocean, now called *Cruanakeely*, and sometimes *Deer Island.* Of the ancient chapel of St. Coelann, mentioned by our author, no trace now remains. On the summit of this island there are some heaps of stones, which are said to have been raised as monuments over people who formerly died here of starvation. The traditional account of the occurrence is curious, and is generally related as follows:—In the reign of Elizabeth, there came into Iar-Connaught, a man of venerable appearance, who, as it afterwards appeared, was abbot of a Cistercian monastery, called the White Friars, in Donegal. He was a member of the great family of O'Donnell; and nearly related to its celebrated chieftain Hugh *Ruadh.* Having refused to surrender his monastery, it was suppressed by the Queen's commissioners: the abbot himself was proclaimed a traitor, and a reward offered for his head. He then fled to Iar-Connaught, as before related, and there found a long and secure asylum, at the foot of *Cnoc a Caillean* hill, in the parish of Moyrus, near the sea shore, where a Martello tower now stands. Here he was occasionally visited by his brother, who afterwards settled in the country,

any high hill like a stake [stack], as these islands are; and Coelann is the saint to whom the island is dedicated, whose chappell is therein. His

and by others of his kindred from Donegal. After a long search by the Queen's officers, the abbot's retreat was at length discovered. A party of fourteen persons, among whom were some of his own countrymen, induced by the promised reward, undertook to apprehend him. Having arrived at his place of concealment, they entered his dwelling in the night time; but none of them being acquainted with his person, they resorted to an experiment, by which they were assured they would immediately identify him. This was, by his amending an expression which is often used in Irish, viz., when one is desired to light a candle, the phrase sometimes employed is lar a follar, literally, "light the light." This he was invariably in the habit of correcting, by saying, b'fearr lar a' coinneal, "better say, light the candle." One of the party having used the phrase, and the expected correction having followed, no doubt remained of his identity. He was instantly seized, and they only awaited the morning to return with their prisoner.

In this dilemma, the abbot promptly determined on a bold expedient. He informed his pursuers, that he had considerable treasure concealed in the uninhabited island of *Cruaghnakeely*, which he pointed out at an apparently short distance from the shore; and requested them to accompany him thither, in order to bring away the treasure, and that he would then quietly submit to his fate. Sure of his person, and anxious to secure the expected prize, they readily consented to his proposal. When they reached the island, he directed one of the men to step on the rock, which formed its only landing-place, and to lay hold of a rope which was attached to the bow of the boat. This done, he placed himself at the bow, and with a setting-pole kept the boat steady, until all were safely landed. Then, slipping the rope, and giving a sudden shove, the place being deep too, he was quickly out of reach, and directed his course back, leaving the entire party on this desolate island, where, being destitute of food and shelter, they all miserably perished. In course of time, the monuments before alluded to were raised over their remains. The abbot lived for many years after in Iar-Connaught. His brother's family acquired large possessions there, and, among others, the great tract of land called after them, Littermore O'Donnell, in the barony of Moycullen; which descended to Edmond M'Rory, great-grandfather of the Right Rev. Lawrence O'Donnell, the present R. C. Bishop of Galway. These possessions were confiscated in the seventeenth century, and granted, under the Act of Set-

His memory is celebrated in that parish of Moyras the 3rd of February. Coelann and Cailin are different saints' names.

Of each side of this island, is a shiproad to Blackford and Round-stone[f] havens; and another small island, called Olena Cruagh[g], stands between it and the continent, on the north. Inisnee island, containing three cartrons of land, lyes in the mouth of Owanmore river, and divides the haven into Round-stone haven on the west side, and Blackford haven on the east side thereof. This island hath a chappell dedicated to St. Mathias, and another place in memory of St. Brendan. In the midle of the island there is a poole of freshwater. On the east side of it, the river of Owanmore is exonerated into Blackford haven. This river springs from Balynahinsy lake, two miles from the sea. It is shallow and full of wares and stones, from the lake down, for a mile, to Wine Island; on which island is a salmon

tlement, to a Sir Thomas Meredith; by whom they were assigned to Captain Richard Martin, of Dangan, in whose family they still continue. This is one of the numerous traditional stories current in Iar-Connaught; and, so far as it has been tested by existing records, it has been found correct.—See Archdall's *Monast.* p. 931.

[f] *Round-stone.* — In Irish, Cuan na cloiche runda. A pier and haven were built here by the Fishery Board. At the former, there are four feet at low water, and spring tides rise eighteen feet. —See Lewis's Topogr. Dict. vol. ii. p. 406, parish Moyrus. Here Mr. Nimmo (see *ante*, p. 9, n. [s]) laid the foundation of a town, to which he was induced by the situation and excellence of the harbour. In A. D. 1841 it contained seventy-three houses, with a population of 396 persons. —*Census of Ireland*, p. 374.

[g] *Olena Cruagh.* — Sometimes called Oileán na g-cruach, the island of the stacks or ricks, from its appearance at a distance in the ocean. The island of Inisnee, Inis nige, is bounded on the south and west by Round-stone bay; and on the north and east by Birtirbuy (*Bertrach buidhe*) Bay, formerly Blackford Haven. On the 7th Feb. A. D. 1610, the "river and fishing of Owanmore," abainn mor, were granted to "Morrogh ne moyer O'Flaherty of Bonowen, gent."—*Rot. Pat.* This grantee was father of Sir Morogh na Mart, mentioned p. 83, note [i]. The Owanmore is now sometimes called the Ballinahinch river.

salmon fishing[h], worth £30 a year. On this island experience was made how the salmon hath still recourse from the sea to its first offspring; for here, eighteen salmons were marked, with a finn cut of each of them at their going to the sea, and seaventeen of them were taken next season, in the same place, coming back. The sea flows up to Wine Island, on every tide, from each side of Inisnee. On the west side of the river, by the sea shore, stood the abbey of Tombeola[i] of St. Dominick's order. In our own memory, eighteen porcupices

[h] *Salmon fishing.*—This fishery is now rented at £500 a year. The fish is prepared for exportation, by cutting it in pieces of 2lbs. each, which are hermetically sealed in tin cases. In this state, it is asserted that it will keep fresh for a considerable period, even for some hundreds of years! A late tourist, Mr. Inglis, says that Iar-Connaught is "a country of salmon; every inlet and river is full of them." Wine Island is situated in the river of Ballynahinch.

[i] *Abbey of Tombeola.*—In Irish, Tuaim Beola, Tumulus Beolai. This name is supposed to be derived from some "great man," or "giant," named *Beola*, who formerly ruled over these western regions, and was here interred. But there is no trace at present remaining of any such *tomb*, or place of interment. We know from history, that several of the Firbolg chieftains, about the commencement of the Christian era, gave names to several places in these western parts. See Mac Firbis's account of those colonists, before referred to, p. 18, note [q]. About A. D. 1427, according to De Burgo, in Hib. Dominicana, p. 309, the abbey "of St. Dominick's order" was founded at *Tombeola* by the O'Flaherties. Of this foundation, John O'Heyn, for whom see Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 295, writes as follows: "In eodem Comitatu *Galviensi* fuit Conventus noster in Baronia de *Ballynehensi* fundatus, et erectus à Domino *O'Flaherty*, Dynastâ antiquo istius Baroniæ usque ad Usurpatorem *Cromuellum*, per quem exutus est totâ Hæreditate sua. Erant ordinariè in isto Conventu, vocato *Tombeolomme*, Octo Religiosi, sed ab Initio Regni Elizabethæ nullus fuit Incola, et Muros omnes, *et ipsam Ecclesiam* abstulerunt ad ædificandum Castellum in Vicinia." —*Epilogus*, p. 37. The castle here alluded to, as having been built of the stones of the ruined abbey of Tombeola, was situate on the small island in the lake of Ballynahinch, afterwards mentioned by our author. For an account of the abbey of Tombeola, see Hib. Dom. *ut supra*. Its situation is now pointed out by a small building like a chapel, said to have been

porcupices that were in pursuit of the salmon fish, were taken near Tombeola. The seale goes up all along to the lake of Balynahinsy, to fish on salmons. This lake, from which the barony is named, hath two islands on it. On the lesser of them is a castle[j] built of the stones of Tombeola Abbey; as also a hallowed monument of St. Fechin; to whom there is a well dedicated at Cara-more, where the river parts with the lake.

On the north-west of Balynahinsy, are the twelve high mountaines of Bennabeola[k], called by marriners the twelve stakes, being the

erected by some gentlemen of the country, in order to commemorate the existence of the abbey. The site of the Carmelite friary at Ballynahinch, founded, according to Ware, by the O'Flaherties, in A. D. 1356, is now unknown. It is alluded to by De Burgo, as near Tombeola. See Archdall for this friary, in Monast. p. 276, where he erroneously asserts that the barony of Ballynahinch was called after a village of the name, although no such village ever existed.

[j] *A castle.*—This is the castle alluded to in the last note, as having been built of the stones of Tombeola abbey, on a small island (said to be partly artificial), towards the western side of Ballynahinch lake. It is a small square tower, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth. The island will be found mentioned again in the historical account of the O'Flaherties, contained in the Appendix hereto, at A. D. 1584.

St. Fechin's well, above alluded to, may still be seen. This celebrated saint died A. D. 664. He was anciently much revered in Iar-Connaught, where his memory is still celebrated; and many holy wells, and other "hallowed" remains of antiquity, yet bear his name. See Bollandus and Colgan, at Jan. 20, for three several lives of St. Fechin; and our author's account of the island of Imay (or Omey), which follows in this treatise, for further particulars of that ancient saint.

[k] *Mountaines of Bennabeola.*—Beanna Beola. These remarkable mountains are now known in English by the name of the "Twelve Pins," the latter word being a corruption of *bins* or *bens* (beanna), which is still correctly preserved in Scotland, as Ben Lomond, Benevis, &c., and in other parts of Ireland, as Benburb, Binbolbin, &c. They are named from the supposed "giant" Beola, mentioned in the last note [j], and certainly tend to give an exalted idea of that personage, whoever he may have been. The name Binbowglass, above stated as that of the highest of the range, is now forgotten, and the name of Binlettery used

the first land they discover as they come from the maine. Bindowglass is the highest of them, and, next the lake, is two miles high; and hath standing water on the top of it, wherein they say if any washeth his head, he becomes hoare. At the foot of it, by the lake, was kept the fair of Bonowan[1] mannor. At Balynahinsy, Owantuidhe and Sraith-Salagh rivers, after they meet in one channell, pay their

in its place. The mountain next the lake is not, however, the highest of the Pins, for according to the Ordnance Survey, Ben Corr and Ben Bawn exceed it in height by several hundred feet. The standing water mentiond by our author, which maketh the head hoar, is here called a *bullaun*, ballán, a bowl, and is deposited in a rock, on the top of Binlettery, which identifies it with the Bindowglass of O'Flaherty. Among the wonderful wells in Ireland mentioned by Cambrensis, there was one in Munster which produced the same effect: "Est fons in Momonia cujus aquis si quis abluitur statim canus efficitur." The well at *Gabhal Liuin*, in Oriel, now Galloon, in Fermanagh, is stated in the "Wonders of Ireland," in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, *b*, *a*, to have had the same property; but Keating, in the preface to his History, denies the existence of any such fountains in his time, and rather unfairly says, that Cambrensis introduced them to give a colour to his other falsehoods, "Mar dathúgadh air a bréagaibh." Gratianus Lucius, p. 8, argues the case more learnedly, and in the end agrees with Keating. But it is evident from the instances here given, that such tales were current, and that Cambrensis did not invent them.

[1] *Fair of Bonowan mannor.*—On the 15th February, A. D. 1610, license "to hold a Wednesday market, and a fair on Whitsun Monday and the day after, at *Bonowen*," was granted to "Morrogh ne Moyer O'Flaherty of Bonowen, gent.;" to hold the same, among other possessions then granted, *for ever.*—*Rot. Pat.* For a further grant of the manor, with an additional fair and market here, to the same individual, see note [m] immediately following.

The rivers above named are now called *Abhainn Tuaidhe*, Anglicè, *Owentuee*, and *Srath Salach*. The name *Innish leih dhuine.* Inis liath duine, which means, the Island of the grey Man, mentioned above, is at present forgotten. The island alluded to is now called Inis Seascainn, or Shelving Island. It lies in Round-stone Bay, at the south end of the parish of Moyrus. *Irrosbeg.*—Now corruptly called Urrisbeg, is the name of two townlands in the south-west part of the same parish. *Port na Fedoigge.*—Port na Feadoige, the Harbour of the grey Plover.

their tribute to this lake; and in recompence receive the benefit of its salmons to spawn on them. Upon the common channell of these two rivers, pearles are found in their musles.

Westward of Inisnee and Round-stone haven, is Inisleth-dhuine, a small island which leads to Irrosbeg haven, called Portnafedoigge; over which is Irrosbeg hill, the second place discovered by marriners coming from sea, on the top of which is a poole where trouts breed.

Three miles from Irrosbeg is the castle and mannor of Bonnowan[m] in Irrosmore. Westward of the castle is Knock a duin hill, the third land-mark discryed by such as saile from the main. On the east

[m] *Castle and mannor of Bonnowan.*—The castle of Bunowen, i. e. the Castle of the River's Mouth, was an extensive fortress which belonged to a powerful branch of the western O'Flaherties. In the sixteenth century, it was the residence of Donell *an Chogaidh* O'Flaherty, whose warlike character is sufficiently indicated by his agnomen. In the composition entered into with Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1585, it was provided, that this Donell's two sons, Owen and Morogh, should, "for their better maintenance of living, have, by letters patents, the *castle of Bonowne*, and the six quarters of land next adjoining the same, as a free demayne." —See this composition in the Appendix. Owen, the elder, was soon after slain, and Morogh, the younger, afterwards called Morogh na Maor (*of the stewards*) succeeded to the entire territory. On the 25th January, A. D. 1618, King James I., by letters patent, granted to him, by the name Morogh *na Moore* O'Flaherty of Bunowen, Esq., *the castle* of Bunowen, with numerous lands in the barony of Ballinahinch, and thereby created the *manor of Bonowen*, to contain 1300 acres in demesne; gave a power to create tenures; hold courts leet and baron: a Monday market at Bunowen, and a fair there on St. Lawrence's day and the day following; "with a court of *Piepowder*, and the usual tolls."—*Rot. Pat.* 15 Jac. I. p. 4.

Morogh na Moyre (for so he himself wrote his name) died A. D. 1626. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Morogh na Mart (see p. 83, note [1], *ante*), who died A. D. 1666, in a state of poverty, his vast possessions having been all confiscated by the Crown. On the 15th May, 1678, his principal residence, the castle of Bunowen, and the adjoining lands, were granted to Giles and Edmond Geoghegan, the widow and second son of Art Geoghegan of

east side the hill is a harbour for shiping, and the parish church just by, at the hill's foot. There is an old fortress of a down on the top of the hill, which gives name to Balyndown, Balyndown haven, Balyndown parish. St. Flannan[n], of the noble Tuamonian bloud, consecrated by Pope John the Fourth, Anno 640, first bishiop of Killaloe, is patron of this parish; and therein his festival day kept, the 18th December. On the west side of the hill is a well in memory of the seaven daughters. About two miles hence, is Kennlemy or the cape of Slimhead, the furthest into the sea and most western point in those parts. Here a great whale was cast in, the last day of December, 1650; and another about forty years before.

Westward of this point is Olen-lacan[o], or Duck Island, where there is

Castletown, in the county of Meath, Esq., in lieu of their forfeited estates in Leinster.—See *Rot. Pat.* 29°. Car. II. 3. p. f. r. 4. In this castle the Mageoghegan family resided, until the early part of the last century, about which time the occupiers of the old Irish castles began to erect more commodious habitations. The then proprietor of Bunowen built a handsome residence near the foot of the hill of Doon, Cnoc a Ḋúin, mentioned above; and the castle, thus abandoned, speedily went to ruin; but its massive walls remained in tolerable preservation till a few years since, when they were altogether pulled down by the present proprietor, John Augustus O'Neill, Esq., to obtain materials for enlarging the mansion-house of Bunowen. This respectable gentleman is the present head of the Mageoghegans of Ireland. For further particulars of his branch of that race, see the Additional Notes.

[n] *St. Flannan.*—Patron of this parish of Ballindoon, Ḃaile an Ḋúin, the townland of the dun or fort. In addition to the notices above given of this saint, see Colgan's Acta SS. p. 154; Ware's Antiq. and Bishops; and Lanigan's Eccl. History, c. xix. § iii. The well of *the seven daughters* is still to be seen on the west side of the hill of Doon. It is called in Irish, Ṫobar na ṡeaċt n-iṅean, or na ṡeaċt m-ban-naoṁ; the well of the seven daughters, or the seven female saints. For Kennlemy, or Slime-head, mentioned above, see p. 6, note [k], *ante*. This headland is universally called Ceann Ċéime (i.e. Leap Head, or the Head of the Leap) by the natives of Iar-Connaught.

[o] *Olen-lacan.* — Now called Inis Ċaċan, or Duck Island. It lies in the

is a chappell and well of St. Cailin, bishiop, disciple of St. Benign, and of the antient Conmacny family, who is worshipped in his abbey of Fidhnac, in Conmacny-rein [Fenagh, in the County Leitrim] the 13th of November. There is another miraculous well of St. Cailin. in the continent of Slimhead, on a little height within a stone, which never overflows the stone nor becomes drye.

Beyond Duck Island is Olenimioll[p], or Bordering Island, as being the

ocean, opposite the townland of Ballynaleame, of which it forms a part. The ruins of the chapel of St. Caillin are still to be seen here; and near them is the holy well mentioned above. On this wild point of Ballynaleame, there lived for many years, a valued friend and relative of the Editor, the late Robert Coneys, Esq., whose stormy habitation may be seen marked on Larkin's large and small maps of the county of Galway. This gentleman held all Ballinaleame, including *Duck Island*, at twenty shillings yearly rent. Before the erection of the light-houses at "Slyne" head, in A.D. 1836, he saved many lives from shipwreck, and his humanity was often rewarded by "windfalls," as *flotsam* and *jetsam* are familiarly termed in Conamara; but these "windfalls" have considerably decreased since the erection of light-houses on the coast. To sickness he and his family were strangers. He used to boast that a doctor was never known to visit Slime-head; and he considered it a bad omen, when one of the faculty settled so near as Newtown-Clifden, though several miles distant.

The "well of St. Caillin," mentioned above, is on the townland of Keeraunmore. It is one of those deposits of rain-water called *bullauns* (see *ante* note[k], p. 107), of which there are several in these islands; and, as in the present instance, it is confidently believed they can never run dry, although the contrary has been frequently witnessed.

[p] *Olenimioll*.—In Irish, Oileán Imill, the Border Island. Here are situate the two light-houses of "Slyne" head. Mr. Nimmo, in his Piloting Directions, observes that, "a light-house might be placed on the Skird rocks, which would serve as a guide into the harbours of Round-stone, Birturbuy, Casheen, and Kilkerran, the only good harbours for great ships between the Shannon and Lough Swilly."—p. 178. On the adjacent island of *Dun na bhfál*, i.e. the Dun of the walls or inclosures, are the ruins of a Firbolgic Caher, smaller than Dun Aengus in Aran, but apparently as old. There are also the remains of ancient *Cloghauns*, or stone-roofed houses, similar to those there described.—See *ante*, p. 81, note[f]

the outmost border of the west. Here they use to have a slaughter of seales in their due season.

Northward of Slimhead, towards the east, is Manin Bay, over which is Knocktuaskert towards Slimhead. In the same bay is Irrosflannan Point, and Ardberra haven[q]; wherein is an oyster bank; and

Manin Bay.—In Irish, Cuan Manainne, is still so called. It is said to have been named after *Manannan Mac Lir;* for whom see p. 20, note [u]. *Irrosflannan*, mentioned above, is now incorrectly called Urrislannaun.—See Irrosbeg, note [l], p. 107, *ante.*

[q]*Ardberra haven.*—In Irish, Cuan Aird-béarna. Here resided, during the last century, the elder branch of the respectable family of *Coneys*, now so numerous in this district. Tradition relates, that the first of the name that settled here, was Thomas Coneys, who came to Ireland with his two uncles, who were officers in Cromwell's army; and that he was stationed at Innisbofin. This may be, but I find the name *O'Coney* among the Irish families enumerated in the collections of Doctor Raymond, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; and which are now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The first who settled in Iar-Connaught was Thomas *Coney;* who, on 21st August, 1677, obtained a "transplanter's certificate for a grant to him and his heirs for ever, of the lands of Towerskehin, Loughana, and Crosslehaine, in Ballinahinch barony: saving to Hugh King, 'an innocent,' all his rights thereto."—*Roll* iii. *memb.* 101, Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin. This Thomas (who appears to have afterwards added an *s* to his name) was sheriff of Galway, A. D. 1694.—See Hist. of that town, p. 221. From him descended Matthew Coneys of *Ardbear*, a near relative of the Editor; and an individual who, through a long life, bore the character of an upright magistrate and an honest man. He died at a venerable age, in A. D. 1806. His eldest son resided at Slimehead. See *ante*, p. 110, note [o].

Belathnabay.—Béal átha na báidhe, now called Ballinaboy. A monthly market held here from time immemorial, has been lately removed to the town of Clifden. The ruins of St. Flannan's church, Cill Flannáinn, may be seen in the townland of Kill (which townland should properly be called Kilflannan), on the north of Ballindoon parish; and near it a holy well dedicated to the saint. See *ante*, p. 109, note [n]; and Martin's account of the Flannan Islands in the West of Scotland, which are said to be called after St. Flannan.—Description, p. 17. This church "admits no buriall," i. e. bodies are not interred within it; and it is firmly be-

and the salmon fish comes on Belathnabay River. In Irrosflannan is Saint Flanan's church, which they say was the parish church antiently.

This church admits no burial within the walls of it. Owanglinn river falling from the mountaines of Bennabeola into Ardberra haven, divides the north half barony from the south.

Between Inistuirk and Imay islands[r], an arm of the sea runs up by

lieved, that should any person be so interred, the body would be found over ground the next day. See Martin's Description, p. 49, for a similar belief in the isle of Taransay; and for the mode by which the natives there were "delivered from this unreasonable fancy." The *Owanglin river* mentioned above, is that which flows under the bridge of Clifden.

[r] *Inistuirk and Imay islands.*—There are other small islands here, the chief of which is called Tarbert; but the most remarkable of the group is *Imay*, called in Irish, Iomaiḋ, or Iomaiḋ Féichín, now anglicised Omey. Here the celebrated St. Fechin, patron of Fore in Westmeath, founded a monastery in the seventh century, as related in the supplement to his Life, ch. xxii. in Colgan's Acta SS. 135. It is said that the last pagans in Ireland were found by St. Fechin in this island of Omey. For those whom Cambrensis afterwards described as "homines nudi, qui non sciverunt nisi carnes et pisces; qui non fuerunt Christiani, nec audiverunt unquam de Christo," see *Gratianus Lucius* on this, p. 38. For more of this island, and of the tract of Ballymac-Conry, and the castle of "Down," mentioned above, see the Additional Notes. On a part of that tract, called *Cloughan*, Clocán, stands the new town of that name, fashionably anglicized *Clifden*. In A. D. 1809, there was only one house here, built by Walter Conys, Esq.; but in A. D. 1841, there were, according to the Census that year taken, 182 houses and 1509 inhabitants. The ruins of the *church of Athdeary*, in Irish, Teampull Ard Deirg, or the Church of the red Ford, lie west of a mountain stream of a reddish colour, which flows into that inlet of the ocean now called Streamstown Bay, north-east of "Ballymac-Conry."

In this district there lately lived a neglected poetical genius, whose name was *Michael Mac Sweeny*, who, though held in high repute by his countrymen, was suffered to die in poverty; but this, it is said, often occurs in half-civilized communities, where pride and ignorance are generally prevalent. By the English-speaking portion of the people, Mac Sweeny was called the "Bard of the West." He composed, in his native language, several

by Balymac-conroy, to the castle of Down, where there is a harbour for shipping. The church of Athdearg near that castle, they say, was in antient time the parish church of this parish; but now the parish church is at Imay. The island of Imay lyes in the sea, so as on low water it can be entered dry foot. Within it there is a poole of standing water, and the soil is plain and champain. St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant; whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshiped, whose well is here visited, which of late proves very miraculous for restoring of health. St. Fechin, abbot, native of Lugny [Leyny] in the county of Sligoe, and of the same house of Fothart with St. Bridget of Kildare, was founder of severall abbeys; the chiefest of which are Fovar in Meath, Easdara in Sligoe county, and Cong. From Esdara he came to Imay; and his memory is kept in several places of this countrey. He dyed of the plague[s], which, Anno 664, began in Ireland, the 20th of January after.

In

poems and songs of considerable merit; which have become such favourites, that there are but few of the Irish-speaking natives, who cannot repeat some of them from memory. Many of these have been collected by the Editor; and if space shall permit, one or more of the most popular will be inserted in the Additional Notes, as a specimen of modern Irish versification, and of those compositions which afford so much social pleasure to the good people of Iar-Connaught.

[s] *The plague.*—This memorable pestilence was called buiḋe Chonnaill, yellow plague of Connell. Connall is supposed to have been the name of some distinguished man who died of it, for which see the Four Masters, A. D. 664. For the particulars above related of St. Fechin, see Colgan's Acta SS. p. 130; also Ussher's Primord., p. 966, where by a singular error (first corrected by Mr. O'Donovan) he confounds Fabar, the name of the ancient town of Fore, in Westmeath, with Leabar, the Irish name for a book! "Eum vulgò Feicin Fabair *Fechinum Foveræ* vel *Fouriæ* appellant: ab habitationis loco, quem Latinè *Favoriam*, Hibernicè baile-leabair, quasi *Kiriath-Sepher* (Josu. 15. 15. Judic. 1. 11) aut *Urbem librorum* dixeris appellatum invenio." Doctor O'Conor, Annal. Ulton. p. 56, n. (3), and Tig. 205, n. (68); Doctor Lanigan, Eccl. Hist. ch. xviii. n. (148); and Archdall, Monast.

In the Western Ocean beyond Imay three smaller islands appear, viz., Cruagh-ar-ni-may, called by Sir James Ware "Insula cuniculorum," for its store of rabbets (*Ware, Ant. Hib.* cap. 28, p. 287). It is a bane to dogs[t], which dye on the spot or soon after coming out. The next is Olen-ambrahar, or the Fryar's Island. The furthest of is Ardolen[u], the High Island (*Colgan*, 20 *Jan.* p. 135, cap.

p. 711, following Ussher, have perpetuated the mistake.

[t] *A bane to dogs.*—This is not the case at present. The island is now called Crua (*Cruach*) Island, and is still remarkable "for its store of rabbets." North of it is "Fryar's Island." Both are uninhabited, but afford good pasturage.

[u] *Ardolen.*—Ard Oilean, i. e. High Island. This is the most remarkable island of the group mentioned above. It lies a short distance west of Friar's Isle, and like it is uninhabited, and difficult of access. Here the celebrated St. Fechin (for whom see *ante*, p. 113) founded a monastery, formerly in great repute. A considerable portion of its ruins still remains, and several ancient stone crosses are erected around them. There are also here some of those old stone houses or cells called Cloghans, for which see *ante*, p. 82, note [f]. The Four Masters record, that in A. D. 1017, Gormgal, *Primh Anmchara*, or, as he is called by Colgan, Archisinedrus, or principal father confessor of all Ireland, died in *Ard-oilen*. The second life of St. Fechin, Colgan, p. 135, ch. xxii. states, that after the saint finished the monastery of Imaidh (*Omey*), he founded another in *Ard-oilen*. On this Colgan, p. 141, has a note (13), thus translated: "This island is also in the ocean, and is distant a few leagues towards the West from *Immagia* (*Omey*) and after St. Fechin, St. Gormgal, a man of celebrated sanctity, who died in the year 1017, on the 5th day of August (on which day, according to Marianus, his birth-day is observed), ennobled it very much by his anachoretic habits, and most exact life. The elegant and very pious poem of blessed Corranus, who flourished at the same time, concerning his praises and relics, is extant in my possession." In the Appendix to the Life of St. Endeus, ch. vii. p. 715, Colgan, speaking of the third island of Aran, which he mistakes for *Ardolen*, see *ante*, p. 91, note [t], gives, from Corranus, the names of the following holy men, who, with St. Gormgal, were interred in Ardolen, viz.: "Mœlsuthunius, Celecharius, Dubthacus, Dunadach, Cellachus, Tressachus, Ultanus, Maelmartinus, Coromacchus, Connmachus." Archdall, in Monast. p. 272, has copied Colgan respecting Ardoilen; and,

cap. 22), antiently called Innis-hiarthuir, i. e. the West Island. It is unaccessible but on calm settled weather, and so steep that it is hard after landing in it to climb to the top; where there is a well called Brian Boramy (King of Ireland) his well, and a standing water, on the brook whereof was a mill. There is extant a chappel and a large round wall, as also that kind of stone building called Cloghan. Therein yearly an ayrie of hawkes[v] is found. Here St. Fechin founded an abbey, as he did at Imay. It is alsoe celebrated for the heremiticall retirement of Saint Gormgal, a very spirituall person, and of renowned sanctity, who dyed the 5th of August, Anno 1017; and was there interred, together with diverse other holy hermits that lived with him. Ten of them are named by father Colganus, out of an antient poem in his praise, extant (*Colg.* 21 *Mar.* cap. 7, *et Vit. S. Endei*, p. 715, *ad finem.*)

Northward of Ardolen are Inis-ark and Bofin Isles[w], of this countrey

therefore, all he says of it, except what relates to St. Gormgal, is erroneous. Doctor Lanigan himself, the great corrector of Archdall and Ledwich, has erred on this very point, by following and even defending Colgan.—Eccl. Hist. chap. xvii. n. 137, *et seq.*

[v] *Hawkes.*—Ireland was anciently celebrated for producing these noble birds. See Harris's Ware, Antiquit. chap. xxii. Carve, in his Lyra, Sultzbaci, 1666, 4to. (before referred to, p. 67, note [k]), thus writes of Robert Barry, one of the early Anglo-Norman adventurers, and ancestor of the earls of Barrymore: "Fuit hic primus, qui accipitres in Hibernia cicuravit, atque venandi, seu accipitrandi usui assuefecit, unde primordialis accipitrarius in Hibernia extitit."—p. 47. But this statement cannot be depended on. It comes unsupported by any authority; and we know that Carve's Lyra abounds with mistakes.

[w] *Inis-ark and Bofin isles.*—On the island of Inis-ark are the ruins of an ancient church called *Teampull Leo*, and near it a stone cross, *Leac Leo*. On the south shore there is a cave called *Uaimh Leo*, where the saint is said to have passed much of his time in prayer and meditation; and in it is a well dedicated to him. There is also shewn a ruin called *Cloghan Leo*, in which he is said to have dwelt. The bell mentioned above, as having been preserved there in the time of our author, has long since disappeared. *Bofin.*—In

countrey of Conmacny-mara in old times as the same father Colgan notes (*S. Endei Vit.*, p. 715 *ad finem*), tho' this countrey [is] not part of Irrosdownan, as he guesseth (*Idem*, 1° *Mar.* p. 437, num. 3). but for three hundred years now belonging to the Owles; which therefore I omit, only that Inisark is of the same property with Bofin. and

Irish, Inip bo Finne, the Island of the White Cow. It has been sometimes written *Bophin*; in which form, it gave the title of baron (created by James II.) to John, the ninth earl of Clanricarde. This island is celebrated in ancient and modern Irish history. Venerable Bede relates, that in A. D. 667, St. Colman founded a monastery here: "Deinde secessit ad insulam quandam parvam, quæ ad occidentalem plagam ab Hibernia procul secreta, *sermone Scotico Inisbofinde*, id est, 'Insula Vitulæ Albæ' nuncupatur. In hanc ergo perveniens construxit monasterium, et monachos inibi, quos de utraque natione collectos adduxerat, collocavit."—*Hist. Eccl.* lib. iv. c. 4. On this Ussher pertinently observes: "Eam in hodiernâ Scotiâ frustrà quærit Dempsterus: quum, è regione Maionensis litoris in Connaciâ positam nomen adhuc integrum retinere, compertum habeamus."—*Primord.* p. 825. See also the Annals of the Four Masters, *ad ann.* 667, 674, 711, 809, 898; and our author's Ogyg. p. 232. From the seventh century to the seventeenth, this island was little known beyond the neighbouring shores of Iar-Connaught and Umhall ui Mhaille: but during the latter eventful century, it was considered of importance by the then contending parties in Ireland, and was alternately fortified by them. On this island, which is now generally called Inisbofin, the following remains of antiquity may still be seen. In Knock townland, the ruins of St. Colman's church, built as already mentioned, in A. D. 667. Near it, a holy well called *Tobar Fuaman*. In the townland of Middle-quarter, is the site of a dwelling called *Ait tighe Guairim*. This Guairim is said to have been cotemporary with St. Colman. *Dun Grana*, the site of a castle said to have been built by the celebrated heroine *Grana Weal*. An earthen dun called *Dun-mor*, in the townland of West-quarter. The remains of the fortress repaired in the time of Cromwell. *Loch bo finne*, or the Lake of the White Cow, lies between the townlands of West-quarter and Faunmore. The natives tell that the enchanted white cow, from which the island takes its name, is frequently seen emerging from this lake.

North of Inisbofin lie the island of Inisturk (Inip Tuipc) and Cahir island, which have been omitted by our author, as "belonging to the *Owles*." In the for-

and the saint therein worshipped, St. Leo; of whose reliques is a bell there extant. And that St. Colman, third Irish bishiop of Landisfarn in England, (and native of Connaught, as father Colgan gathers) (*Tr. Thaum.* p. 382, num. 16), arrived at Bofin, Anno D. 668 (*Usser. De Primord.*), and there founded an abbey (*Usser. loco citato;*

mer are the ruins of an old church dedicated to St. Columbkille, and the site of an ancient dun, or earthen fort. The family of O'Toole is said to be in possession of this island for many centuries. They are a branch of the O'Malleys, and different from their namesakes of Omey island in Conamara, who are of Leinster origin, and for whom see the Additional Notes. Cahir island lies east of Innisturk, and is called in Irish, Oilean na Cathrach (i. e. the Island of the Cahir, or Stone fort), or Cathair na Naomh (Cathair of the Saints), and sometimes, Cathair Phadruig. Here is a small ancient church, in the primitive Irish style, called by some, Teampull na neeve (na naoṁ), and by others Templepatrick. Near its east gable on the outside, is a flag inscribed with a cross, and called *Leaba Phadruig*, or the bed of Patrick. On the altar within the church is laid a remarkable slab called Leac na naoṁ, about two feet in diameter, and composed of different kinds of stones, which is said to be possessed of great virtues. Boats passing this island lower the main-sail thrice, out of reverence to the saints whose memories are here celebrated; as is done at Mac Dara's island, for which see *ante*, p. 97, note [a].

The "Owles," mentioned above, was a term used by English writers to Anglicize *Umhall*, the ancient territory of the O'Malleys, in the west of Ireland, which was generally called *Umhall Ui Mhaille*. This territory comprised the two districts now forming the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the County of Mayo, which were named the two Umhalls; the former called *Umhall uachtrach*, or the upper; and the latter, *Umhall iochtrach*, or the lower; and hence the plural "Owles," from an approximation of sound, was used to designate both. Our neighbours were not more successful in Latinizing this Irish name by the word "pomum." Thus, "O'Mayll, de *Pomo*, chief Captaine of his nation."—*State Papers*, vol. ii. part iii. p. 4, A. D. 1515, would be read by a foreigner, "O'Mayll of the Apple." This also arose from a similarity of sound in the pronunciation of *Umhall* the territory, and *ubhall*, an apple. Much original and curious information might here be introduced respecting this old district and its former proprietors; but as it would be irrelevant in the present treatise, it must be reserved for some future opportunity.

citato; and *Eccles. Britt.* p. 964; *V. Bed. Histor. Eccl.* lib. 4, cap. 4), dyed the 8th of August, 676.

Within Ardolen, Inisark, and Bofin isles, is Blackrock haven[x], whereby the continent of Cloggin there is pilchard fishing, and an ayrie of hawkes. There was a weekly market at Cloggin belonging to the manor of Bonowan. In the same bay lyes Dowras [haven[y], and the salmon fishing of Dowras], on which pearle breeding muscles were found. By this haven of Dowras stands the parish church of Ballynakill[z], whose patron, St. Kennanack, is worshipped the [12th] of March,

[x] *Blackrock haven,—Cloggin.*—The name Blackrock is not known at present. The inlet of the ocean here is now called "Cleggan bay." Nimmo in his Piloting Directions, says: "The access to Cleggan bay is easy, the ground clean and good, and the shelter tolerable, having sufficient depth *for any ship.*"—p. 180. The "Ayrie of Hawkes" formerly here (see *ante*, p. 66, note [k]), was long preserved with great care, but its place is now unknown. Near the head of this bay is situate Clegganhouse, built by Robert Martin in A. D. 1740, as appears by an inscription over the entrance. This Robert Martin was charged with having murdered, in Galway, Lieutenant Henry Jolly, an officer in General Dormer's regiment of foot; for which he was tried at Dublin, in A. D. 1735, and acquitted. An extract from the only copy of this curious trial, supposed to be extant, will be found in the Additional Notes.

[y] *Dowras haven.*—In Irish, Dabhros, or Cuan Dabhrus. Now the harbour of Ballinakill, which Mr. Nimmo describes "as well sheltered, the bottom good, and the water deep."—*Piloting Directions*, p. 181. The words within brackets are in O'Flaherty's autograph copy, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart.

[z] *Parish church of Ballynakill.*—The ruins of this ancient church lie at the foot of the hill of Cartron, about two miles north of the village of Cleggan. It is dedicated to St. Ceannanach, whose well, enclosed by a circular wall, is situate about a furlong east of the church. The east gable of the church is of great antiquity; but there is a modern chapel at the west end, built, according to tradition, by Edmond *Laidir*, or the strong, O'Flaherty, who is interred in it. A. D. 1709, appears inscribed on this chapel. The parish of Ballinakill (Baile na cille, the bally or townland of the church), forms the north part of the barony of Ballinahinch. It is bounded, north, by that arm of the sea anciently called Caol Gaile Fuad, now the Killary; east, by the barony of Ross, or

March, likely the same with St. Kennanack in the midle island of Aran. There are sixteen oyster banks on this haven, near Ballynakill.

North-east of Dawras haven is the bay and narrow streight of Coelshaly Roe, stretching into the lands between this barony, the Owles, and Joyce Countrey; in which bay is Rynnmoyle[a] castle and Blacksod

Joyce country; south, by the parishes of Moyrus and Omey; and west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

St. Kennanach (Ceannannach, Ceann-ḟionnaċ) the patron saint of Ballynakill, is known in the parish by the name of "Gregory," which is said to have been his original name. See p. 80, note [c], for an account of his church in the middle island of Aran; which is considered one of the most ancient and perfect of all the ecclesiastical remains in those islands. From him it is supposed that Gregory's Sound, the passage between that island and Aranmore, has been called. The tradition still preserved in the parish of Ballynakill is, that St. Ceannanach was one of the earliest preachers of Christianity in those western parts; and that he was taken, by order of a pagan tyrant who ruled here, and beheaded near the eastern extremity of the present village of Cleggan. A heap of stones is still pointed out, as a monument said to have been erected on the spot where he suffered.

[a] *Rynnmoyle.*—In Irish, Rinn Mhil. This point or headland lies opposite Inisbofin, and it was so called according to Mac Firbis, in his account of the Firbolgs, from *Mil*, one of the leaders of those ancient colonists, who settled here about the first century of Christianity. Other places on the western coast were also named after this *Mil*, as Muirbheach Mhil, now Kill-Murvy, in the great island of Aran; and Rinn Mhil, now Rinvile, both at the eastern extremity of the bay of Galway. The castle of "Rinmoyle" (*Rinvile*) was erected, according to some, by the O'Flaherties, but others attribute it to the Joyces. In A. D. 1586, it was inhabited by Miles Mac Tibbot, see *ante*, p. 93, note [w], and in A. D. 1642, by Colonel Edmond O'Flaherty, of whom an interesting account will be found in Appendix II. It is now the property of Henry Blake, Esq.

Blacksod haven.—In Irish, Cuan an Fhoid duibh, is now called the "little Killary, or Salrock Harbour. Sal Roc means the tract of St. Roc, who is stated by tradition to have been a most holy man, and a worker of many miracles; but no written account of him has yet been found. His church, which is said to have been a sanctuary in former times, is now a ruin on the south side of the bay.

The *seaven daughters* above alluded to, are stated to have been the daughters of a British king (see *ante*, p. 14), Seacc

Blacksod haven. In Rynnmoile is a church, and the memory of the seaven daughters celebrated. Culfinn river falls into this bay, and Leaght Fathacan river between this and Joyce Countrey, as also Bonowan-an-eoin river. From Joyce Countrey next, is a ridge of high mountains, between this Barony of Balynahinsy and Joyce Countrey, or the half barony of Ross; and the passes that open through are called Mam[b], as Mam-eich, Mam-tuirk, and Mam-en

There

n-ingien rig Breatan. The remains of their church may still be seen to the east of the old castle of Rinvile. The door is in the north side, close to the west gable. Near it is a holy well held in great veneration, called Tobar na feadt n-ingean, where the people perform their devotions. Here they formerly had a stone called Leac na feadt n-ingean, which was used as a "cursing stone;" but it was taken away and buried by the parish priest, at which the people were much dissatisfied. Near this are some upright stones called the *Liagauns*, which are supposed to be the remains of a pagan grave.

In Oileán dá chruinne (the largest of those now called the *Crump islands*, which lie about a mile north of the old castle of Rinvile), may be seen the remains of a small primitive church, rudely built of some large, and many small stones, but with good mortar. It is not known when or by whom this ancient church was erected, nor is there any account of the saint to whom it was dedicated. No burial is permitted within its walls. It is related, that the remains of one person only were deposited in it, since the time of the saint, but that, next morning, the body was found at *Smearoid*, on the opposite shore, a place where children are now interred. See *ante*, p. 111, note [q].

The rivers mentioned above, are in Irish, Abainn Cuile Fine, Leadt Ui Fiadáin, and Bun abann an Cuain, or the Mouth of the River of the Harbour.

[b] *Mam.*—Mám, a gap or chasm. In Iar-Connaught, Mam (which is pronounced Maum) is understood to mean an elevated pass; and such gaps or passes are often distinguished by the names of animals, as in the above instances. See on this subject, a curious "Tour in Connaught," by a late ingenious and facetious tourist, the Rev. Cæsar Otway, Dublin, 1839, p. 232.

Besides the holy wells above mentioned, there are several other places of devotional observance in this district, viz., in *Munter Oscon*, a holy well dedicated to the seven daughters, called Tobar na feadt n-ingean. At *Termonkille*, in the barony of Ross, an ancient settlement of the Joyces, are two wells: one named after St. Patrick, and the other after St. Fechin.

There is a well in memorie of St. Fechin at Mam-tuirk. At Mam-en, there springs out of a stone a litle water, named from St. Patrick, which is a present remedy against murrein in cattel, not only applyed, but alsoe as soon as tis sent for they begin to have ease. Next Mam-en are the mountains of Corcoga, in the confines of Balynahynsy, Ross, and Moycullin countreys, where the fat deere[c] is

At *Cannanagh* and *Gowlannall*, two other wells dedicated to St. Fechin. In the townland of *Kilbride*, in the same barony, another ancient patrimony of the Joyces, there is a well dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, called Tobar Muire. In the townland of *Dooghty* (Dubacta), in that part of the parish of Cong which runs into Iar-Connaught, there are two holy wells; one named after the Blessed Virgin, and the other after St. Fechin. Near the latter is a flag or stone called leac Feicin, by which men are put to the ordeal.

[c] *The fat deere.*—These were the large "red deer" (*Cervus elaphus*), once so numerous in Ireland, and the hunting of which, for food or amusement, formed the principal occupation of the early Irish. These fine animals, which have been described as "very large, fleet, and fierce," herded for ages among the "high mountains" of Iar-Connaught, and were plenty there when the foregoing treatise was written; but they have since become extinct. See Colgan's Acta SS. p. 160, c. 7; p. 280, c. 13; p. 306, c. 8; and Gratianus Lucius, p. 138, for notices of this large species of deer. Doctor Thomas Molyneux, the friend and contemporary of our author, in "A Discourse concerning the large Horns frequently found under Ground in Ireland," has observed that "the *red deer* in those our days, is much more rare with us in Ireland, than it has been formerly, even in the memory of man:" and he truly conjectured that, "unless there be some care taken to preserve it, I believe in process of time this kind may be lost also." He has moreover quoted "a remarkable passage in Scheffer's Description of Lapland, from Johannes Bureus, that, sometimes a sort of disease, after the manner of a plague, affects the *rein deer*, so as they all die: 'Solet interdum *rangiferos* morbus quidam velut pestis invadere. Sic ut moriantur omnes.'"—*Nat. Hist. of Ireland, Dub.* 1726, p. 143. Probably to some similar distemper may be attributed the extinction of the red deer in this part of Ireland. So late as A. D. 1752, they abounded in the barony of Erris, Mayo County. Doctor Pococke in his Travels, quoted *ante*, p. 72, note [u], states, that the mountains of Erris "are full of red deer, which are very indifferent food, being never fat. However, the hunting of them

is frequently hunted; whereof no high mountain in the barony of Balynahinsy, or half barony of Rosse, is destitude.

FINIS.

Aprill the 5th, 1684.

affords good diversion to those who traverse the mountains on foot, but they frequently escape the dogs."—p. 55. At a later date, A. D. 1760, they were numerous among the mountains of Kerry, and "amazingly large and fat."—*Derrick's Letters*, p. 59. The Editor has recently heard from an old native of the barony of Ross, in Iar-Connaught, that in his youth large red deer were common there; that he frequently saw them grazing among the black cattle on the hills; and particularly remembers one, which was caught by the horns in a thicket, where it was found dead.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

NOTE A. *See page* 1, *note* [b]. "*West Connaught.*"

THE ancient divisions of *Connaught*, through the neglect of its history and topography, are not so generally known at the present day, as those of the other provinces of Ireland. The late Doctor O'Conor has observed, that "there is no history of the province of Connaught, neither is there of any town or *district* in that most populous part of Ireland, except this unpublished chronicle (*i. e. Annales Connaciæ, Hibernice, fol.*) The barren Orkneys, and the wilds of Caithness, Sunderland, and Morey, can boast of their histories; while the rich plains of Roscommon, Maio, Sligo, and Galway, and their towns and capitals, are unrecorded and undescribed."—*Cat. Bib. MSS. Stowensis*, vol. i. p. 73. This cannot be attributed to want of materials, for there is abundance on record, if properly explored. From these it appears, that the ancient colony of the Belgæ, or Firbolgs, first divided Ireland into five provinces; and to that division Cambrensis, who wrote about A. D. 1180, alludes in the following words: "In quinque enim portiones fere æquales *antiquitus* hæc insula divisa fuit."—*Topogr.* dist. i. c. 6. The western portion originally extended from the mouth of the Shannon, along its right bank, to the mouth of the Drobhais (*Drowes*), a river on the confines of Ulster, which flowing out of Lough Melvin, in a north-westerly direction, falls into the bay of Donegal. Connaught comprehended, beyond its modern limits, the territories of Thomond, or the present County of Clare; and North Breifne, the present County of Cavan. By the latter it acquired "a fearful preponderance over the other provinces of Ireland."—*Cat. MSS. Stow.* p. 26. So late as the sixteenth century, Sir Henry Sydney, when about dividing the province into counties, adopted the ancient boundaries, but excluded North Breifne.—See his Dispatch to the Lords of the Council, 27th April, 1576, in "Letters and Memorials of State," published by Arthur Collins, London, 1747.—Fol. vol. i. p. 102. Also the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1569.

This

This great western division of Ireland was first known by the name of *Olnegmacht*, "strangely corrupted," says the venerable Charles O'Conor, "into *Nagnatæ* by Ptolomey."—*Dissert.* sect. xiii.; and it is supposed to have been so called from *Olnegmacht*, daughter of one of the Firbolg chiefs.—Book of Lecan, fol. 221. Our accurate annalist, Tigernach, at A. D. 33, calls it Coiceð n-Olnecmacht, the fifth, or province, of Olnegmacht. That name it retained until the third century, after which it was called *Connact*, as is supposed from the Scotish or Milesian tribes, who settled in it about that period; and who were known by the name of Cuinn ıocht, the race of Conn, i. e. the posterity of Eochaidh Muighmhedhoin (*Eochy Moyvane*) king, first of Connaught, and afterwards of Ireland, who was descended from that hero.—Book of Lecan, *loc. cit.* The readers of our annals will find this province frequently mentioned by other names, viz.: *Coige Sreuge*, *Coige Meadhbha* (*Meave*), *Coige Oiliolla*, &c.: but these were temporary appellations, generally given by the bards, after distinguished personages who flourished there at different periods.

Connaught, from an early period, has been frequently subdivided. See our author's Ogygia for the ancient ternary division called teora Connacht, or the three Connaughts, made by the Belgæ, or fean Chonnachtaigh, the old Connacians: "Tres precipuæ fuerunt familiæ, viz., Gamanradii, Fir-Craibii, et Tuatha-taidhen, a quibus Connactia in ternas Connactias distincta, et hi *Fir Olnegmacht* etiam sunt appellati."—*Ogyg.* p. 175, see also c. xliii. p. 269. These old Conacians were succeeded by the three Scotic or Milesian tribes of Connaught, viz., the Hy-Fiachrach, Sil Murry (*Siol Muireadhaigh*) and the Hy-Briuin of Breifny, i. e. of Oirthir, or Eastern Connaught: and all were descended from Fiachra and Brian, the sons of Eochy Moyvane, King of Connaught, before mentioned. By these the old ternary divisions of the Belgæ were long preserved. For an account of those three Milesian tribes, and their descents and possessions, see O'Connor's Dissertations, p. 283, *et deinceps*. Among the most distinguished of the race of Brian were the *Muintir Murchadha*, or *O'Flaherties* (descended from the youngest and greatest of his sons, Duach Galach, King of Connaught), whose principal inheritance, from the fifth to the thirteenth century, was the level and fertile plain of *Magh Seola*, sometimes called Muintir Murchadha, and now the barony of Clare, in the County of Galway. See the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 959 and 1034. After this time, the O'Flaherties possessed themselves of *Iar* or *West Connaught*, where many of the name still remain. Besides the foregoing great divisions of this province, there were others, viz., ıocтar, or *lower* Connaught, which comprised part of Mayo, and the present County of Sligo; and uactar, or *upper* Connaught, the present County of Galway. These distinctions of *iochtar* and *uachtar* were afterwards adopted by the Anglo-Norman De Burgos. There were also *Tuaisceart* and *Deisceart*, or northern and southern Connaught; and these were again subdivided into several districts.

districts, possessed by the leading tribes. Most of the latter divisions were abolished, and some created baronies, in the sixteenth century, when the province was divided into counties; for which see Appendix I. Of these districts, perhaps one of the best known at the present day, is *Iar*, or *West Connaught*, which has been so well described by Roderic O'Flaherty, in the foregoing treatise.

So little has been published respecting the former state and affairs of Connaught, that I am induced to insert in the following pages, a few extracts and documents, not hitherto printed; but which may tend to illustrate some portions of its early history. To many, but particularly those of ancient Irish descent, they may prove novel and interesting; and, moreover, may be found useful by the future topographer or historian of the country. They have been introduced in accordance with one of the primary objects of the Irish Archæological Society, viz., to rescue original historical documents from oblivion.

In a preceding paragraph, p. 126, allusion has been made to Brian, the son and successor of Eochy Moyvane, King of Connaught. That personage is recorded to have had no less than twenty-four sons, who became the progenitors of the principal Scotic, or Milesian families of this province. Mac Firbis, in his account of the Belgæ, or Firbolgs, a treatise before referred to, and preserved in manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, enumerates those sons of Brian, and the tribes which sprung from them, as follows:

"Ceċpe ṁic ṗiċeaḋ baḋaṗ aġ ḃṗian .i. Ėċean, o ṫṫaiḋ cinel n-Ėċean .i. Ua ḃiaṗḋa, Ua ḃlí, Ua Caiṗleoṗaċ, Ua Ruanuiḋén, Ua Ṗionnúcáin. Ṗeaṗġuṗ mac ḃṗiain, *a quo* cinel Ṗeaṗġuṗa nah-Ėċṫge, .i. Ua ḃṗian, agus Ua ḃṗuaċain, agus Ua Conṗeċe, agus Ua Caiṗioḋa, ṫaoiṗiġ Chineoil Ṗeaṗġuṗa. Ėṗc Ḋeaṗġ o ṗṗuil Cinel Ḋeiṗġ la Connaċṫa, agus Ḋuṗṗaċt, agus Cṗiomṫann, agus Cael-Caṗna, agus Ėṗṗe (no Ėṗille *a quo* Ṫuaṫ Ėṗille) agus Aonġuṗ, *a quo* Cinel n-Aonġuṗa o Ġaillim .i. ui Allṁuṗáin cona ṗṗinéaḋaiḃ. Ṫeneaḋ, ó ṫṫá Coṗco ṫeneaḋ, iṗ Muiċeaḋ, *a quo* Coṗco Muiċeaḋ, agus Ḋealġ, agus ḃiuṗ, agus Cana, ó ṫṫáiḃ Ui Canannan in Uaiṫniḃ.

"Brian had twenty-four sons, viz.: Echen, from whom descended the Kinel-n-Echen, i. e. Ua Biasta, Ua Bli, Ua Caisleorach, Ua Ruanuidhen, and Ua Fionnucain. Fergus, from whom Kinel Fergusa of Echtge, i. e. Ua Brain, Ua Bruachain, Ua Conrethe, and Ua Cairriodha, chiefs of Kinel Fergusa. Erc Derg, from whom Kinel Erc Derg in Connaught. Durthacht. Criomthann. Caol-Carna, Esse (or Esille, from whom Tuath Esille). Aongus, from whom Kinel n-Aongusa, of Galway, i. e. the O'Hallorans, with their branches. Tenedh, from whom Corco-Tenedh, and Muichead, from whom Corco-Muichead. Dealg. Bior. Cana, from whom the O'Cananans in Uaithne. Neachtain,

agus Neachtain ó tá Tír Neachtain cona fhineadaibh. Agus dá Cairbre .i. Cairbre Conrith, dia tá Barrfhe Corcaighe an naoimh, agus Cairbre Aircheann, dia táid Ui Briuin Ratha la h-iartar Connacht. Trí Conuill .i. Conull Oirirín ó táid fir Umuill, agus Conall Glún o táid Uí Mannachain .i. taoiseach na tri t-Tuath, ir Conall Cortaine, ó tá Cinel n-Eachach, agus Feidlimid Bolg, agus Enna Eamhalach *a quo* Cinel n-Eanna, agus Duach Galach fhéthaithe, an fhorfa, ó táid fioghaid Rátha Cruachan."

tain, from whom Tir Neachtain, with their collateral branches. Two Carbrys, viz.: Carbry Conrith, from whom is descended St. Barry of Cork: and Carbry Aircheann, from whom the Hy-Briuin Ratha, in the west of Connaught. Three Conalls, viz., Conal Oirisin, from whom the men of Umallia. Conall Glun, from whom the O'Monahans, i. e. the chieftains of the three Tuathas. Conall Cortaine, from whom Ui Maoilduibh. Eochaidh, from whom Kinel n-Eachach. Felemy Bolg and Enna Eamalach, from whom Kinel n-Eanna. Duach Galach aforesaid, the youngest, from whom the kings of Rath Cruachan are descended."—See also Book of Ballymote, fol. 54 and Ogyg. p. 374.

The following list of the "Christian" kings of Connaught, or "Rath Cruachan," was compiled by Peter O'Connell, a learned, but neglected antiquary of the last century, from various ancient authorities, aided by the collections of the venerable Charles O'Conor. It is here printed from the compiler's autograph, which is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"THE CHRISTIAN KINGS OF CONNAUGHT.

"Sioruna.

"DO RIGHAIBH CRISTAIDHE CONNACTA.

"1. Amhalgaidh Mac Fiachrach, Mic Eochaidh Maighmedhoin, &c. 20 bliadhna, do, go ttorchair lais na Deisibh Breagh, no a eug iar san re sin. 9.

"2. Olioll Molt Mac Daithi, Mic Fiachrach, Mic Eochaidh Maighmhedhoin, &c. 19 mbliadna, go ttorchair a ceath Ocha la Lughaid Mac Laoghaire, la Muircheartach, Mac Earca, la Feargas Ceirbheoil agus la Fiachraidh (Mac Caelbhaidh) Righ Dail-Araidhe. 40.

"3. Duach Galach[a] Mac Briain, Mic Eochaidh Maighmedhoin, &c. 19 mbliadna: go ttorchair a ceath Seaghsa la Muircertach Mc. Earca. Seagar .i. dón doma coipprleibtib. Duach Tenguma.—Se do thuit a ceath Seagsa. N. B.

"4. Eoghan

[a] *Vel* Tengumha, as in Ballymote. *Vide* Keating in the reign of Lugaid Mac Laoghaire.

"4. Eoghan Beal Mac Ceallaigh, Mic Oiliolla Muilt, Mic Daithi, &c. 35 bliadna; go ttorchair a ccath Sligigh la Feargas agas la Domnall, da mhac Muircertaig Mic Earca, la Hainmhire Mac Seadna, agas la Ninnedh Mac Duach Tengumha. 37.

"5. Oilioll an Bhanna Mac Eoghain Beal, Mic Ceallaigh, Mic Oiliolla Muilt, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachrach, &c. 9 mbliadna; go ttorchair a ccath Cuile Conaire a Ceara[e], la Fergas, agas la Domnall, da mhac Muircertaigh Mic Earca. 11.

"Aodh Fiontain, the brother of Oilioll an Bhanna, was slain together with Olioll an Bhanna himself, in the battle of Seghas. So in the copy or roll from Ballymote.

"Fearghas Mac Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, Mic Briain, Mic Eochaidh Muighmedhoin. 7. No more of him, nor is he set down at all as king in (*the Book of*) Ballymote.

"6. Duach Teangumha, Mac Ferghais, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, Mic Briain, Mic Eochaidh Muighmedoin, &c. 7 mbliadhna do go ttorchair la Heochaidh Tirmcharna, a bhrathair. 7. Thus both copies. An error, but the copy from Ballymote adds, or as others will have it, he was slain in the battle of Seaghas by Muirccartach Mac Earca. The battle of Seaghais was fought A. D. 530.—O'Conor.

"7. Eochaidh Tirmcharna Mac Ferghasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, Mic Briain, &c. Aon bhliadhain agas eug ad bath. 1.

"8. Aodh Mac Eochaidh Tiormcharna, Mic Fergusa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, 25 bliadna, agas Ui Briuin ros mharbh a ccath Binne Bugha, no Binne Baghna. 5[f].

"9. Maol Catha Mac Fogartaigh, Mic Cathail, Muiredaig Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, Mic Briain. 7 mbliadna do.

"10. Aodh, the brother of Maol Catha, after a Reign of 7 years, was slain by Uadha, son of Aodh.

"11. Uadha Mac Aodha, Mic Eochaidh Tirmcharna, Mic Ferghasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, &c. 9 mbliadna.

"12. Colman Mac Cobthaigh, Mic Goibhnionn, Mic Conaill, Mic Eoghain, Mic Eochaidh Bric, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachrach, &c. 21 bliadna; go ttorchair la Raghallach Mac Uadhach, a ccath bhinn Gubha. 21.

"13.

[e] Fought A. D. 565.—C. O'Conor.

[f] "5. in Ballymote. The 25 inserted are from O'Conor's copies, by his own authority. This and the two following Kings are copied in from the list from Ballymote, being left out in the other copy."

" 13. Raghallach Mac Uadhach, Mic Aodha, Mic Eochaidh Tirmcharna. Mic Ferghasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, &c. 25 bliadna; go ttorchair la Corca Culla. agas la Diarmaid Mac Aodha Slaine [a ceath Conaill, is the only difference between the two Rolls]. 25.

" 14. Laighnean[g] Mac Colmain, Mic Cobthaigh, Mic Gobbhnionn. Mic Conaill. Mic Eoghain. Mic Eochaidh Bhric, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachrach. &c. 7 mbliadna. go ttorchair iaramh. 7. He died by eating herbs. Thus from Ballymote.

" 15. Guaire Aidhne Mac Colmain, Mic Cobthaigh, Mic Goibhniond, Mic Conaill. Mic Eoghain, Mic Eochaidh Bric, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachrach, &c. 30 mbliadna do. agas a eug. 8.

" Donnchadh Mac Ceallaigh, after a reign of 20 years, was slain by a cast of a javelin. The copy from Ballymote, in which alone I find this man, places him in this order.

" 16. Ceann Faolaidh Mac Colgan, Mic Aodha[h], Mic Seanaigh, Mic Duagh Teangumha, Mic Feargasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, &c. 35 bliadna do; agas Ceallach Mac Adhamhnan: i. Righ Connhaicne. da mharbhadh, no Donnchadh Mac Ceallaigh ros marbh. 32.

" Cathal Mac Raghallaigh, Mic Uadach, Mic Aodha, Mic Eochaidh Tirmcharna, Mic Feargasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, 7 mbliadna, agas eug ad bath iaramh. The folio copy alone gives this man, and in this order it gives him. Quære about him. Ragallach had Feargas, Cathal, and Ceallach.

" 17. Donnchadh Muirescc', Mac Maoil-Duibh, Mic Tiobraide, Mic Fiachaidh Ealgaidh, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachraidh, Mic Eochaidh Maighmhedhoin, &c. 4 bliadhna: go ttorchair a ceath Corainn, agas Feargas Mac Mail, Righ Chinéil Cairbre. la Ceilach Mac Ragallaigh. 3.

" This King's pedigree must be defective, wherefore O'Conor does not set down his father.

" 18. Ceallach Mac Ragallaigh, Mic Uadhach, Mic Aodha, Mic Eochaidh Tirmcharna, Mic Fergasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, Mic Eoghain Sreimh, Mic Duach Galaigh, &c. 7 mbliadna do, & a cugiardain. 12.

" 19.

[g] " Lairgnean potius, as in the folio."

[h] " This *Aodh* is not in the folio copy; but in Ballymote I find him."

[i] " Donnċaḋ. muir. mac Tiobraide, mic Maoil duiḃ, mic Fiaċaiḋ ealgaiḋ, mic Naiġi. 7c.

" Thus from Ballymote. Quære? And thus 'tis afterwards repeated, tho' I follow the Pedigree of Donnead Muires, as I found it in the folio copy."

" 19. Feargal Aidhne Mac Artghaile, Mic Guaire, Mic Colmain, Mic Cobthaigh, Mic Goibhnionn, Mic Conaill, Mic Eoghain, Mic Eochaidh Bhric, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachraidh, &c. 7 mbliadna do, agas eug ad bath. 17.

" 20. Muiredach Muillethan Mac Fergasa, Mic Raghallaigh, Mic Uadhach, Mic Aodha, Mic Eochaidh Tirmcharna, Mic Fergasa, Mic Muiredaigh Mail, &c. 27 mbliadna do, agas a eug. 7.

" Here the folio copy ends.

" 21. Inreactach Mac Donnchadha Muirisce, Mic Maoil-Duibh, Mic Tibraide, Mic Fiachaidh Ealgaidh, Mic Daithi, Mic Fiachraidh, &c. 2 bhliadhain do, agas Fergal Mac Loingsigh, righ Chineil Conaill, agas Maol Mal, righ Chineil Eoghain ros marbh. Maol Mall after O'Flanagan from Ballymote.

" 22. Cathal Mac Muiredaigh Muillethain, Mic Fergasa, Mic Raghallaig, Mic Uadhach, &c. 7 mbliadna, agas a eug a n-ord Crabhaidh.

" 23. Donnall Mac Cellaigh, Mic Raghallaigh, Mic Uadhach, Mic Aodha, Mic Eochaid Tirmcharna, &c. 7 mbliadna do, agas a eug.

" 24. Inreactach Mac Muiredaigh Muillethain, Mic Fergasa, Mic Ragallaig, Mic Uadhach, &c. 10 mbliadna do, agas a eug.

" 25. Aodh Balbh Mac Inrectaigh, Mic Muiredaig Muillethain, Mic Fergasa, Mic Ragallaigh, &c. 7 mbliadna do, agas a eug.

" 26. Fergas Rod Mac Cellaigh, Mic Ragallaigh, Mic Uadhach, &c. 3 bliadna do, agas a eug. Thus Ballymote gives this King's pedigree. O'Conor only calls him Fergus son of Kellach.

" 27. Oilioll Medhraidhe Mac Inrectaig, Mic Donnchada Muirisce, Mic Maoil-Duibh, Mic Tiobraide, Mic Fiachaidh Ealgaid, Mic Daithi, 6 bliadna; and died of a wound he received in battle against Bressal son of Murchadh, in which Bressal was defeated.

" 28. Duibhinreactach Mac Cathail, Mic Muiredaig Muillethain, Mic Fergais, Mic Ragallaig, &c. 5 bliadna do, and died of the Bloody Flux.

" 29. Donnchathach Mac Cathail, Mic Oliolla Medraidhe, Mic Inrectaig; 5 bliadna, agas a eug. Ballymote. Query whether Cathal should be in this King's Pedigree.

" 30. Flaithri Mac Domnaill, Mic Ceallaigh, Mac Ragallaigh, Mic Uadhach; 5 mbliadna do, agas a eug.

" 31. Another Flaithri.—O'Conor. I don't find him in the copy from Ballymote.

" 32. Artghal Mac Cathail, Mic Muiredaigh Muillethain, Mic Fergais, &c. 4 bliadna do; agas a eug, a Naoi Cholaim Chille, a n-ord chrabhaid.

" 33. Muirgheasa Mac Tamaltaig, Mic Murgaile, Mic Inreactaigh, Mic Muiredaigh Muillethain, &c. 30 mbliadna, agas a eug.

" 34. Tiobraide Mac Taidg, 5 bliadna do; agas a eug. Thus Mr. O'Conor calls this King, whose authority weighs more with me than the copy from Ballymote, which calls him Tibrady son of Murgeas. I know no more about him. Mr. O'Conor places Tibrady first, and Muirgeas last here, who knew best.

" 35. Diarmaid Mac Tomaltaigh, Mic Murgaile, Mic Inreactaigh, Mic Muiredaigh Muillethain, &c. 18 mbliadna, agas a eug.

" 36. Cathal Mac Muirgheasa, Mic Tomaltaigh, Mic Murgaile, Mic Inreactaigh, &c. 17 mbliadna, agas a eug.

" 37. Murchadh Mac Aodha, 11 bhliadna, agas a eug.

" 38. Feargas Mac Fathadh, 4 bliadna, agas a eug. Quere, of what race were these two Kings, viz., 37 and 38.

" 39. Fionnacta Luibhne no Luimhne Mac Tomaltaigh, Mic Murgaile, Mic Inreactaigh, Mic Muiredaigh Muillethan, &c. deag a n-ord chrabhaidh, ar tteagbail an shaoghail do, A. D. 846. Thus Mr. O'Conor, upon whose authority alone I insert this King.

" 40. Conchabhar Mac Taidg, Mic Muirghesa, Mic Tomaltaigh, &c. 30 mbliadna do, agas a eug. Mughron a ceomhfhlaitheas ris 27 mbliadna, agas a eug na Righ a leth Connact.

" 41. Aodh Mac Conchair, Mic Taidg, Mic Muirghesa, Mic Tomaltaig, 6 bliadna do, agas a eug. He fought under Flann, monarch of Ireland, and was killed in battle against the Danes, A. D. 885. (O'Conor.)

" 42. Tadg Mac Conchabhair, Mic Taidg, Mic Muirgesa, Mic Tomaltaig, 22 bliadna, agas bas anabaidh ros fuair.

" 43. Cathal Mac Conchabhair, Mic Taidg, Mic Muirgesa, Mic Tomaltaig, &c. 21 bliadna, agas bas anabaidh ros tug.

" 44. Tadg an Tuir Mac Cathail, Mic Conchabhair, Mic Taidg, Mic Muirgesa, Mic Tomaltaig, &c. 30 bliadain, agas bas anabaidh ros tug.

" 45. Senfhearghal .i. Senfergal ua Ruairc, Mac Airt, Mic Ruairc, Mic Tighernain, Mic Sealachain, Mic Cearnachain, Mic [ ], 10 mbliadna do, agas Domnall Mac Conghalaigh Righ Breagh da mharbhadh.

" 46.

[1] " Quære, whether this Muirges had a son called Muiredach Maighe Haoi, that had a claim to the government, for in the folio copy I find, after Fergal Aidhne, Muiredac Maige haoi, mac Muirgeapa, mic Tomaltaig, mic Muirgaile, mic Inreactaig, mic Muiredaig Muillecain, &c., set down for Muiredach Muillethan. I don't find him any where else: and there he gets 27 years reign."

" 46. Conchabhar Mic Taidg an Tuir, Mic Cathail, Mic Conchabhair, Mic Taidg, 5 bliadna do, agas a eug.

" 47. Cathal Mac Taidg an Tuir, Mic Cathail, Mic Conchabhair, Mic Taidg, &c. Tri laithe do, agas a mharbhad a ccath Ceise Corainn, la Murchadh Ua Flathbertaigh, Righ Kineil Eoghain. (Thus O'Conor.)

" 48. Cathal Mac Concabhair, Mic Taidg an Tuir, Mic Cathail, Mic Concabhair, 30 bliadhain do, agas a dhul a nord crabhaidh, agas a eug da bliadhain na dhiaidh.

" 49. Art Oirnidhe Mac Aodha, Mic Senfherghail Ui Ruairc, &c. 15 bliadna, agas a mharbhadh la Kineal Conaill Golban. N. B. Art O'Ruirc was living A. D. 1021, and entered that year the province of Connaught, together with Malachy O'Neill and Donagh son of Brien, &c., and caused the hostages of that province to be given to Malachy. Annals Inisfal. This king is not universally allowed.

" 50. Tadg an eichghil Mac Cathail, Mic Concabhair, Mic Taidg an Tuir, &c. 20 bliadain do, agas a mharbhad la Malsechlainn O'Mal Ruanaidh. N. B. Tadg commanded the forces of Connaught at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014; and is stiled King of Connaught. Supposing this year to be the first of his reign, he must have been 36 years king when his son Aodh succeeded him. An. Inisfallen.

" 51. Aodh an Ghai-bhernaigh, Mac Taidg an eich-ghil, Mic Cathail, &c. 17 mbliadna ag dreim ris righe do chosnadh, gor marbhadh e a ccath Turlaigh Enaigh (san Ccorann) la h-Aodh Mac Airt Oirnidhe Ui Ruairc.

" 52. Aodh Mac Airt Oirnidhe Ui Ruairc, 37 mbliadna, agas a mharbhadh a ccath Anachla, la Ruidhri na Soighe buidhe, Mac Aodha an ghaoi-bernaigh Ui Chonchabhair. N. B. Conachail is near Bealan atha fada in Corann. He reigned but 20 years, according to the Annals of Inisfallen.

" 53. Ruaidri na Soighe buidhe Mac Aodha an ghaoi-bhernaigh, 4 bliadna do, agas a shuile do bhuain as la Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, Righ Iarthair Connact. [Iar-Connaught].

" 54. Do ghabh Flaithbertach ua flaithbertaigh an Righe Mi do, gor ros marbh Siol Muireadaig a ndioghail Ruaidri na soighe buidhe a ccionn an resin.

" 55. Domnall Mac Tigernain, Mic Ualghairg, Mic Neill, Mic Airt Oirdnide, Mic Aodha, mic Senfherghail ui Ruairc, &c. 3 bliadna do, agas a mharbhadh la Muintir Eolais. This was the third indisputable King of Connaught of the name of O'Ruairc.

" 56. Domnall Mac Ruaidri ne Soidhe buidhe (agas an Mac ba sine lais) 4 bliadna do, agas [k]Muircertach Ua Briain, Righ Erionn go ffreasabhra, a ccenn an re sin da inorbadh,

[k] " Muirchertach Mac Toirdhelbaig Mic Taidg ruled in the south; Domnall Mac Ardgail, Mic Lachlaind ruled in the north. The one ruled in Leith Moghe, the other in Leth Cuinn."

inorbadh, agas og gairm righ Connact do Thoirdhelbhach Mhor Mac Ruaidri na Soighe-buidhe, da bhrathair a naois a chuig mbliadan deag.

" 57. Toirdhelbhach Mor Mac Ruaidri na Soighe Buidhe. &c. 47 bliadna na righ Connact agas Erionn agas a eug a n-Dun Mor.

" 58. Ruaidhri Mac Toirdelbhaigh Mhoir. Is an 14amhadh bliadain do flaitheas an Ruaidhri so os Connact, agas is an 4amhad bliadain da fhlaitheas os Erinn. san mbliadhain 1169. tangadar na ceadgoill shexancha go h-Erinn."—*Orig. MS.*

No list of the kings of Connaught has, until now, been published. The foregoing is inserted, as the most complete, so far as it extends, that the Editor has met with. But the future historian may find it necessary to subject it to close examination: and in so doing, he will be aided by the labours of the late Doctor O'Conor, in his Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores, and the various authorities there referred to. A catalogue of the Irish provincial kings, continued after the Anglo-Norman invasion, will be found in O'Ferrall's Book of Pedigrees, preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin.

THE ANCIENT REGAL FAMILY OF O'CONOR OF CONNAUGHT.

The following genealogical and hitherto unpublished account of the O'Conor family, compiled by the venerable Charles O'Conor, has been communicated by the compiler's grandson, the late Matthew O'Conor, Esq., to the Editor.

" Achay Moymedon (Eochy Moyvane), who died king of Ireland, A. D. 366, had several sons. The principal were Brian, Fiacra, and Niall, from whom descended the families of Hy-Brune, Hy-Fiacra, and Hy-Niall. From the fourth to the thirteenth century, this race of Achay Moymedon was the most powerful in the kingdom. During that whole period the Hy-Brune had vast patrimonial domains in Connaught, and generally had the suffrages of the provincial states in the elections of provincial kings for that province.

" When the Hy-Brune family subdivided into several branches, the most powerful branch was distinguished by the particular name of Clan Murray (otherwise Siol Murray), from Murryach Mullethan, who died King of Connaught, A. D. 702. In the eleventh century, Teige, chief of the Clan Murray race (and King of Connaught, A. D. 1030), took the sirname of O'Conor, and that sirname has continued in the family ever since.

" In the twelfth century the O'Conors became very powerful in Ireland: from being provincial Kings of Connaught, they aspired to the throne of the kingdom, and succeeded. In 1136 Torlagh the Great had sufficient influence to get himself elected King of Ireland by a majority of the states. History gives him a great character. He reigned 20 years, and died A. D. 1156.

" Roderick was the elder son of Torlogh the Great, and from being King of Con-

naught,

naught, was elected King of Ireland, A. D. 1166. In his reign the kingdom was invaded by Henry II. King of England. Roderick, deserted by most of the provinces, was finally, in 1175, obliged to enter into a convention with the King of England, wherein he yielded to become that monarch's vassal for the province of Connaught alone. Thus ended the Irish monarchy.

" From Cathal Crovedarg, the younger son of Torlogh the Great, descended the most powerful branch of the O'Conor family, as the succession of their history in the annals of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries amply testifies. From that Cathal Crovedarg, who died King of Connaught in 1224, is descended, in the sixteenth generation, Brigadier Thomas O'Conor, for whom we have drawn up the following genealogy.

" We have drawn out this genealogy from the most authentic materials in the archives of Ireland, and from the antient annals, as well as modern documents, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. To this noble repository of antiquities we had daily access thro' the indulgence of Dr. Thomas Leland, the present librarian, and one of the Senior Fellows of the University. The accounts in the Herald's Office in the Castle of Dublin could not be guides to us in the following genealogy; as they do not reach farther back than the 12th century. The later accounts in that office are only taken from the originals that we have perused.

" Having premised thus much, we now proceed to our genealogical line from Achay Moymedon to the Brigadier Thomas O'Conor, marking as we go along the principal evolutions in power and prosperity. C. O'Conor.

" Hy Brune.

" 1. Achay Moymedon, King of Connaught, was elected King of Ireland A. D. 358, and died A. D. 366.

" 2. Brian, the common father of the Hy-Brune race, and Prince of Connaught, died A. D. 397.

" 3. Duach Galach, Prince of Conaught, died 438.

" 4. Eogan Sreve, Prince of Connaught, died 463.

" 5. Murryach Mal, Prince of Connaught, died 489.

" 6. Fergus, Prince of Connaught, died 517.

" 7. Eochy Tirmcarna, Prince of Connaught, died 543.

" 8. Aodh, Prince of Connaught, was elected King of Connaught by the states in 556, and died in the battle of Benbow, A. D. 577.

" 9. Uada, King of Connaught, 597.

" 10. Reilly, King of Connaught, 645.

" 11. Fergus, Prince of Connaught, 654.

" Clan

" Clan Murray.

" 12. Murryach Mullethan was elected King of Connaught A. D. 696. and died A. D. 702. From him the principal Hy-Brune branch took the name of Clan-Murray, otherwise Siol-Murray.

" 13. Inrachtach, died King of Connaught, 723.

" 14. Murgaly, Prince of Connaught, 751.

" 15. Tomaltach, Prince of Connaught, 774.

" 16. Murglas, died King of Connaught, 813.

" 17. Teig, Prince of Connaught, died 841.

" 18. Concovar, King of Connaught, 879.

" 19. Cathal, Prince of Connaught, 925.

" 20. Teige of the Tower, King of Connaught, died A. D. 956.

" 21. Concovar (otherwise Conor), 973.

" 22. Cathal, 1010.

" O'Conor.

" 23. Teige (of the white steed), died King of Connaught, 1030. He was the first who took the surname of O'Conor.

" 24. Aodh (of the broken spear), died King of Connaught, 1067.

" 25. Roderick (of the yellow hound), 1118.

" 26. Torlogh the Great, King of Connaught, and elected King of Ireland 1136. died 1156.

" 27. Cathal Crovedarg, elected King of Connaught, over which he reigned with great reputation 33 years. He died A. D. 1224.

" 28. Aodh died, King of Connaught, 1228.

" 29. Roderick, Prince of Connaught, was drowned in the Shannon, 1244.

" 30. Eogan (of the palace), King of Connaught, 1274.

" 31. Aodh, King of Connaught, 1309. After the battle of Athenry in 1317. the provincial power of the O'Conors in Connaught was much reduced, the English having wrested near one-half of the province out of their jurisdiction.

" 32. Turlogh, King of Connaught; he was called Torlogh Don, and his family took from him the surname of O'Conor Don, 1345.

" 33. Aodh, King of Connaught, 1356.

" 34. Torlogh Og, King of Connaught, 1406.

" 35. Fedlim Geancach (Prince of the Plains of Connaught), killed in a skirmish treacherously, 1474.

" 36. Eogan Caoch (Prince of the Plains of Connaught), 1485.

" 37.

" 37. Carbry (Prince of the Plains, &c.), 1548.

" 38. Dermod (Prince of the Plains), died in his castle of Ballintobber. He married the daughter of Torlogh Roe O'Conor, otherwise O'Conor Roe, 1585.

" 39. Aodh (Prince of the Plains of Connaught), who compounded for his country of the Plains with Queen Elizabeth's Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, died 1627.

" 40. Hugh Og of Castlerea, Commissioner for the province of Connaught in the Council of Kilkenny, A. D. 1642, died 1655."

" From this Hugh Og descended Thomas O'Conor, Esq., an officer of great repute in the service of His Most Christian Majesty."—See Dissertations on the History of Ireland, p. 282.

" The Hy-Brune, or Clan Murray O'Conors, were descended from Teig, who first took that surname, and governed the province of Connaught in the year 1030; and from him, in the fifth generation, descended Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught in the year 1157, and elected King of all Ireland in the year 1166, on the death of his predecessor Murkertach O'Laghlin, in the battle of Literluin.

" In the year 1175, Roderic yielded to such terms as Henry II., King of England, proposed to him. In 1186 he resigned the provincial government of Connaught, which, after many contests, devolved finally on Cathal Crove-darg, Roderic's youngest brother.

" From this Cathal Crove-darg, who died in the year 1224, descended the O'Conors of Ballintobber, otherwise the O'Conors Don. Hugh O'Conor, the chief of this name, in 1586, submitted to Queen Elizabeth's Government, and the composition between him and the Queen's Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, is still preserved in the Rolls Office in Dublin.

" This Hugh O'Conor Don, of Ballintobber, gave the lands and castle of Belanagare, with other estates, to his third son, Cathal Og, otherwise Charles O'Conor, who died on the ninth of February, 163[ ]. And these estates were confirmed to Major Owen O'Conor, the said Charles's eldest son, in the Act of Settlement made in Ireland, soon after the Restoration of King Charles II.

" Major Owen O'Conor died without issue male in 1688. The confusions which followed subjected his estate to a dismemberment, on account of the forfeiture of one of his co-heirs. What remained, being two-thirds, devolved on his nephew, Denis O'Conor, who died at his house in Belanagare, February 1, 1750.

" To him succeeded Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, still alive, and for him we have drawn up the following genealogical line, down from the time of Cathal Crove-darg O'Conor abovementioned:

" 1. Cathal Crove-darg O'Conor died in the abbey of Knockmoy, A. D. 1224.

" 2. Hugh, his son, succeeded to the government of the Irish province in Connaught [namely, the countries yielded by the English monarchs to the O'Conors, as a government, independent of that established in favour of the first English adventurers]. This Hugh was killed in the court of Jeffrey Marsh, Lord Justice of Ireland, A. D. 1228.

" 3. Roderic, Hugh's son.

" 4. Eogan, Roderic's son, succeeded to the government of the Irish of Connaught for three months, and was murdered in the monastery of the Fryers Preachers in Roscommon, A. D. 1274.

" 5. Hugh, Eogan's son, succeeded governor of the Irish of Connaught, and was killed by his own kindred, A. D. 1309, at Kell-an Clochan in Brefliny.

" 6. Torlagh, Hugh's son, obtained the government of the Irish province in Connaught, and was killed at Fiodh-Doruda in Munter Eolus, A. D. 1345.

" 7. Hugh, Torlagh's son, obtained the government of the Irish province of his ancestors; was deposed A. D. 1350, and murdered in Baly-loch-Deear, by Donagh O'Kelly, the chieftain of Hy-Many, A. D. 1356.

" 8. Turlogh Og, Hugh's son, obtained the provincial government of his ancestors, and was killed in Clanconrey, A. D. 1406.

" 9. Feidlim Geancach, a minor when his father died, succeeded in his advanced age to the patrimonial possessions of his father, and lived in the castle of Ballintobber. He was killed in a skirmish with the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, A. D. 1474.

" 10. Eogan Caoch, Feidlim's son, died, chief of his name, at Ballintobber. Edania, the daughter of Daniel O'Conor of Sligo, his wife, died in 1476, and he died himself A. D. 1485.

" 11. Carbre, the son of Eogan Caoch and Edania, died in his castle of Ballintobber, A. D. 1546. He married Dervorgilla, the daughter of Feidlim Finn O'Connor, his own kinswoman.

" 12. Dermod, the son of Carbre and Dervorgilla, succeeded to the estates of Ballintobber; married Dorothy, the daughter of Teig boy O'Conor Roe, and died at Ballintobber, A. D. ——: he lived in 1585.

" 13. Hugh, the son of Dermod and Dorothy O'Conor, married Mary O'Ruark, the daughter of Bryan na Murrtha O'Ruark (who was executed in London a. 1590). He compounded with the Queen's Lord Deputy, Perrot, for his patrimonial estates, and died in his castle of Ballintobber, A. D. 162-.

" 14. Cathal Og, otherwise Charles, the third son of Hugh and Mary O'Ruark, obtained the castle and estate of Belanagare from his father, on his intermarriage

marriage with Anne O'Mulloy, the daughter of William O'Mulloy of Oghtertire, Esq. He died on the 9th February, 1634.

" 15. Cathal Og, or Charles, the second son of the aforesaid Cathal Og and Anne O'Mulloy, married Cecilia O'Flynn, the daughter of Fiacra O'Flynn of Balinlogh, Esq., and the chief of his name. This latter Cathal Og, or Charles O'Conor, died at Belanagare, A. D. 1696.

" 16. Denis, the son of the said Charles and Cecilia, married Mary O'Ruark, the daughter of Col. Tiernan O'Ruark (the grand-nephew of the abovementioned Bryan na Murtha, who forfeited). He left issue of that marriage, viz., Charles his eldest son, now living, and born in 1710; Daniel, born in 1727; and Hugh, in 1729."—*Orig. MS.*

Charles, born in A. D. 1710, was the venerable author of the "Dissertations on the History of Ireland," &c., and he also compiled the foregoing account of his own name and family. He was great-grandfather of the present Denis O'Conor Don, M. P. for the County of Roscommon.

The kings of Connaught, from an early period, were inaugurated on the hill of Carnfraoigh, near Tulsk, in the present County of Roscommon. The duties of some of the chief officers on that occasion appear in an Irish manuscript, preserved in the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, in England, codex iii. fo. 28, beginning "Cʒur ar e ua Maolċonaire, 7c."

" It is O'Maolconar's [Mulconry's] right to present the wand to the king, and it is not lawful for any of the nobles of Connacht to be present in company on the carn, excepting O'Maolconar, who inaugurates, and O'Connachtan, who guards the entrance of the carn. The King's horse and clothes become the property of the successor of Daconna, and he follows O'Conor on that horse; and an ounce of gold is paid to O'Connachtan, who is obliged to smooth the Carn at every inauguration."—*Cat. Stowe. MSS.* p. 168. For the original of this fragment, see Rerum Hib. vol. i. prolegomena 2, p. 91. O'Ferrall, in his Book of Irish Pedigrees, preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin, under the O'Conor family, notes, " that the King of Connaught kept twelve prime officers, of the chief families of his country, in his court, attending his person, as his councell; and to rule and govern as well his household, as to manage the affairs of his kingdom, in war and peace, and were called, in Irish, Taoiṡiġ na Cruaċan, which officers were hereditary from father to son. These were O'Flannagan, Mac Oireachty (Geraghty), O'Mulbrenin, O'Finaghty, O'Fallon, O'Flin, O'Manachain, O'Concanon, Mac Branan, O'Hanly, O'Heyn, O'Seachnusy." These chief lords had from the king the following stipends for their services, viz.: "Fifty cows and fifty sheep on the day of Baal's fire to *Mac Geraghty;* fifty cows and fifty pigs every Samin's

day to him also; his surety in the district of Umhal:—fifty suckling calves and fifty sheep on Baal's fire day to *O'Fionachty;* and fifty pigs and fifty cows every Samin's day to him; and his surety in Luighni of Connacht;—fifty calves and fifty sheep to *O'Maolbrennan* every Baal's fire day; fifty cows and fifty pigs every Samin's day to him also; and his surety in the district of Fiachrach, ... :—fifty calves and fifty sheep on Baal's fire day to *O'Flannagan;* fifty suckling calves and fifty pigs on Samin's day to him also; and his surety in Tirawly and Irrus. O'Conor's high stewardship belongs to *O'Flannagan*, in preference to the three other chiefs, lords of Connaught. The guardianship of his hostages and prisoners, and the command of the securities for the provision of his fleet, from Sliabh-an-Iron [*Iron mountain*] to Limerick, belongs to *O'Hanly;*—the body guards of O'Conor, and the joint stewardship, and the *kehernes* to be under the control of *Mac Brennan;*—the straw for the encampment, the furniture, and beds for O'Conor's house, to be provided by the Clan Dockrey, and also the making of the encampment, whenever his fort is to be fitted up:—the guarding of the preys of O'Conor, when he pitches his tents, belongs to *O'Flannagan, O'Bern*, and *O'Dockrey;*—the guards of O'Conor, and their profits, from the Curra of *Cenanetich* eastward, to *Cenantus*, are subject to the command of *Mac Brennan;*—his guards from that Currach westward, to *Cruach Patrick*, belongs to the command of *O'Flin;*—the command of the fleet to *O'Flaherti* and *O'Mali*, whenever he goes on sea or on high sea. The chief of the house-hold of O'Conor is *O'Teige* [now Tighe], and he is mareschal of the household:—the steward of the horse is *O'Flin:*—the steward of the jewels is *O'Kelly;*—the chief marshal of the armies is *Mac Dermott;*—the carver is *O'Bern;*—the door-keeper *O'Fionnachti;*—the chief poet, *O'Maoleonar*. Each of these lords has twenty-four towns, as a domain for his own necessities, from O'Conor; and each of the other four royal lords has eight and forty towns, namely, *O'Flannagan, Mac Gerachty, O'Fionnachti*, and *O'Maoleonar*. The chief officers and champions, patient of fatigue, are the *Galengs*, the *Clan Cuanans*, the *Conmacnians*, the three *Luighnis*, and the *men of Cera:* these are the chosen spearsmen of the armies, for they are . . . . . It would be tedious to write all: there is not a lord, nor prince, nor governor of a district, from Ballyshannon, nor from *Errus*, the district of the Dammonii, to *Usnagh* in Meath, and to Dulock, the monastery of Cianan, and from *Loch-Erne* to *Lough-Derg*, and to *Berr*, who is not subject to the laws and usages, the customs and the power, of O'Conor[1]," &c.—*Cat. Stow. MSS.* p. 168. The foregoing is taken from Torna O'Mulconry, chief poet of Connaught, who attended at the inauguration of Felim O'Conor, on the hill of Carn Fraogh, A. D. 1315. See also Irish Writers, p. 94; and Rerum Hib. vol. i. prol. 2. p. 92.

Here

[1] This extract seems to be in some places mistranslated by Dr. O'Conor.

Here the Editor takes an opportunity of correcting an error respecting the situation of *Rath Cruachan*, the palace or ancient residence of the kings of Connaught. This error occurs in the History of Galway, where it is incorrectly stated, p. 33, after Beauford, that Rath Cruachan was situate between the towns of Boyle and Elphin, in the County of Roscommon. But that was a gross mistake, for although there is a well-known hill, called the hill of Croghan (Cruacán), situate about mid-way between those towns (see the Statistical Survey of the County, pp. 282–4), yet it never was the residence of our provincial princes. The late Dr. O'Conor has, however, pointed out the true situation of Rath Cruachan, viz., in the parish of Kilcorky, and barony of Ballintobber: "Cruachan Arx Regia Connaciæ, cujus vestigia adhuc manent, distat duobus circiter miliaribus a Belanagare, et tribus a Castello de Ballintober. Vox ipsa *Cruachain* denotat, i. e. *Collem Annuli*, sive collem circularem."—*Tig.* p. 310, n. 76. Near it, to the south, is situate *Roilig na Riogh*, or the Cemetery of the Kings. Here a remarkable upright stone, about seven feet over ground, called lía dearg, or the red stone, is pointed out as the monument of Dathy, the last of the Irish pagan kings. That prince is said to have been killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps, in A. D. 428.—See the Four Masters at that year, and Ogyg. p. 160. The monument is alluded to by Mac Firbis, in his Book of Genealogies, p. 173, as follows: "Tuzad corr Dáti go Cruacain gur haidnaisead e i relg na Riog i Cruacain, i fáil, a radbadar Riograid Siol Ereamoin do urmor, ait a fuil, gur anis, an Cairrte dearg mur liag ora lige na leact, le Rait Cruacán, gur a nora, 1666." This, and other curious vestiges of antiquity in the locality, are entitled to the first attention of the future topographer or historian of this interesting county.

Among the "Depositions of Protestants," &c., preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 2., "Elizabeth Hollywell, relict of William Hollywell, clerke, of the town of Roscommon, saith that it was an ordinary and a common report, by and amongst the rebells of the county of Roscommon, that Charles O'Connor Dun of Ballentubber, Esq., was made king of Connaught; and one Christopher de la Hyde, Esq., a justice of peace and a Papist, told deponent, that all the rebell soldiers thereabouts were gone to *Tulks*, to make the said Charles O'Conor Dun king of Connaught."—*Jurat*, 10*th April*, 1643. Of the inclination to achieve the purpose here deposed to, there can be no doubt; for it is a curious fact, that after a period of nearly two hundred years a similar project was contemplated in the very same district. During one of the late agrarian disturbances there, a deputation of the people waited on the late Mr. Matthew O'Conor, uncle of the present O'Conor Don, and announced to him, that at a general meeting of the barony it was proposed, and unanimously resolved, that he should be proclaimed King of Connaught. Not anticipating any dissent on his part from this wise resolve, the deputies respectfully requested him to appoint a time

time for the performance of the ceremony, on the hill of *Carnfree*. How the singular proposal was entertained may be easily anticipated. Mr. O'Conor himself related this circumstance to the Editor.

The old Book of Rights and Privileges, entitled "*Leabhar na g-ceart*" (attributed to St. Beinin, who died A. D. 468; but enlarged and continued to a much later period), preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, contains an account of the rights, revenues, and privileges of the kings of Connaught: and the subsidies paid by them to their subordinate chieftains. This begins: "'Cipa acar Tuaraṙail Conḋaċt .i. mor cíṙ Conḋaċt iter biaṫaḋ acar coimiḋeaċt. Ceḋamur co Cruaċain.' The revenues and subsidies of Conaght, i. e. the great rents of Conaght, both food (or entertainment) and attendance. First to Cruachan.'" An account is then given of the rights and privileges of the Conaght kings, beginning "Eirtiġ re reanċar naċ ruaill." "Hear ye a story not to be contemned." This is followed by an account of the subsidies paid by them to their chiefs, beginning "Tuarartal cuicio Conḋaċt." "The stipends of the province of Conaght."—See Irish Writers, p. 30: Book of Lecan, fo. 187; and Book of Ballymote, fo. 147. With these, the following extracts will be found, in the main, to agree.

"The rights and tributes paid at *Cruachan*, the King's residence, annually, viz.: From the territory of *Umhall*, 100 milch cows, 100 hogs, and 100 casks of beer (*leand*); from *Greagruidhe* 100 bullocks, 100 milch cows, 60 hogs, and 60 mantles (*brat*); from *Connhaicne* 240 mantles, 200 cows, and 80 hogs: from *Carruidhe* 100 cows, 100 bullocks, 60 red mantles, and 60 hogs: from *Laighne* 300 cows every May-day, and 150 hogs; 150 mantles every All Saints eve (*la samhuin*), together with 150 bullocks for the plough; from the *Corcaibh* 140 cows, 310 sheep [-oc. *in Ld. Lecan*], 350 hogs, 350 oxen; from the *Dealbhnas*, for the freedom of their country, 150 red mantles, 150 hogs, and 150 oxen; from *Imaine*, for their lands, 70 mantles and 70 hogs. The free princes are those of I Briuin, Sil Muireadhaigh, I Fiachrach, and Cineal-aeda (*Kinalea*). These are free from any tribute, and are as free as the king (*com saera fri Rig*). But if the monarch should war upon the King of Connaught, those princes are to aid the King with their forces. They are not to march their armies into the field without pay, nor fight a battle without consideration, and if any of their men be killed, they are to have restitution (*Eric*) for the same. When the sovereignty is not in the progeny of Aodh or Guaire, they (the latter) are to sit by the King's shoulder (*Guala*), and the best of them by his right shoulder (*Guala deas*).—See the dan or poem Eirtiġ le Seanċar, 7c.

"What the King of Connaught is obliged to pay to his tributaries, for their service, tributes, and loyalty.—To the chieftain of *Siol Muireadhaigh* his own ring and battle dress (*fail agus errid*), together with a shield, a sword, and a corselet: to the King

King of *Umhall* 5 horses, 5 ships, 5 swords, and 5 corselets; to the King of *Dealbhna* 6 shields, 6 swords, 6 horses, 6 cloaks, and 5 cups; to the King of *Conmhaicne* 4 cloaks, 4 swords, 4 slaves, 4 women, 4 corselets, 2 mantles, and 2 pair of tables (*fithil*), 10 cups, and 10 horses; to the King of *I Maine* 7 robes, 7 cloaks, 7 horses, 7 greyhounds; to the King of *Luigne* 10 horses, 10 robes, 10 cups, and 10 greyhounds; to the King of *I Briuin* 5 horses, 5 mantles, 5 swords, 5 corselets, 10 cups, 10 slaves, and ten pair of tables; to the King of *North I Fiachrach* 3 cups, 3 swords, 3 horses, 10 rings, and 10 pair of tables; to the Prince of *Cineal-n-Aodha* 7 slaves, 7 women (*mna daera*), 7 cups, 7 swords, and 7 greyhounds; to the Prince of *Partraighe* 3 cloaks, 3 cups, and 3 horses. Thus the tributes and gifts of the kings and chieftains of Connaught are settled."

"The King of Cruachan is obliged to give the monarch of Ireland, at his feast, 40 keeves (*dabach*) full of liquors, with other necessaries; and not to go unattended to invite him. He is obliged to have, in return, from the monarch, at Tara, 40 cows, 200 horses, 4 rings, 4 cups gilt with gold, all to be left at his habitation at Cruachan. And, as an additional gift, 4 red shields, 4 helmets of the same color, 4 corselets, and 4 spears. He is obliged to keep Cruachan inhabited, and not to leave it to go westward more than three times in one year. The King of Cruachan (*O'Conor*) is obliged to give the King of *Imanie* (*O'Kelly*) 4 shields, 20 cows, 20 horses, and clothing for 200 men; to the King of *I Fiaghragh* (*O'Dowda*) 4 ships, 10 women, 20 slaves, and 3 cups; to the King of *Tuath* 20 beeves, 20 hogs, and 20 tuns well filled; to the King of *Luignie* 4 shields, 4 robes with gold borders, and 4 ships. He (*O'Conor*) is no further liable to his tributaries, and they are all obliged to accompany him to Tara."

The foregoing extracts from the "Book of Rights" are here introduced as a curious elucidation of part of our provincial history. It must, however, be confessed, that they cannot be considered so perfect as might be wished, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a copy of that ancient book, which could be relied on. Several transcripts of it are extant, but they differ so much from each other, particularly in the enumeration of the various articles of *cios*, or tribute, that it is not easy to determine which is genuine. For an instance of this see the "Rights and tributes paid at Cruachan" (*Cios Ri Connacht*) given in Rerum Hib. Scriptor. vol. i. proleg. 2. p. 90, from an ancient manuscript at Stowe, which will be found to vary from our original. A corrected copy, therefore, of the Book of Rights, published with the various readings, would be a useful addition to Irish literature.

When the Anglo-Normans landed in Ireland in the twelfth century, the *Cuigeadh*, Fifth, or Province, of Connaught, was inhabited by several tribes or families of Milesian descent; whose chieftains, and the territories which they ruled, have been recorded by one of the most learned of our antiquaries, Shane Mor O'Dugan, in a topographical poem

poem still extant. This valuable piece, like most of the other evidences of Irish history, still remains unpublished. A small part, consisting merely of the prose prefaces to the descriptions of the several provinces, has been translated by the learned author of Cambrensis Eversus, and inserted in that work, see p. 25. The portion relating to Connaught is here printed from a valuable copy of the original, in the handwriting of Cucoigcriche O'Clery, one of the Four Masters, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The publication of the entire, which extends to the whole of Ireland, will, it is hoped, be achieved by the Irish Archæological Society.

"Cuiḃ Chonacht ind po co Leicc.

"O'Conchoḃair Airḋrí Conacht. O'Flanagain, O'Maoil Mórḋa, O'Carṫaiġ, agus O'Muġroin ceiṫre taoiseaċ cloinne Caṫail; O'Maoilḃrenáinn ar cloinn Chonchuḃair; O'Caṫaláin ar cloinn Faġartaiġ; agus O'Maonaiġ ar cloinn Murṫuile; agus Mag Oireachtaiġ ar muintir Roduiḃ; O'Finachta ar cloinn Conmaiġ; agus O'Finachta eile ar cloinn Murchaḋa; agus O'Conceanainn ar Uiḃ Diarmata; agus Mag Murchaḋ ar cloinn Tomolṫaiġ; O'Fallamain ar cloinn Uadach; Mac Diarmoda ar tír n-Oilealla, agus ar tír Tuaṫail, agus ar criċ Fear Tíre, agus ar cloinn Chuain, agus ar tír Neachtainn, agus ar tír n-Enda.

"Cuiḃ na Breifne.

"O'Ruairc airḋ-riġ Breifne. Mac Tigearnáin ar Teallach n-Dunchaḋa; Mag Samradáin ar Teallach n-Eachach; agus Mac Conmara ar cloinn Chonaṫ; agus Mac Cagaḋain ar cloinn Fearmaiġe; agus Mag Doṙchaiḋe ar cenél Luacháin; agus Mag Flannchaḋa ar Thartraiġe; O'Finn agus O'Cearḃ-

"*In the Portion of Connaught.*

"O'Conor supreme King of Connaught. O'Flannagan, O'Maoil-Mordha, O'Carthy, and O'Mughroin (*Moran*), the four chiefs of Clan-Cathail: O'Maoil-Breanainn (*Mulrenin*) chief of Clan-Connor; O'Cahalan of Clan-Fagharta (*Faherty*): O'Maonaigh (*Mooney*) of Clan-Murthuile: Mac Oireachty (*Geraghty*) of Muintir-Roduibh. O'Finachty of Clan-Conmaigh (*Cunconna*): another O'Finachty of Clan-Murchadha; O'Conceanainn (*Concannon*) of Hy-Diarmada: Mac Murchadh of Clan-Tomultach; O'Fallamhain (*O'Fallon*) of Clan-Uadach: Mac Diarmada of Tir-Oilleall (*Tirerrill*); Tir-Tuathail (*Tirrill*) the country of Fertire, Clan-Chuain, Tir Neachtain, and Tir-n-Enda.

"*In the Portion of Breifny.*

"O'Ruaire (*Rourke*) supreme King of Breifny. Mac Tighearnan (*Tiernan*) chief of Teallach Dunchada (*Tullyhunco in Cavan*); Mac Samhradain (*Mac Gauran*) of Teallach-n-Eachach; Mac Consnamha (*Mac a Navc, nave Forde*) of Clan-Cionaoth (*Clan Kenny*): Mac Agadain (*Mac Keegan*) of Clan-Fearmaighe (*Glanfarna*): Mac

aill ar Challroighe; O'Raghallaigh ar muintir Maoil Mhórda; O'Cuind ar muintir n-Gollaghain; agus Mag Maoil Iora ar maigh m-Breacraighe; agus Mac Fionnbairr ar muintir n-Geradain; agus Mag Raghnaill ar muintir n-Eoluis; agus O'Maoilmiadaigh ar Moighneire; agus Ui Cuinn ar muintir Fearghail; O'Maolcluiche ar da Chairbre; O'h-Eadra agus O'h-Uachmaráin, agus O'Cearnacháin, agus O'Gadhra tighearnadha Luighne; O'Dobelein agus O'Duimncathaigh; tighearnadh an Chopainn; Mag Eocha agus Mag Maonaigh, agus Magniadhaigh tri fean taoiseach Muighe Luirg iadsidhe; O'Dubda, tighearna O'b-Fiachrach an Tuaisirt, O'Rodba co Codnaigh; O'Muireadhaigh, O'Gormóg agus O'Tighearnaigh ar Cheara; O'Birn ar muintir Mhanadacháin; Mac Branain agus O'Maoil-Mhichil ar Chorca Eachlann; O'h-Ainligh ar cenel Dobhthaigh; O'Ceadearnaigh agus O'Céirin ar Chiarraighe muighe; O'Maolmuaid ar clainn Taidg; agus O'Floinn ar clainn Maoil ruain; O'Rodlain ar chaille fodhaigh; Mac Scaithgil ar Chorcomodha; agus O'Broin ar loch n-gealgosa; O'Mháille ar da Umhall; O'Talcharáin ar Chonmaicne cuile; agus O'Caola ar Conmaicne mara; Mac Conroi ar Gno mór agus O'Hadnaid ar Gno m-bicc; Mac Aoda ar cloinn Corgraidhe; O'Flaithbheartaigh ar muintir Murchadha; O'Heidin agus Mac Giolla Ceallaigh agus h-Ui Cleirigh ar uibh Fiachrach Finn; agus O'Duibgiolla ar cenel chind Ghamna;

Mac Dorchey (*Darcy*) of Cineal-Luachain (at the foot of Slieve an Ierin); Mac Flanchy (*Clancy*) of the Dartry; O'Finn and O'Carroll of the Callraighe (*Calry*); O'Reilly of Muintir-Maoilmordha; O'Quinn of Muintir-Gilligan (*in Longford*); Mac Maoiliosa of Moy Breacraighe; Mac Finbar of Muintir-Geradan; Mac Raghnaill (*Reynolds*) of Muintir Eoluis; O'Mael-Miadhaigh (*O'Mulvey*) of Moyneise (*in Leitrim*); O'Quinn of Muintir-Ferrall; O'Mul-Cluiche (*Stone*) of the two Carbries; O'Headhra (*O'Hara*), O'Huamarain, O'Cearnachan, and O'Gara, lords of Luighne (*Leyny*); O'Dobhelein (*Develin*) and O'Duncathy, lords of Coran; Mac Keogh, Mac Meany; and Mac Riavy (*Mac Creevy*), the three ancient chieftains of Moylurg; O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*), lord of North Hy-Fiachrach from (*the River*) Roba (*in Mayo*) to Codnaigh (*at Drumcliff in Sligo*); O'Muireadhaigh (*O'Murray*), O'Gormog, and O'Tighearny (*O'Tierny*), chiefs of Ceara (*Carra barony*); O'Beirn, chief of Muinter Manachain; Mac Branain and O'Maol-Michil (*Mulville, Melville, Mulvihil, Mitchell*), chiefs of Corca-Eachlann; O'Hanly of Cineal-Dobhtha; O'Kearney and O'Kerin of Kerry of the Plain; O'Molloy of Clan-Teige; O'Flinn of Clan-Mulruain; O'Rothlain (*Rowly*) of Caill Fothaigh; Mac Sgaithghil (*Skahill*) of Corcomogha (*Corcomoe*); O'Broin of Lochgealgosa; O'Maille of the two Umhalls (*Owles*); O'Talcarain of Conmaicne-Cuile (*Kilmaine barony*); O'Cadhla (*O'Kealy*) of Conmaicne-mara; Mac Conry of Gnomore, O'Adhnaidh (*O'Heiney*) of Gnobeg; Mac Aodh (*Hughes*) of Clan-Cosgraighe; O'Flaherty

agus Mac Fiachra ar oghaidh Beathra; agus O'Caeáin ar chenel Seona; agus O'Maghnaar Chaenruidhe; O'Seachnaráigh agus O'Caeáil, da tighearna ceneóil Aeda.

O'Flaherty of Muintir Murchadha; O'Heidhin (*O'Heyne, now Hynes*), Mac Kilkelly, and O'Clery of Hy-Fiachra-Finn; O'Duibgioll (*Docwell*) of Cineal Kingamhna; Mac Fiachry of Oga Beathra: O'Cathain (*Kane*) of Cinel-Seadny: O'Maghna of Kaenry; O'Shaughnessy and O'Cahill, the two lords of Cineal-Aodha.

"Cuid ua Máine.

"O'Ceallaigh airdh-tighearna O'Máine. O'Conaill ar Tighearna ó Ghréin co Ceann muighe; O'Neachtain agus O'Maoilaloid, da tighearna Maonmhuighe; O'Mainnin, agus clann an Bháird, agus O'Seccurra, agus O'Leandáin, agus O'Carain, agus O'Giallain, agus O'Maigín, gidhé hacu bur tighearna ar oirdhe é for an lucht naile re head a righe: O'Caeáil, O'Mugroin, agus O'Maolruana trí tighearnaidhe Crumtheann; O'Laoidhóg uirrigh an Chaladh; O'Madadháin ar fiol n-Anmchadha; agus O'h-Uallacháin beor; agus Mac Eideadáin ar cloinn Diarmata tuaidh agus tear; agus Mac Giolla Finnaghám agus O'Chionaoith, ar cloinn Flaitheamain; agus O'Donnalláin ar cloinn Breasail; agus O'Donnchadha ar chloinn Choprmaic Maonmuighe; agus O'Duibghind ar da baile x o n Duibghind; agus O'Docomlain ar an Eidnigh; agus O'Gabhrain ar Dhal n-Druithne; agus O'Maoilbrighde Taoiseach Muighe Finn."

"*In the Portion of Hy-Maine.*

"O'Kelly supreme lord. O'Conaill lord of the territory from Grein to Ceann-Muighe (*head of the plain*): O'Neachtain and O'Maoilaloidh (*O'Mullally*), the two lords of Maenmoy; O'Mainnin, Clan-an-Bhaird (*Ward*), O'Scurra, O'Leannain, O'Cassan, O'Giallain, and O'Maigin, whichever of these seven happened to be lord, was chieftain over the other tribes during his supremacy: O'Cahill, O'Mugroin, and O'Mulroney, three lords of Crumthann (*Cruffan*); O'Laodog lord of the Caladh O'Madadhain (*O'Madden*), chief of Siol-Anmcha: O'Huallachain (*Cahaghan*): Mac Eideadhain, chief of Clan-Dermot North and South: Mac Gilla-Finagan and O'Cinaoith (*O'Kenny*), chiefs of Clan-Flathamain: O'Donnellan, chief of Clan-Breasail; O'Donchadha of Clan-Cormac of Maonmoy: O'Dugan of the twelve townlands of O'Dugan; O'Docomhlan of the Eidnigh: O'Gawran of Dal Druithne: and O'Maol-Bride, chief of Moy-finn."

See Appendix I. for the chief inhabitants of Connaught, and their possessions, towards the close of the sixteenth century, when the *Irish* tenures ceased, and the principal lords surrendered to Queen Elizabeth.

NOTE

NOTE B. *See page* 2, *note* [d]. "*Barony of Clare.*"

The plains of Magh Seola, which form the present barony of Clare in the County of Galway, were the inheritance of the O'Flaherties and their ancestors, for upwards of 800 years antecedent to the thirteenth century. This district is frequently mentioned in our annals, and other old writings. The Four Masters commence their celebrated work by stating, that the "antediluvian nymph" Ceasoir died at Cuil Cesra in Connaught, and that she was interred at Carn Cesra. In our author's Ogyg. p. 162, it appears that Cnoc Meadha Siuil, a well-known hill, now called Knockmaa, near Tuam, in this barony of Clare, was supposed to be, "fertur fuisse," Carn Cesra; and that Cuil Cesra was near it: and to this day, an ancient *carn*, or monumental pile of stones, may be seen on the summit of that hill. In this district was fought, in the third century, the famous battle of Magh Mucruimhe, on a plain lying immediately to the west of the town of Athenry; in which battle Art, King of Ireland, was killed. The spot where he fell is still shewn, and is called Turloch Airt. See *ante*, p. 43, note [e]. Our author, in Ogyg. p. 329, points to it as situate "inter Moyvoelam et Kilcornan." The old castle of *Moyvoela* is still standing, and to the south of it lies Turloch Airt. It has been observed, that many less remarkable places have been distinguished by monuments in other countries.

Not long after this occurrence, the territory or plains of Moy-Seola appear noticed as the scene of some of the apostolic labours of St. Patrick. An old unpublished history of Ireland, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, informs us, "that St. Patrick arrived in Connaught in A. D. 434, and making towards the twenty-four sons of Brian," see *ante*, p. 127, "Echean, the eldest of them, mounting his horse, set spurs to him, and advised the rest of his brethren to do the same, and not to countenance the blessed clergyman; which they all did, save only Duach Galach, the youngest, who, staying on foot, courteously saluted St. Patrick, and tendered him respect and obedience. The holy man went still after Echean, and having overtaken him, asked if he were the man, which he denied; but St. Patrick, notwithstanding, cursed him, saying: 'if you be Echean, I deprive both you and all your brethren about you of all royalty and felicity, except him only who honoured and cherished me, for my Lord Jesus Christ his sake.' Then Duach Galach replyed, that if he was the eldest son he would have farther pleased the holy man. St. Patrick blessed him saying, you and your posterity shall be kings over your brethren." And so it came to pass, for the future kings of Connaught, and the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught, and several other great families, were descended from this Duach. The story is, however, variously told; for which see Ogyg. p. 375; the Pedigree of the Hy-Briuin Aoi, by Duald Mac Firbis; and the Tripartite Life, Trias Thaum. p. 203; and part ii. ch. 52. But St. Patrick afterwards blessed the sons of Brian, "suaque sacra benedictione mu-

nivit filios Briani ;" the O'Flaherties, and all the people of Hy-Briuin Seola. "gentemque de *Hua-Briuin*." Here also he built the church of Domnach-mor, now called Domnach Patruig, on the banks of Loch-Sealga, of which considerable remains may be seen at the present day.

Loch-Sealga is now called Lough-Hacket, which name it received from one of those English families planted in Moy-Seola, in the thirteenth century, by the Earl of Ulster, when the O'Flaherties were driven westward by the power of the De Burgos.—Hist. Galway, pp. 51, 219. In A. D. 1300, some of these "Hackets" accompanied the Earl Richard de Burgo on the expedition to Scotland.—Cal. Rot. Pat. 31 Edw. I. No. 21, and they continued retainers of the De Burgos to a later period.—Id. Rot. Pat. 3, 4 Edw. II. No. 127. By them was built the castle called Castle Hacket. In A. D. 1584, 29 Jan. it was found by inquisition, that "the sept of the Hackets was seised of the island called Ilan-Hacket in Moynter Murcho," i. e. in Moy Seola: "and of 12 quarters of land there, called Magherylary."—*Inq., Rolls Off.* In the composition for the territory of Clanrickard in that year, it appears that "the land of Shane bwye's sept of Castell M^c^ Hackett were 34 quarters."—See Appendix, No. I., and for more of this family of Hacket, see Rot. Pat. 15^o^ Jac. I., p. 2, and 17^o^, p. 2.

The district now forming Clare barony, was thickly castellated by the settlers above alluded to, during the thirteenth, and the three succeeding, centuries. The following enumeration of those castles, with their proprietors, &c., is extracted from "The Division of Connaught, A. D. 1586," preserved in the British Museum, Cotton. Titus, B. xiii. p. 399: "The Baronie of Clare, conteininge Moyntagh M^c^ Hugh, Moynter Moroghowe, and Maghere-reogh, x miles long and vi broade; and is, after like rate, plowlands xvi.—John Burke fitz-Thomas, and M^c^ Creamon (Redmond) chief in the same.—Parishes. Vicarage of Clare, vicar. of Kilmillayn, vicar. of Lekagh, vicar. of Kil . . . . . , vicar. of Bealclarhome.—Gent. and castles. Therle of Clanricard. Clare: Ullig Reogh, Dromghriffin; John Lynch fitz-William, Yowghale; Tyllot Lynch, Loscananon; Mac Walter called Thomas M^c^ Henry, Ballendiffe: Moyler M^c^ Shean, Cloynebow; Walter fitz-Ab. fitz-Ed., Masse: Nicholas Lynch, Anaghcyne: Henry fitz-Edmond, Leagkagh; M^c^ Reamon, Cloghenwoyr: Ullig M^c^ Reamon, Castle Hackett; Walter Burke, Kilnemanegh: M^c^ Walter's sept, Cahermorise: Moyler M^c^ Reamon, Anaghkyne; Wil. Grana M^c^ Ric, Cloghran; Redmund M^c^ Moyler M^c^ Rose, Bealclarhome: Redmund M^c^ Walter, Aghkyne; Ullig M^c^ Richard, Connor: William Gaynard, Carigin; Meyler M^c^ Rickard, Tawmagh; Richard Burke, Coroffyny; James fitz-Ambrose, Anbale; Thomas Balue, Qworanonyn; Thomas Ballagh, Beallabeanchere: John Burke fitz-Thomas of Ballindere, and of Deremaclaghlyn: Murrogh M^c^ Swyne, Kyleskeigh: Edmund Owhny, Achrym; Walter Boy, Grange: John oge fitz-John fitz-Edm., Carran: Richard Burke fitz Tho., Beallanea; Tirlagh Caragh M^c^ Swyne, Cahirneficke; Floxe's Castle. Cas. 33."

Most

Most of these thirty-three castles, which we here find inhabited in the barony of Clare, in A. D. 1586, were erected by the De Burgos, but they are now all in ruins. The Four Masters state, that the castle of Coroffyny, Coradhfinne, now Corofin, was built in A. D. 1451, by Mac William himself, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick an fhiona, and father of Ulick, who, A. D. 1503, defeated O'Kelly [*Melaghlin*], lord of Hy-Many, and destroyed his castles of Garbh-doire [*Garbally*], Muine-an Mheadha [*Monivea*], and Gallach [*Castleblakeney*], places now (1844) well known in the county of Galway. The Four Masters add, that O'Kelly complained of those outrages to the Lord Deputy, Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare; and that his complaint occasioned the memorable battle of Cnoc-Tuadh [*the Hill of the Hatchets*], fought in this barony of Clare, in A. D. 1504. But that such was the cause of that great and disastrous outbreak, does not seem credible, or consistent with the general policy of the English rulers at the time; which was, not to afford any aid to the native Irish chieftains, or to redress their wrongs, but rather to root them out and seize their lands. And we are elsewhere informed that "the Burkes be of Englishe nacion;" and "berith mortal hate to the Kelleys."—*State Papers*, ii. p. 451. But the "Book of Howthe" expressly states, that the battle of *Cnoc-tuadh* was occasioned by a private quarrel between the Lord Deputy and De Burgo. As the singularly curious account of that battle, one of "the most bloody that stains the Irish annals," contained in the old Book of Howth, has not been published, I am induced to insert it here, from a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society, stated to have been taken from that Book, fo. 108, *a*.—See *King's Collections* preserved in that Library.

"THE BATTLE OF KNOCKTOW, A. D. 1504.

"After this the Earl [*of Kildare*] married another daughter of his to a great man in Connaught [*Mac William of Clanrickard*], which was not so used as the Earl could be pleased with; and said he would be revenged upon this Irishman, who stood at defiance with the Earl and all his partakers. The Earl sent to all the Irish lords that were his friends, as O'Neil, O'Reily, O'Conor of O Faly, and all the power of the English Pale, so many as he could possibly make. For the Earl understood that all the Irish in Ireland were divided between him and his adversarys. They were a great number, whereof he had good experience. Therefore he made better provision of all things; and the best men in all the English Pale, both spiritual and temporal. And being 20 miles off Knocktow, he called the noblemen to councell. Amongst all were certain bishops and men of law. When O'Neill saw them he said: 'My Lord of Kildare, command the bishopps to go home and pray, for bishop's councells ought not to be taken in matters of warr, for their profession is to pray and preach, to make fair weather, and not to be privy to man-slaughter or bloodshed, but in preaching and teaching

teaching the word of God. And I assure you, it is a presumption for any prowd prelate to come where such matters are to be done, for it is contrary to his religion.' And so, O'Connor asked the Earl, what he would do with the judges and men of law in his company. 'Wee have no matters of pleading, nor matters of arguments, nor matter to debate, nor to be discussed by pen and ink, but by the bow, speare, and sword, and the valiant host of gentlemen and men of warr, by their fierce and lofty doings; and not by the simple, sorry, weak and doubtful stomachs of learned men, for I never saw those that were learned ever give good counsaile in matters of warr. For they were alway doubting, staying, or persuading men, in frivolous and uncertain words, that Hector or Lancelot's doings. Away with them, they are overbold to press among this company, for our matter is to be decided by valiant and stout stomachs of prudent and wise men of warr, practised in the same faculty, and not matters of law, nor matters of religion.' The Baron of Delvin, called Richard, said, his learning was not such that with a glorious tale he could utter his stomach; 'but I promise to God and to the Prince, I shall be the first that shall throw the first speare among the Irish in this battle. Let him speak now that will, for I have done.' The lord of Gormanston said, that it was good to be advised what was to be done; 'for, after a good advisement, there shall come a good end, for a hasty man never lacked woe. Let us understand the matter ere we take the weighty matter in hand; for many perills may fall unless wee take the better hold thereof. Let us understand the quarrell again, and debate the matter whether we shall proceed or no ere wee begin; and let the King be privy to this weighty and uncertain enterprise, for wee may put the whole realm in hazard if wee speed not well, for I understand that they are many against us, and this is so much as I at this time mean to say.'

"This counsaill was at three of the clock in the afternoon before the day of battle, then within a few miles from the field appointed. Sir Nicholas, lord of Heath, said, 'The sayings of O'Neill and O'Connor are not to be disallowed, let it be as they have said. And my lord of Gormanston's opinion is good, so it had been spoke before our coming to the field; and for that, here is my opinion, seeing the time is short:' for at this time appeared upon a hill above two hundred horsemen. Whereunto Gerot, the Earl's son, would have been at them, and asked of the counsell to go to them; but the lords of the councell said that none should go until they had gone all; and, so staid this lusty and worthy gentleman, at which young Gerot was very sorry, as though he never should have his fill of fighting. 'Well,' said the Lord of Howth, 'to answer the Lord of Gormanston, this matter was determined before we came hither deliberately by the councill, and if it were not, the time is not now to argue the case, our enemies being in sight; and for the displeasure of our Prince, if wee win this battle,

as

as I am sure we shall, though the King frown a little with his countenance, his heart will rejoice. And admit he will be offended upon losing this field, he that shall live let him beare the blame or burthen, as for my part I am assured to win this battle or to loose my life, and then all the world is gone with me, *vayell que vayell pourya*, for I will be afoot in the wayward that day myself. But to the matter. Let us send away our sons and heires to revenge our quarrell, if need so require; and prescribe our battles in perfect order this night, that every man shall know to-morrow his charge. For it is not when we shall go to fight, that we should be troubled with discussing the matter.'

" 'Well,' sayed the Earle, 'my dear cousin, you have well spoken; be it as you now have said.' 'No,' said young Gerot the Earl's son, 'by God's blood I will not go hence and leave so many of my friends in battle, for I mean to live and die among you.' 'All well,' said the Lord of Houth, 'boy, thou speakest natural, for ever this kind is such from this first generation, and first coming into Ireland, so thou art to be born withall, thou worthy gentleman and lyon's heart.' The lords of Killeen and Trimelston thought the number of Irishmen to be very great, as they were certainly informed by certain spies, which brought them word, that the number of the English side were not the sixth man to a man; and said in plain terms, 'that a good giving back were better than an evill standing, and in further time better provision might be made to serve such a turn.' 'It is well spoken,' said the Baron of Slane, and Lord of Dunsany. 'Good God,' said the Lord of Houth, 'by our Lady that is blessed in the north church of Houth, you four might have spoken those words in some other ground than this is, and our enemies now being in sight, and the night at hand.'

" 'Well,' said the Earl, 'call me the Captain of the Gallowglass, for he and his shall begin this game, for it is less fair of them four, than it is of our younger men.' 'I am glad, said the Captain, 'you can do me no more honour;' and took his axe in his hand and began to flourish. 'No,' said the Lord of Houth, 'I will be the beginner of this dance, and my kinsmen and friends; for we will not hazard our English good upon the Irish blood. Howbeit it is well spoken by the Captaine of the Gallowglass, nor shall they not be mixed among us.' Then all things was according to the matter prepared; the bowmen put in two wings, of which the Lord of Gormanston and Killeen had the charge, being good men that day. The bill-men in the main battle, of which the Lord of Houth was leader; and in the wayward himself. The Gallowglass and the Irish in another quarter. The horsemen on the left side the battle, under the guiding of the worthy Baron of Delvin, by reason there was a little wall of two foot high of the other side the battle, which would somewhat have troubled the horse. After all things put in order, they went to supper,

supper, and after, their lodging to rest the residue of the night. The ground was appointed, and all such things as were necessary for such a purpose.

" At midnight, a horseman came from the Irish camp to the Earl, and willed him to get him away, and save his life; and said, it was but folly to fight. For this man was, afore this time, a horse-boy to the Earl, and gave him first horses. The Earl came incontinent to the Lord of Houth, being in a sound sleep, to tell it him, and a long while he was e're he could wake him, for he called upon him divers times; at which the Earl marvelled, for he could not awake him by his voice, he slept so sound: and at length he awoke by stirring of him, and blamed him, who answered, that all things before were determined in his mind, and so nothing else in his mind to trouble him but sleepe. 'For it must be ours or theirs,' said the Lord of Houth, 'therefore my mind is settled, but before this I could not rest well.' 'Well,' said the Earl, 'how is the business? This man is come to me as a trusty friend,' and so told the whole matter, as he told the Earl before. 'Well,' said the Lord of Houth, 'suffer him to pass, and I pray you tell this tale to no more, for it will rather do harm than good.' And with that he arose and incontinent after the day appeared. And so they went and prepared themselves in good order of battle, and did appoint young Gerot, a valiant young gentleman, with a choice company for rehete: fearing so great a number of enemies would inclose them about, being far less in number than the Irish, as O'Kelly, Mc William, O'Brene, and the rest.

" All that night was watching, and drinking, and playing at cards, who should have this prisoner or that prisoner, and thus they passed the night over: and at morrow they prepared for battle, in such order as their custom was. They sett forward their Gallowglass and footmen in one main battle, and all their horse on their left side, and so came on. The Earl of Kildare, after his battle set, willed that they should stand within that little wall of two foot high, that was made afore by those that dwelt there for safeguard of their horses; and rode upon a black horse, and made this oration:

" 'My friends and kinsmen, I say to you that here is against us a great number of people, without weapons; for a great number of them have but one speare and a knife, without wisdom or good order, they march to battle as drunken as swine to a trough, which makes them more rash and foolish men, than wise and valiant. Remember all that wee have done rests upon this day's service: and also the honour of our Prince, and remember how we are in a country unknown to the most number of us, and farr from our townes and castles.' The Earl did not well finish these words, when they heard three great cries that disturbed his oration. A company of tall worthy gentlemen being in the fore part of the English battle, amongst all was

Hollywood

Hollywood of Artain, which seldom heard the like. 'What meaneth this cry,' said he, 'do they think that we are crows that we will fly with crying;' and sware by the holy St. Nicholas that blesses Artain, 'they shall find us men ere we depart.' With that, the Irish gallowglass came on, to whom the English archers lent such a shower of arrows, that their weapons and their hands were fastened together. Mᶜ Swine, captain of the Irish gallowglass, came foremost, and asked where was great Darcy? Darcy answered that he was at hand, which he should well understand. With that, Mᶜ Swine struck Darcy such a blow upon the helmet that he put him upon his knees. With that, Nangle, Baron of the Nowan, being a lusty gentleman, that day gave Mᶜ Swine such payment, that he was satisfied ever after. They fought terrible and bould awhile. The Irish fled, among whom there came a horseman running among the English, and asked who had the Earl of Kildare and the rest of the lords of the English Pale prisoners. With that one Skynvors [*Squyvors in another copy*], a souldier out of Dublin, struck him with a gun, with both his hands, and so let out his brains. The young Gerot this time being left for reliefe, seeing the battle join, could not stand still to wait his time, as he was appointed by the Earl his father, but set on with the foremost, in such sort that no man alive could do better with his own hands, than he did that day, for manhood of a man. But by reason of his hastyness not tarrying in the place appointed, all the English carriage was taken by the Irish horse, and a few of the English gentlemen taken prisoners that was on that side the battle. When the battle was done, and a great number of Irish slain, as it was reported *nine thousand*, the Lord of Gormanston said to the Earl, 'Wee have done one good work, and if wee do the other wee should do well.' Being asked what he meant, sayed he, 'wee have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if wee do the like with all the Irishmen that wee have with us, it were a good deed.'

"This battle was fought the 19th day of August, 1504, at Knocktow, which is from Galway 5 miles. The hill is not high but a great plain. The greatest of the Irish was Richard Burke, father to Ulick ne Kyen. Mᶜ William Eytragh, that is also of the Bourkes, at this time was with the Earl. The O'Briens was with Mᶜ William. The Baron of Delvin, a little before the joining of the battle, took his horse with his spurs, and threw a small spear among the Irish, and slew by chance one of the Bourkes, and returned. The Earl said to him that he kept promise well, and well did and worthy, saving that after his throw he retired back. After, they went to Galway, where the Irish gathered again, and said they would give to the Earl another field; but they durst not ever fight a battle with the English Pale. The Earl bestowed 30 tun of wine among the army. There was a sore fight after between Mᶜ William east, and Mᶜ William of the west. By reason at that field aforesaid, they held not together;

 but

but he of the east had the worse. The Earl of Kildare was made knight of the garter, after the fight of Knocktow."

The foregoing description of the celebrated "field of Knocktoe," in the old historical romance style, was apparently penned by a friend or retainer of the Howth family (probably some troubadour of the Pale), who flattered his patrons, but perverted the truth. That the narrator was ignorant of many leading facts connected with the subject, or that he has wilfully misrepresented them, appears from contemporaneous evidence of the highest authority. Thus, he has described the Anglo-Norman Clanrickard as a mere Irishman; and has next asserted that "O'Neill" was engaged in the battle, on the side of the lord deputy; but the contrary of this is recorded in the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1504. Thither (*to Knocktow*) "went O'Donnel, O'Reilly, Mac Mahon, O'Farrell, O'Connor Faly, and all the *Gaedhil* of Leath Chuinn, *except O'Neill, alone*,—7 Gaeḋil leiṫe Cuinn uile, acṫ maṡ O'Neill amáin." See the copy of these Annals in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Ware reduces the number of slain at Knocktow, from nine thousand to two thousand.—Annals, A. D. 1504. The speeches attributed to the leaders, and the night scene between Howth and Kildare, are all imaginary, and well adapted for dramatic representation.

The Book of Howth, from which the narrative has been taken, is a miscellaneous compilation of the sixteenth century; supposed to have been made for Christopher, the blind Baron of Howth, who died A. D. 1589; and who was grandson of that "Lord of Howth," who is said to have performed so conspicuous a part in the battle. This book, for more than a century past, was supposed to be lost, but it has been recently discovered by Mr. O'Donovan, among the Carew MSS. preserved in the library of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, London, where it lay catalogued under a wrong title. The recovery of this book may be useful, if only to expose the origin of those fables, which Hanmer, Stanihurst, Cox, Leland, and other writers have advanced as true historical facts. From it, Hanmer published his accounts of Sir John De Courcy, and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, ancestor of the Howth family. It likewise appears to have been consulted by Ussher and Ware. See the MS. F. 4. 4. Trinity College Library, Dublin. Also F. 4, 30, for "Extracts out of the Book of Howth, *penes* Thomas Stafford, Esq., very false in many particulars." By those best acquainted with our records and history, it has never been considered of authority, nor held in any other light than as a compilation of Anglo-Irish fables, invented to flatter and amuse the inhabitants of the Pale.

NOTE C. *See page* 3, *note* [e]. "*Enachdun.*"

In the sixth century, Aodha, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna, King of Connaught, bestowed Enachdun on God and Breanuinn (*St Brendan of Clonfert*), "Aeḋa mac Eaċaċ

Eaċaċ Tiopmċarna mic Fheargura po chiooṅuic Eanaċoum oo Ohia agur oo Ohipeanuimn ap cur."—*Book of Ballymote*, p. 54. The first ecclesiastical foundation here was a nunnery of canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary (*Ware*), established by St. Brendan, who placed his sister Briga over it; and died here himself, according to the Annals of Tigernach, in A. D. 577; but according to the Four Masters (who here anticipate the common era by one year) on the 16th of May, A. D. 576. See Ussher, in Primord. p. 955, who states that Enachdun was "in provincia Connachtarum in plebe *Huabruin*." An abbey of Canons Regular, or Præmonstratenses of the order of St. Augustine, was also founded here at an early period (*Ware*), but by whom is not stated. Enachdun was afterwards erected into a bishop's see, probably by the chiefs of Hy-Briuin Seola, the progenitors of the O'Flaherties; but there is no regular list or account extant of its ancient bishops. It is not named among the five sees of Connaught regulated at the synod held at Rath Breasaill, in Leaghes (*the present Queen's County*), A. D. 1110. Those sees were: 1. Tuaim da Gualan; 2. Cloinefeart Brenuin; 3. Conga; 4. Cilalladh; 5. Ardcharna. The see of Cong soon after this ceased; or, as is most likely, the episcopal chair was transferred to Enachdun, which is but a few miles distant. This synod made the following decree respecting Connaught: "If the clergy of Connaught be satisfied with the division, we are well pleased, but if not, let the division be made according to their own pleasure; onlie they shall have but five bishops in the province of Connaught." Harris, in Ware, was in the dark with respect to this synod; and even Dr. Lanigan himself appears not to have been fully informed on the subject. See ch. 25, ss. 13, 14. An account of this synod will be found in an old unpublished History of Ireland, preserved in manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Ware, in his Antiq., cap. xvi. mentions *ex antiquo codice*, "Tuathal O'Connaigtaig episcopus Huambruin, i. Enachdunensis," as present at the synod of Kells, A. D. 1152, but Ware's explanation of Huambruin by Enachdun is doubtful; besides, no such bishop appears in the lists of Keating or Colgan, which are acknowledged accurate. Ware also states, in his Annals, since the coming of the English, that Concors, Bishop of Enachdun, with other Irish prelates, was present at the British Council held in A. D. 1189. See also Lanigan, c. 31, s. 7. At A. D. 1201, the Four Masters record the death of Conn O'Mellaigh (*O'Malley*), bishop of this see, and a bright ornament of the Church. A. D. 1238, the Cloic Teaċ, tower or steeple of Enachdun, was built.—*Id.*; but no trace of it now remains. A. D. 1241, Muircheartach O'Flaherty, Bishop of Enachdun, died.—*Id.* A. D. 1250, Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Enachdun, died.—*Id.* On the death of the latter, Bishop Concord was consecrated, but Florence Mac Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, entered on the see, and retained it against him. See Harris in Ware,

quotes from Prynne some of the documents connected with this long continued dispute, particularly Archbishop Mac Flin's extraordinary petition to Hen. III. A. D. 1251, which states that "the church of Enachduin was but a parish church belonging to Tuam." In A. D. 1268, Hugh, the son of Connor O'Flaherty, official of Enachdun, died.—Four Masters. By the Close Roll, 2 Edw. II., A. D. 1309, it appears that one Gilbert, a Friar Minor, was elected to this see by the Dean and Chapter, but without license; and that the King, for a fine of £300, restored the temporalities.—Calendar. p. 7, No. 12. This bishop is not mentioned by Ware, Harris, or Lanigan. In A. D. 1328, Thomas O'Malley, Bishop of Enachdun, died at Rome, according to the Four Masters; but the Annals of Loughkee, quoted by Ware, state that he died at Avignon, in A. D. 1328, which was after the union of the see of Enachdun to Tuam.—Ware. In A. D. 1400, the church of Annadown (*Enachdun*), was built by O'Flaherty (*Hugh Mor*), chief of his name.—See an entry to that effect in the Herald's Office, Dublin: but it is probable that the church was only repaired, or partially re-edified, at the time. In A. D. 1411, the monastery was burned.—Four Masters. In A. D. 1484, the parish church of St. Nicholas of the town of Galway, being in the diocese of Enachdun, was erected into a collegiate church, and endowed with several ecclesiastical benefices which formerly belonged to that see.—Hist. Galway, p. 234. After the Suppression, the possessions of Enachdun were granted to the Earl of Clanricarde and others—Archdall, 789. All the buildings there are now in ruins.

The following Bulls of Popes Innocent VIII., Alexander VI., and Julius II., A. D. 1487–1511, relating to the diocess of *Enachdun*, have been transcribed by the Editor from the originals preserved in the old Collegiate Library of Galway; and they are here inserted for the cogent reason assigned by De Burgo, for introducing similar documents: "Ne pro consueto Hibernorum infortunio, ne dicam negligentia, prorsus de memoria hominum deleantur."—*Hib. Dom.* p. 440.

I.

"*Bulla pro Par. de Gnoxeeq. A. D.* 1487.

"*Lecta in audientia. A Zenus, locum tenen.*

"Innocentius episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Johanni de Burgo et Nemee Magnelly canonicis ecclesie Enachdunensis ac officialibus Enachdunensibus, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Apostolice sedis providentia circumspecta ad ea libenter intendit per que in singulis ecclesiis continue benedicatur altissimus, ac persone ecclesiastice in illis divinis laudibus insistentes, temporalium rerum, sine quibus spiritualia diu subsistere non possunt, ubertate fruantur. Cum itaque, sicut accepimus,

pimus, rectoria parrochialium ecclesiarum de Gnobeg, Enachdunensis diocesis, invicem unitaram que de jure patronatus laicorum existet, ex eo quod dilectus filius Mauritius Offlaghart, olim rectoriam predictam, tunc certo modo vacantem et canonice sibi collatam, assecutus, illamque per annum et amplius pacifice possidens, se non fecit, impedimento cessante legitimo, nullaque per eum super hoc dispensacione obtenta ad aliquem ex sacris ordinibus promoveri, vacet ad presens, et tanto tempore vacaverit quod ejus collatio, juxta Lateranensis statuta concilii, est ad sedem predictam legitime devoluta, licet prefatus Mauritius, rectoriam predictam, sic vacante, nullo titulo, nullove juris adminiculo sibi de novo quesito, sed temeritate propria et de facto per nonnullos annos detinuerit, prout adhuc detinet indebite occupatam. Et ut exhibita nobis nuper, pro parte dilectorum filiorum moderni rectoris, Guardiani nuncupati, et octo presbiterorum ecclesie Sancti Nicholai ville Gallvie, dicte diocesis, inibi inter se collegium auctoritate apostolica constituentium, petitio continebat si rectoria predicta masse communium fructuum, reddituum et proventuum dicte ecclesie Sancti Nicholai, qui inter rectorem et octo presbiteros prefatos, qui inibi juxta dicti collegii institucionem in divinis deservire tenentur, dividuntur, et ad ipsorum sustentacionem non sufficient, perpetuo uniretur, annecteretur, et incorporaretur, ex hoc profecto commoditatibus rectoris et octo presbiterorum predictorum plurimum consuleretur, pro parte rectoris et presbiterorum offerentium masse quadraginta, et rectorie predictarum duodecim marcharum sterlingorum fructus, redditus et proventus, secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum non excedere, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut rectoriam predictam eidem masse perpetuo unire, annectere et incorporare, aliasque in premissis oportune providere, de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur, qui dudum inter alia, voluimus, statuimus et ordinavimus, quod quicunque beneficium ecclesiasticum tunc per annum immediate precedentem pacifice possessum, et quod certo modo vacare pretenderet, deinceps impetraret quot annis illud ipse possessor possedisset in hujusmodi impetratione exprimere deberet et teneretur, alioquin impetracio predicta, et quecunque indesecuta, nullius existerent firmitatis, quamque de predictis certam noticiam non habemus, prefatos rectorem et presbiteros ac eorum singulos a quibus excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sentenciis, censuris et penis, a jure vel ab homine, quavis occasione vel causa latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodati existunt, ad effectum presentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutos fore censentes, necnon tempus per quod prefatus Mauritius dictam rectoriam detinuit pro expresso habentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discretioni vestre, per apostolica scripta, mandamus, quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum, si vocatis dicto Mauritio et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, rectoriam predictam, ut premittitur, vel alias quovis modo aut ex alterius cujuscunque persona, seu per liberam resignationem

dicti

dicti Mauritii, vel alicujus alterius de illa extra Romanam Curiam, etiam coram notario publico et testibus sponte factam, aut constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Pape XXII., predecessoris nostri, que incipit 'Execrabilis,' vel assecutionem alterius beneficii ecclesiastici, ordinaria auctoritate, collati, vacare et quoad unionem hujusmodi premissa fore vera reppereritis rectoriam predictam, etiam si dispositioni apostolice specialiter reservata existat, et super ea inter aliquos lis cujus statum presentibus haberi volumus, pro expresso pendeat indecisa, dummodo tempore dati presentium non sit in ea alicui jus specialiter quesitum, et ad id dictorum patronorum et aliorum, quorum interest, expressus accedat assensus, cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis, eidem masse, auctoritate nostra, perpetuo unire, annectere et incorporare curetis. Ita quod liceat extunc rectori et presbiteris prefatis, per se vel alium seu alios, corporalem rectorie, juriumque et pertinenciarum predictorum, possessionem propria auctoritate libere apprehendere ac perpetuo retinere, illorumque fructus, reditus et proventus in suos ac masse et rectorie predictorum usus utilitatemque convertere, diocesani loci et cujusvis alterius licentia, alias super hoc minime requisita. Non obstantibus voluntate, statuto et ordinacione nostris predictis, ac pie memorie Bonifacii Pape VIII. etiam predecessoris nostri, et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si aliqui super provisionibus sibi faciendis, de hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus, speciales vel generales, dicte sedis vel legatorum ejus litteras impetrarint, etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem et decretum, vel alias quomodolibet sit processum, quas quidem litteras et processus habitos per easdem ac indesecuta quecunque ad rectoriam hujusmodi volumus non extendi, sed nullum per hoc eis, quo ad assecutionem beneficiorum aliorum, prejudicium generari, et quibuslibet aliis privilegiis, indulgentiis et litteris apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existant, per que presentibus non expressa vel totaliter non inserta, effectus earum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri, et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus habenda sit in nostris litteris mencio specialis. Proviso quod propter unionem, annexionem et incorporationem predictas, si ille, vigore presentium, fiant, et effectum sorciuntur, dicta rectoria debitis non fraudetur obsequiis, et animarum cura in ea nullatenus negligatur, sed ejus congrue supportentur onera consueta. Nos enim ex nunc irritum decernimus et inane, si secus super hiis a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attemptari. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis Dominice, millesimo, quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo, Quarto Idus Februarii, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto."

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo*].

II.

" *Bulla pro Skryne et Muchulin, A. D.* 1492.

" Innocentius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ex injuncto nobis de super apostolice servitutis officio, ed ea libenter intendimus, per que personarum ecclesiasticarum, presertim in ecclesiis quibuslibet divinis laudibus insistencium, commodo et utilitati consuli possit, et hiis que propterea perinde facta fuisse dicuntur, ut firma perpetuo et illibatu persistant libenter, cum a nobis petitur, apostolici adjicimus muniminis firmitatem. Sane pro parte dilectorum filiorum, universorum presbiterorum et clericorum ecclesie Sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, nobis nuper exhibita petitio continebat: quod alim perpetuis vicariis parrochialium ecclesiarum de *Sk*reyne et Maguily*l*, Tuamensis et dicte Enachdunensis diocesûm, tunc certo modo vacantibus, venerabilis frater noster modernus Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, et Episcopus Enachdunensis attendens exilitatem fructuum, reddituum et proventuum collegii presbiterorum et clericorum predictorum, qui in dicta ecclesia Sancti Nicholai continue divinis officiis insistunt, vicarias predictas, sic vacantes, eidem collegio, ordinaria auctoritate, perpetuo univit, annexuit et incorporavit, prout in quibusdam litteris autenticis dicti Archiepiscopi et Episcopi desuper confectis, dicitur plenius contineri. Cum autem, sicut eadem petitio subjungebat, a nonnullis de juribus unionis, annexionis et incorporationis predictarum beneficetur, pro parte presbiterorum et clericorum predictorum asserentium, quod ipsi unionis, annexionis et incorporationis predictarum vigore, dictarum vicariarum possessionem assecuti fuerunt, quodque fructus, redditus et proventus dictarum vicariarum quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum, secundum communem extimacionem, valorem annuum non excedunt, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut unioni, annexioni et incorporationi predictis, pro illarum subsistencia firmiori, robur apostolice confirmacionis adducere, ac potiori pro cautela dictas vicarias eidem Collegio de novo perpetuo unire, annectere et incorporare, aliasque in premissis oportune providere, de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur, qui dudum inter alia volumus, quod petentes beneficia ecclesiastica aliis uniri tenerentur exprimere verum valorem, secundum communem extimationem etiam beneficii cui aliud uniri peteretur. Alioquin unio non valeret, et semper in unionibus comissio fieret ad partes vocatis quorum interesset, et idem observaretur in confirmationibus unionum factarum, prefatos presbiteros et clericos eorumque singulos a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et penis, a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodati existunt, ad effectum presentium duntaxat consequendum harum serie, absolventes, et absolutos fore censentes, ac verum ultime dictarum vicariarum vacationis modum

modum, etiam si ex illo quevis generalis reservatio resultet, ac fructuum, reddituum et proventuum illarum verum annuum valorem, presentibus pro expressis habentes, hujusmodi supplicacionibus inclinati, unionem, annexionem et incorporationem predictas, ac prout illas concernunt omnia et singula in dictis litteris contenta, et inde secuta quecunque, auctoritate apostolica, tenore presentium, approbamus et confirmamus, ac, presentis scripti patrocinio, communimus, supplentes omnes et singulos defectus, si qui forsan intervenerint in eisdem. Et nichilominus potiori pro cautela, vicarias predictas, quovis modo, et ex cujuscunque persona, seu per liberam resignationem alicujus de illis, extra Romanam curiam, etiam coram notario publico, et testibus sponte factam aut constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Pape XXII. predecessoris nostri que incipit 'Execrabilis,' vel assecutionem alterius beneficii ecclesiastici, dicta ordinaria auctoritate collati, vacet, etiam si tanto tempore vacaverint quod earum collatio, juxta Lateranensis statuta concilii (*est*), ad sedem apostolicam legitime devoluta, ipseque vicarie dispositioni apostolice specialiter reservate existant, et super eis, inter aliquos lis cujus statum presentibus haberi volumus pro expresso pendeat indecisa, dummodo tempore dati presentium non sit in eis alicui specialiter jus quesitum, cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis, eidem collegio, auctoritate apostolica prefata, earundem tenore presentium, de novo perpetuo unimus annectimus et incorperamus. Ita quod liceat presbiteris et clericis prefatis, per se vel alium seu alios, corporalem juriumque et pertinentiarum predictarum possessionem, propria auctoritate libere apprehendere, ac perpetuo retinere, illorumque fructus, redditus et proventus in suos ac collegii et vicariarum predictarum usus, utilitatemque convertere, diocesani loci et cum suis alterius licentia super hoc minime requisita. Non obstantibus voluntate nostra predicta, ac pie memorie Bonifacii Pape VIII. etiam predecessoris nostri, et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si aliqui super provisionibus sibi faciendis, de hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus, speciales vel generales, dicte sedis vel legatorum ejus, litteras impetrarunt, etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem et decretum, vel alias quomodolibet sit processum, quasquidem litteras ac processus habitos per eadem, et inde secuta quecunque, ad dictas vicarias, volumus non extendi, sed nullum per hoc eis quoad assecutionem beneficiorum aliorum prejudicium generari, et quibuslibet aliis privilegiis, indulgentiis et litteris apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existunt, per que presentibus non expressa, vel totaliter non inserta, effectus eorum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri, et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus habenda sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis. Proviso quod propter unionem, annexionem et incorporationem predictas, dicte vicarie debitis non fraudentur obsequiis et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur, sed illarum congrue supportentur onera consueta. Nos

enim

enim exnunc irritum decernimus et inane, si secus super hiis a quoqam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attemptari. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre absolutionis, approbationis, confirmationis, communicationis, suppletionis, unionis, annexionis, incorporationis, voluntatis et decreti infringere, vel ei, ausu temerario, contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis Dominice, millesimo, quadringentesimo, nonagesimo secundo. Quarto Non. Junii, Pontificatus nostri anno octavo."

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

III.

"*Bulla pro Scrine et Clonbirn.*

"*A. D.* 1495.

"Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Magonio O'Maynar et Johannem O'Beryn ac Nemec Magnell, canonicis ecclesie Tuamensis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Vite ac morum honestas, aliaque laudabilia probitatis et virtutum merita, super quibus dilectus filius Johannes Bremechian clericus Tuamensis diocesis, apud nos fide digno commendatur testimonio, nos inducunt ut sibi reddamur ad gratiam liberales. Cum itaque, sicut accepimus, vicaria de Scryn, custodia reliquiarum sancti Yerlahey nuncupata[m], et alia de Cloinberyn alias de Bocherayn, parrochialium ecclesiarum dicte diocesis perpetue vicarie, vacent ad presens, et tanto tempore vacaverint, quod earum collatio, juxta Lateranensis statuta concilii, est ad sedem apostolicam legitime devoluta, licet rector, Wardianus nuncupatus, ac Collegium presbiterorum ecclesie ville Galvye, Enachdunensis diocesis, de Scryn, et Donaldus O'Hirraley, qui pro presbitero se gerit, dilecti filii de Cloinberyn, ecclesiarum vicarias hujusmodi, nullo titulo, nullove juris adminiculo eis desuper suffragante, sed temeritate propria, et de facto, per certum tempus detinuerunt, prout adhuc detinent, indebite occupatas. Nos, qui dudum inter alia voluimus, statuimus, et ordinavimus, quod quicunque beneficium ecclesiasticum tunc per annum immediate precedentem pacifice possessum, et quod certo modo vacare pretenderet, extunc deinceps impetraret quot annis illud ipse possessor possedisset, in hujusmodi impetratione exprimere deberet et teneretur, alioquin impetratio predicta, et quecunque inde secuta, nullius existerent firmitatis, volentes prefato Johanni, qui ut asserit in decimo septimo sue etatis anno constitutus existit, ac non obstante defectu natalium quem patitur de conjugato genitus,

[m] *Vide* War. De Præsul. Hib.

genitus, et soluta clericali caractere rite insignitus fuit, premissorum meritorum suorum intuitu, graciam facere specialem, ipsumque Johannem a quibuscunque excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sentenciis, censuris et penis, a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existit, ad effectum presentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore censentes, ac verum ultime dictarum vicariarum vacationis, modum etiam si ex illo quevis generalis reservatio resultet, necnon tempus per quod rector ac presbiteri De Scryn, necnon Donaldus prefati de Cloinberyn, vicarias hujusmodi detinuerunt, presentibus pro expressis habentes, discretioni vestre, per apostolica scripta, mandamus, quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum, si vocatis rectore ac presbiteris et Donaldo prefatis, ac aliis qui fuerint evocandi, Vicarias predictas quibusvis modis et ex quorumcunque personis, seu per liberas resignationes aliquorum de illis, extra Romanam curiam, etiam coram Notario Publico et testibus sponte factas, aut constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Pape XXII., predecessoris nostri, que incipit 'Execrabilis,' vel assecutionem alterius beneficii ecclesiastici ordinaria auctoritate collati, vacare repperitis, illas quarum insimul fructus, redditus et proventus octo marcharum sterlingorum, secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum, ut idem Johannes etiam asserit, non excedunt, etiam si dispositioni Apostolice specialiter reservate existant, et super eis inter aliquos lis, cujus statum presentibus haberi nolumus, pro expresso pendeat indecisa, dummodo tempore dati presentium non sit in eis alteri specialiter jus quesitum, cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis prefato Johanni, auctoritate nostra, conferre et assignare curetis, inducentes per nos vel alium seu alios eundem Johannem, vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine, in corporalem possessionem vicariarum, juriumque et pertinentiarum predictorum, et defendentes inductum, amotis a De Scryn rectore et presbiteris, necnon a de Cloinberyn ecclesiarum vicariis hujusmodi, Donaldo predictis et quibuslibet aliis illicitis detentoribus, ac facientes Johannem, vel pro eo procuratorem predictum, ad vicarias hujusmodi ut est moris admitti, sibique de illarum fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus et obventionibus universis integre responderi, contradictores auctoritate nostra, appellatione postposita, compescendo. Non obstantibus voluntate priori, statuto et ordinatione nostris predictis, necnon pie memorie Bonifacii Pape VIII. etiam predecessoris nostri, et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si aliqui, super provisionibus sibi faciendis, de hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus, speciales vel generales, dicte sedis vel legatorum ejus litteras impetrarint, etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem et decretum, vel alias quomodolibet sit processum, quibus omnibus eundem Johannem, in dictarum vicariarum assecutione, nolumus anteferri, sed nullum per hoc eis, quoad assecutionem beneficiorum

ficiorum aliorum, prejudicium generari. Seu si venerabili fratri nostro archiepiscopo Tuamensis, vel quibusvis aliis, communiter vel divisim, ab eadem sit sede indultum, quod ad receptionem vel provisionem alicujus minime teneantur, et ad id compelli, aut quod interdici, suspendi vel excommunicari possint, quodque de hujusmodi, vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis, ad eorum collationem, provisionem, presentationem, seu quamvis aliam dispositionem, conjunctim vel separatim, spectantibus, nulli valeat provideri per litteras apostolicas, non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mentionem, et qualibet alia dicte sedis indulgencia, generali vel speciali, cujuscunque tenoris existat, per quam presentibus non expressam, vel totaliter non insertam, effectus hujusmodi gratie impediri valeat, quomodolibet, vel differri, et de qua cujusque toto tenore habenda sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis. Aut quod dictus Johannes natalium, et etiam ad obtinendum vicarias predictas, si sibi vigore presentium conferatur, ex nunc recipere et retinere, libere ac licite possit, defectibus predictis, ac Putanensis [*Pictaviensis?*] et Lateranensis generalis conciliorum, aliisque constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis, ceterisque contrariis nequaquam obstantibus, auctoritate Apostolica, tenore earundem presentium de specialis dono gratie dispensamus. Proviso, quod dicte vicarie debitis propterea non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur. Et insuper, ex nunc irritum decernimus et inane, si secus super hiis a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attemptari. Datum Urbeveteri, Anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo, quadringentesimo, nonagesimo quinto. Pridie Non. Junii, Pontificatus nostri anno tercio.

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

IV.

" *Pro ecclesia de Meculyn.*

" *A. D.* 1496. *Lecta in audientia.*

" Alexander Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri episcopo Clonfertensi, et dilecto filio Davidi de Burgo canonico ecclesie Clonfertensis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Humilibus supplicum votis libenter annuimus, eaque favoribus prosequimur oportunis. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper, pro parte dilectorum filiorum Guardiani secularis et collegiate ecclesie sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, et octo perpetuorum vicariorum in eadem, peticio continebat, quod licet perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Meculyn, dicte diocesis, eidem ecclesie sancti Nicholai perpetuo canonice unita existit, tamen dilectus filius Mauritius O'Flahartay, pro clerico se gerens, falso asserens vicariam predictam ad se, pretextu quarundam litterarum apostolicarum seu alias, pertinere de jure, eosdem wardianum et vicarios super hoc, inter alia, petendo vicarias hujusmodi sibi adjudicari, coram

 dilecto

dilecto filio Milero O'Kenudy canonico Tuamensis, quem judicem super hoc competentem, auctoritate apostolica, deputatum esse dicebat, traxit in causam, et idem Milerus in causa ipsa perperam procedens, diffinitivam pro dicto Mauritio, et contra Guardianum et vicarios prefatos sententiam promulgavit iniquam, a qua pro parte wardiani et vicariorum eorundem ad sedem fuit apostolicam appellatum; sed ipsi Guardianus et vicarii legittimo, ut asserunt impedimento detenti, appellacionem hujusmodi non fuerunt, infra tempus debitum, prosecuti, quare, pro parte Guardiani et vicariorum eorundem, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut, lapsu dicti temporis non obstante, appellationis predicte, ac post et contra illam attentatorum et innovatorum quorumcunque, ac predictarum et quarumlibet aliarum litterarum, per ipsum Mauritium super hoc, quovis modo, impetratarum, surreptionis et obreptionis illarumque ac processus et sententie hujusmodi, aliorumque omnium et singulorum per Mylerum et Mauritium predictos, ac quoscunque alios judices et personas, in Guardiani et vicariorum, ac ecclesie sancti Nicholai prejudicium, circa premissa, quomodocunque gestorum, nullitatis et invaliditatis totius, quoque principalis negocii, necnon omnes et singulas quas Guardianus et vicarii predicti, contra dictum Mauritium, ac dilectos filios nobiles viros Willielmum de Burgo et ejus natos ac fratres domicellos, et certos earum consanguineos, ac Thadeum M^c Breyn Ylahartay, Ricardum alias Ristardum etiam de Burgo et quoscunque alios clericos et laicos super rectoria et vicariis hujusmodi, impedimentisque, molestationibus, dampnis et injuriis eisdem Guardiano et vicariis, ac ecclesie sancti Nicholai, super hujusmodi et aliis rectoriis et perpetuis vicariis ac beneficiis ecclesiasticis, eidem ecclesie sancti Nicholai similiter unitis, et illorum occasione indebite illatis, ac aliis rebus communiter vel divisim movere intendunt, causas aliquibus probis viris in partibus illis committere, et alia in premissis oportune providere, de benignitate apostolica, dignaremur. Nos igitur hujusmodi supplicacionibus inclinati, discretioni vestre, per apostolica scripta, mandamus, quatenus vos, vel alter vestrum, si vocatis Mauricio ac clericis et laicis prefatis, ac aliis qui fuerint evocandi, quod de impedimento hujusmodi proponitur, veritate fulcitur, auditisque hinc inde propositis, etiam de principali negocio hujusmodi cognoscentes legitime quod justum fuerit, appellatione remota, decernatis, facientes quod decreveritis, per censuram ecclesiasticam, firmiter observari. Testes autem, qui fuerint nominati, si se gratia odio vel timore subtraxerint, censura simili, appellatione cessante, compellatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Non obstantibus lapsu dicti temporis, necnon felicis recordationis Bonefacii Pape octavi, predecessoris nostri, qua inter alia cavetur, ne quis extra suam civitatem et diocesim, nisi a certis exceptis casibus, et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine sue diocesis ad judicium evocetur; seu, ne judices ab eadem sede deputati, extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint.

fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere, seu alii vel aliis vices suas committere presumant, dummodo ultra duas dietas aliquis, auctoritate presentium, non trahatur, et aliis constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si Mauricio et clericis et laicis predictis, vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim, ab eadem sede sit indultum, quod suspendi, interdici, vel excommunicari, aut extra vel ultra certa loca, ad judicium evocari non possint per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, et inde indulto, hujusmodi mentionem. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis Dominice, M° CCCC^mo nonagesimo sexto, tercio Idûs Aprilis, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

V.

" *Bulla pro Furanmor et Meray.*

" *A. D.* 1496. *Lecta in audientia.*

" Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri episcopo Clonfertensi et dilecto filio Davidi de Burgo, canonico ecclesie Clonfertensis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Humilibus supplicum votis libenter annuimus, eaque favoribus prosequimur oportunis. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper, pro parte dilectorum filiorum Guardiani secularis, et collegiate ecclesie Sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, et octo perpetuorum vicariorum in eadem, petitio continebat quod, licet rectoria de Furanmor et etiam de Furanmor et Meray, perpetue vicarie parrochialium ecclesiarum dicte diocesis, eidem ecclesie Sancti Nicholai perpetuo canonice unite, annexate et incorporate existant; tamen dilectus filius Ricardus alias Ristardus de Burgo, pro clerico se gerens, falso asserens rectoriam et vicarias hujusmodi ad se, pretextu quarundam litterarum apostolicarum, seu alias, spectare de jure, eosdem Guardianum et vicarios super hoc inter alia, petendo rectoriam et vicarias hujusmodi sibi adjudicari, coram dilecto filio Florencio O'Graidon canonico Clonfertensi, quem judicem super hoc competentem, auctoritate apostolica deputatum esse dicebat, traxit in causam, et idem Florencius in causa ipsa perperam procedens, difinitivam pro dicto Ricardo, et contra Guardianum et vicarios prefatos, sententiam promulgavit iniquam, a qua, pro parte Guardiani et vicariorum eorundem, ad sedem fuit apostolicam appellatum; sed ipsi Guardianus et vicarii, legitimo ut asserunt impedimento detenti, appellationem hujusmodi non fuerunt, infra tempus debitum, prosecuti, quare, pro parte Guardiani et vicariorum eorundem, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut, lapsu dicti temporis non obstante, appellationis predicte, ac post et contra illam, attemptatorum et innovatorum quorumcunque, ac predictarum et quarumlibet aliarum litterarum, per ipsum Ricardum

super

super hoc, quovismodo, impetratarum, surreptitionis et obreptionis iliarumque ac processus et sententie hujusmodi, aliorumque omnium et singulorum, per Florencium et Ricardum predictos, ac quoscunque alios judices et personas, in Guardiani et vicariorum, ac ecclesie Sancti Nicholai prefatorum, prejudicium, circa premissa, quomodocunque gestorum, nullitatis et invaliditatis totius, quoque principalis negotii, necnon omnes et singulas, quas Guardianus et vicarii predicti, contra dictum Ricardum, ac dilectos filios nobiles viros Willielmum de Burgo et ejus natos ac fratres domicellos, et certos eorum consanguineos, ac Thadeum Mac Breyn Vlahartay, Mauritium O'Flahertay, et quoscunque alios clericos et laicos, super rectoria et vicariis hujusmodi, impedimentisque, molestationibus, damnis et injuriis, eisdem Guardiano et vicariis, ac ecclesie Sancti Nicholai, super hujusmodi et aliis rectoriis et perpetuis vicariis ac beneficiis ecclesiasticis, eidem ecclesie Sancti Nicholai similiter unitis, et illorum occasione indebite illatis, ac aliis rebus conjunctim vel divisim movere intendunt, causas aliquibus probis viris in partibus illis committere, et alias in premissis oportune providere, de benignitate apostolica, dignaremur. Nos igitur, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vos, vel alter vestrum, si vocatis Ricardo ac clericis et laicis predictis et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, quod de impedimento hujusmodi proponitur, veritate fulcitur auditisque hinc inde propositis, etiam de negocio principali hujusmodi cognoscentes, legitime quod justum fuerit, appellatione remota, decernatis, facientes quod decreveritis, per censuram ecclesiasticam, firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati, si se gratia, odio vel timore subtraxerint, censura simili, appellatione cessante, compellatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Non obstantibus lapsu dicti temporis, necnon felicis recordationis Bonifacii Pape VIII., predecessoris nostri, quâ inter alia cavetur, ne quis extra suam civitatem vel diocesim, nisi in certis exceptis casibus, et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine sue diocesis ad judicium evocetur: seu ne judices ab eadem sede deputati, extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere, aut alii vel aliis vices suas committere presumant, dummodo ultra duas dietas aliquis, auctoritate presentium, non trahatur, et aliis constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si Ricardo et clericis et laicis predictis, vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim, ab eadem sede sit indultum, quod interdici, suspendi, vel excommunicari, aut extra vel ultra certa loca, ad judicium evocari non possint, per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo sexto, tertio Idûs Aprilis, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

VI.

VI.

" *Excommunicatio contra Malefactores in Collegium.*

" *A. D.* 1501.

" Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus archiepiscopo Tuamensi, et Clonferetensi ac Milopotamensi episcopis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Significav*it* nobis dilecti filii wardianus et capitulum ecclesie Sancti Nicolai ville Kanole, Annotanensis [*Galvie, Enachdunensis*] diocesis, quod nonnulli iniquitatis filii, quos prorsus ignor*at*, quedam gravia damna et impedimenta in bonis et fructibus mense capitularis dicte ecclesie, ac ipsis wardiano et capitulo inique intulerunt, necnon decimas, fructus, redditus, proventus, calices, ornamenta ecclesiastica, oblationes, terras, domos, possessiones, aquarum decursus, molendina, vini, bladi, frumenti, auri, argenti monetati, et non monetati, olei et aliarum rerum, quantitates, vasa argentea, erea, cuprea, stannica, pannos lineos, laneos, sericeos, vestes, jocalia, domorum utensilia, libros, scripturas publicas et privatas, testamenta et alia documenta, equos, boves, oves, et alia animalia, debita, credita, legata, mutua deposita, pecuniarum summas, jura, jurisdictiones, et nonnulla alia mobilia et immobilia bona ad mensam capitularem ejusdem ecclesie legitime spectantia, temere et maliciose, occultare, et occulte detinere presumunt, non curantes ea prefatis wardiano et capitulo exhibere, ac de damnis hujusmodi satisfacere, in animarum suarum periculum, et ipsorum wardiani et capituli ac ecclesie non modicum detrimentum, super quo iidem wardianus et capitulum apostolice sedis remedium implorarunt. Quo circa fraternitati vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus omnes hujusmodi damnorum illatores, ac decimarum, censuum, calicum et aliorum bonorum predictorum detentores occultos, ex parte nostra, publice, in ecclesiis coram populo, per vos, vel alium seu alios, moneatis, ut infra competentem terminum, quem eis prefixeritis, ea prefatis wardiano et capitulo, a se debita restituant et revelent, ac de ipsis et damnis hujusmodi plenam et debitam satisfactionem impendant, et si id non adimpleverunt infra alium competentem terminum, quem eis ad hoc peremtorie duxeritis prefigendum, extunc in eos generalem excommunicationis sententiam proferatis, et eam faciatis ubi et quando expedire videritis, usque ad satisfactionem condignam solemniter publicari. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse, duo aut unus vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo primo, septimo Idus Januarii, Pontificatus nostri anno decimo.

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

VII.

VII.

" *Bulla pro Rectoria de Tiraglas, et Vicariis de Kynmara et Ballinclare.*
" *A. D.* 1502. *Lecta in audientia.*

" Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Florencio O'Genwayn, Thateo Machyachayn ac Hoberto Macmyloid, canonicis ecclesie Clonfertensis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Vite ac morum honestas, aliaque laudabilia probitatis et virtutum merita, super quibus dilectus filius Ristardus de Burgo, canonicus Enachdunensis, apud nos fide digno commendatur testimonio, nos inducunt ut sibi reddamur ad gratiam liberales, illaque sibi favorabiliter concedamus, que suis commoditatibus fore conspicimus oportuna. Cum itaque, sicut accepimus, canonicatus et ecclesiarum parvarum prebenda nuncupata ecclesie Duacensis, ac de Tiraglas rectoria, necnon de Kynmara et de Ballenclare, parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetue vicarie Enachdunensis, Laonensis et Duacensis diocesium, certo modo vacent ad presens, et tanto tempore vacaverint, quod eorum collatio, juxta Lateranensis statuta concilii, est ad sedem apostolicam legitime devoluta, licet Philippus O'Hande qui pro presbitero rectoriam, ac Teodericus O'Beren qui pro clerico, se gerunt, canonicatum et prebendam de Kynmara, necnon wardianus et capitulum ecclesie Sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, dilecti filii de Ballanclara vicarius hujusmodi, nullo titulo, nullove juris adminiculo, sed temere et de facto per certum tempus detinuerunt, prout adhuc detinent, indebite occupatos. Et sicut exhibita nobis, pro parte dicti Ristardi, petitio continebat si rectoria et vicaria predicte eisdem canonicatui et prebende, si sibi vigore presentium conferantur, quamdiu illos obtinuerit, unirentur, annecterentur et incorporarentur, ex hoc profecto dicti Ristardi commoditatibus non parum consuleretur, pro parte ipsius Ristardi nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut rectorium et vicarias hujusmodi, eisdem canonicatui et prebende, ut profertur, unire, annectere et incorporare, aliasque in premissis oportune providere, de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos enim qui dudum inter alia volumus, quod semper in unionibus commissio fieret ad partes, vocatis, quorum interesset, ac statuimus et ordinavimus quod quicunque beneficium ecclesiasticum, tunc per annum immediate precedentem pacifice possessum, et quod certo modo vacare pretenderet, extunc deinceps impetraret gradum et nobilitatem possessoris ejusdem, et quod annis illud ipse possedisset in hujusmodi impetratione exprimere deberet et teneretur, aliequin impetracio predicta, et inde secuta quecunque, nullius existerent firmitatis. Eidem Ristardo, qui, ut asserit, canonicatum et de Furanmor, nuncupatam prebendam ecclesie Enachdunensis, obtinet de alicujus subventionis auxilio providere, premissorum meritorum suorum intuitu, specialem gratiam facere volentes, ipsumque Ristardum a quibusvis

quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et penis, a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existit, ad effectum presentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore censentes, ac obtentorum et illis annexorum hujusmodi fructuum, reddituum et proventuum veros annuos valores, necnon verum et ultimum canonicatus et prebende ac rectorie vicariarum predictarum vacationis modum ac tempus, per quod Theodericus canonicatum et prebendam de Kynmara, ac Philippus rectoriam, necnon wardianus et capitulum de Ballanclara vicarias hujusmodi detinuerunt, necnon gradum et nobilitatem possessorum eorundem si qui sint, presentibus pro expressis habentes, ac de premissis certam notitiam non habentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum, si vocatis Theoderico et Philippo ac wardiano et capitulo predictis, et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, canonicatum et ecclesiarum parvarum nuncupandum prebendam, ac rectoriam et vicarias hujusmodi, quorum insimul triginta duorum marcharum sterlingorum fructus, redditus et proventus, secundum communem extimationem, valorem annuum, ut dictus Ristardus similiter asserit non excedunt, quibusvis modis, et ex quorumcunque personis, seu per liberam resignationem quorumvis de illis, extra Romanam curiam, etiam coram notario publico et testibus sponte factam, aut rectoria et vicarie predicte per constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Pape XXII. predecessoris nostri, que incipit 'Execrabilis,' vel assecutionem alterius beneficii ecclesiastici, ordinaria auctoritate collati vacare, ita esse reppereritis, ut dispositioni apostolice specialiter reservati existant, et super eis inter aliquos, lis cujus statum presentibus haberi volumus pro expresso pendeat indecisa, dummodo tempore dati presentium non sit in canonicatu, et ecclesiarum parvarum prebenda ac rectoria et vicariis predictis alicui specialiter jus quesitum, canonicatum et ecclesiarum parvarum prebendam hujusmodi, cum plenitudine juris canonici eidem Ristardo conferre, rectoriam vero et vicarias predictas eisdem canonicatui et ecclesiarum parvarum prebende, si sibi, vigore presentium, conferantur, quamdiu prefatus Ristardus illos obtinuerit duntaxat, unire, annectere et incorporare, cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis, auctoritate nostra, curetis, inducentes per vos, vel alium seu alios, eundem Ristardum, vel procuratorem suum, ejus nomine, in corporalem possessionem canonicatus et ecclesiarum parvarum prebende, et annexorum juriumque et pertinentiarum hujusmodi, et defendentes inductum, amotis a canonicatu et ecclesiarum parvarum prebenda, et de Kynmara Theoderico, et rectoria Philippo, et de Ballenclare vicariis hujusmodi wardiano et capitulo predictis et quibuslibet aliis illatis detentoribus, ac facientes eundem Ristardum, vel pro eo procuratorem predictum, ad prebendam ecclesiarum parvarum in dicta ecclesia Duacensis in

canonicum recipiet in fratrem, stallo sibi in choro et loco in capitulo ipsius ecclesie Duacensis assignatis, sibique de canonicatibus et ecclesiarum parvarum, ac rectorie et vicariarum predictorum, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus et obventionibus universis integre responderi, contradictores auctoritate nostra, appellatione postposita, compescendo. Non obstantibus voluntate, statuto et ordinatione nostris premissis, et felicis recordationis Bonefacii Pape VIII. etiam predecessoris nostri, et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus, ac statutis et consuetudinibus dicte ecclesie Duacensis, juramento, confirmatione apostolica, vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis, contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si aliqui, apostolica vel quavis alia auctoritate, in dicta ecclesia Duacensis, in canonicos sint recepti, vel ut recipiantur insistant, seu si super provisionibus sibi faciendis de canonicatibus et prebendis ipsius ecclesie Duacensis, ac hujusmodi speciales vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus generales, dicte sedis, vel legatorum ejus, litteras impetrari, ut etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem et decretum, vel alias quomodolibet, sit processum, quasquidem litteras et processus habitos per eosdem, et inde secuta quecumque ad rectoriam et vicarias predictas extendi volentes, ipsumque Ristardum in assecutione canonicatus et ecclesiarum parvarum prebende hujusmodi omnibus volumus anteferri, sed nullum per hoc eis quoad assecutionem canonicatuum et prebendarum aut beneficiorum aliorum prejudicium generari : Seu si venerabilibus fratribus nostris Enachdunensis, Laonensis, et Duacensis episcopis, et dilectis filiis capitulo dicte ecclesie Duacensis, vel quibusvis aliis, communiter vel divisim, ab eadem sit sede indultum, quod ad receptionem vel provisionem alicujus minime teneantur, et ad id compelli, aut quod interdici, suspendi vel excommunicari non possint, quodque de canonicatibus et prebendis ipsius ecclesie Duacensis, ac hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis, ad eorum collationem, provisionem, presentationem seu quamvis aliam dispositionem, conjunctim vel separatim, spectantibus, nulli valeat provideri per litteras apostolicas, non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem : et quibuslibet aliis privilegiis, indulgentiis et litteris apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existunt, per que presentibus, non expressa vel totaliter non inserta, effectus hujusmodi gratie impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri, et de qua cujusque toto tenore habenda sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis. Aut si dictus Ristardus presens non fuerit, ad prestandum de observandis statutis et consuetudinibus dicte ecclesie Duacensis solitum juramentum, dummodo in absentia sua per procuratorem ydoneum, et cum ad ecclesiam ipsam Duacensis accesserit corporaliter illud prestet, volumus autem quod propter unionem, annexionem et incorporationem predictas, si ille, vigore presentium, fiant et effectum sortiantur, rectoria et vicarie predicte debitis propterea non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur, sed earum con-

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grue supportentur onera consueta. Quodque cedente vel decedente dicto Ristardo, seu canonicatum et ecclesiarum parvarum prebendam predictos alias quomodolibet disconnectente, unio, annexio et incorporatio predicte dissolute sint et esse censeantur, dicteque rectoria et vicarie impristinum statum revertantur, et per dissolutionem hujusmodi vacare censeantur, eo ipso, et insuper, ex nunc irritum decernimus, et inane, si secus super hiis a quoquam quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attemptari. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Anno Incarnationis Dominice Millesimo quingentessimo secundo, Nono Kalendas Decembris, Pontificatus nostri anno undecimo.

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

VIII.

"*Pro Ricardo De Burgo, canonico Duacensi.*
"*A. D.* 1511. *Lecta in audientia.*

"Julius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectiis filiis Thome Mac lfoyn [*sic*, perhaps for *floyn* or Flyn] Enachdunensi, et Cornelio O'Leynayn Elfinensi, canonicis, ac officiali Duacensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Vite et morum honestas, aliaque laudabilia probitatis, et virtutum merita, super quibus dilectus filius Ristardus de Burgo, canonicus Duacensis, apud nos fide digno comendatur testimonio, nos inducunt ut ejus votis, per que suis commoditatibus consuli possit, annuentes, sibi reddamur ad graciam liberales. Cum itaque, sicut accepimus, Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum canonicatus, ac de Chilmayn Tuamensis, et de Chiltelscel nuncupate prebende Clonfertensis predictarum, necnon que de jure patronatus laicorum existit, de Donnayre ac de Annari, Clonfertensis et Tuamensis diocesum, parrochialium rectorie, necnon perpetua vicaria ejusdem de Annarri, ecclesiarum, quod quondam Theobaldus de Burgo Tuamensis et Clonfertensis cannonicus, ac parrochialium rector necnon de Annarri ecclesiarum, hujusmodi perpetuus vicarius, ex dispensatione apostolica, dum viveret obtinebat, per obitum ejusdem Theobaldi, qui extra Romanam curiam diem clausit extremum, vacent ad presens, et tanto tempore vacaverint quod eorum collatio, juxta Lateranensis statuta Concilii, est ad sedem apostolicam legitime devoluta, licet dilecti filii Walterus de Burgo canonicatus et prebendas, et Thomas etiam de Burgo senior de Donayre, ac Thomas similiter de Burgo junior de Anari, rectorias necnon vicariam predictas, nullo titulo seisiti, juris adminiculo eis desuper suffragante, sed temeritate propria et de facto, per certum tempus detinuerint et detineant indebite occupatos. Et sicut exhibita nobis nuper, pro parte dicti Ristardi petitio continebat, si rectoria et vicarie predicte eisdem canonicatui et prebende dicte ecclesie Tuamensis, quandiu idem Ristardus illos postquam de eis sibi provisum, et ipse illos assecutus fuerit, obtinuerit,

 unirentur,

unirentur, annecterentur et incorporarentur, ex hoc profecto ejusdem Ristardi commoditati non parum consuleretur, pro parte ipsius Ristardi asserentis, se canonicatum et prebendam ecclesie Duacensis, inter alia, obtinere, ac vacantium canonicatuum et prebendarum, necnon rectoriarum et vicarie predictorum, insimul fructus, redditus et proventus nonaginta marcharum sterlingorum, secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedere, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut rectorias et vicariam predictas, canonicatui et prebende ecclesie Tuamensis hujusmodi, quandiu ipse Ristardus illos, si sibi vigore presentium conferantur, obtinuerit, unire, annectere et incorporare, ac alias in premissis oportune providere, de benignitate apostolica, dignaremur. Nos igitur, qui dudum inter alia voluimus, quod semper in unionibus vocarentur quorum interesset, ac etiam statuimus et ordinavimus, quod quicunque beneficium ecclesiasticum, tunc per annum immediate precedentem pacifice possessum, et quod certo modo vacare pretenderet, extunc deinceps impetraret gradum et nobilitatem possessoris ejusdem, et quot annis ipse possessor illud possedisset, in hujusmodi impetratione exprimere deberet et teneretur, alioquin impetratio predicta, et quecunque inde secuta, nullius existerent firmitatis, prefato Ristardo, premissorum meritorum suorum intuitu, specialem graciam facere volentes, ipsumque Ristardum a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et penis, a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis, signibus quomodolibet innodatus existit, ad effectum presentium dumtaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore censentes. Necnon omnia et singula alia beneficia ecclesiastica, cum cura et sine cura, que dictus Ristardus etiam, ex quibusvis dispensationibus apostolicis, obtinet et expectat, ac in quibus et ad que jus sibi quomodolibet competit, quecunque, quocunquo et qualicunque sint, eorumque ac obtentorum canonicatus et prebende predictorum, fructuum, reddituum, et proventuum veros annuos valores, ac hujusmodi dispensationum tenores, necnon gradum et nobilitatem dictorum Walterii, et Thome senioris, ac Thome junioris, si qui sint, ac tempus per quod vacantes canonicatus, et prebendas ac rectorias et vicariam predictos, respective, detinuerunt, presentibus pro expressis habentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discretioni vestre, per apostolica scripta, mandamus, quatenus vos, vel duo aut unus vestrum, si vocatis Waltero, et Thoma seniore, ac Thoma juniore, et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, canonicatus et prebendas ac rectorias et vicariam predictos, ut premittitur, sive aliasquovis modo, aut ex alterius cujuscunque persona, seu per liberam resignationem cujusvis de illis extra dictam curiam, etiam coram notario publico et testibus spontefactam, aut rectorie et vicaria predicte, per constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Pape XXII. predecessoris nostri, que incipit 'Execrabilis,' vel assecutionem alterius beneficii ecclesiastici, ordinaria auctoritate collati, vacare reppereritis, vacantes

canonicatus

canonicatus et prebendas eidem Ristardo conferre et assignare, rectorias vero ac vicariam predictos, eciam si dispositioni apostolice specialiter reservati existant, et super eis inter aliquos lis cujus statum presentibus haberi volumus, pro expresso pendeat indecisa, dummodo tempore dati presentium non sit in eis alicui specialiter jus quesitum, et dicte rectorie de Donnayre collatio devoluta sit, ut prefertur, canonicatui et prebende ecclesie Tuamensis hujusmodi, quandiu prefatus Ristardus illos, si sibi ut prefertur conferantur, obtinuerit, duntaxat unire, annectere et incorporare, cum plenitudine juris canonici, ac omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis, auctoritate nostra, curetis, inducentes per vos, vel alium seu alios, eundem Ristardum, vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine, in corporalem possessionem vacantium canonicatuum et prebendarum ac rectoriarum et vicarie unitarum, juriumque et pertinentium predictorum, et defendentes inductum, amotis dictis Waltero, et Thoma seniore, ac Thoma juniore, et quibuslibet aliis illicitis detentoribus ab eisdem, ac facientes Ristardum vel pro eo procuratorem predictum, ad vacantes prebendas hujusmodi, in utraque dictarum Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum, in canonicum recipi et in fratrem, stallo sibi in choro, et loco in capitulo utriusque ipsarum Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum, cum dicti juris plenitudine, assignatis; sibique de vacantium canonicatuum et prebendarum, ac unitarum rectoriarum et vicarie predictorum, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus, et obventionibus universis, integre responderi, contradictores, auctoritate nostra, appellatione postposita, compescendo. Non obstantibus voluntatibus prioribus, ac statuto et ordinatione nostris predictis; necnon pie memorie Bonifacii Pape VIII. etiam predecessoris nostri illa presertim qua, inter alia, cavetur ne quis extra suam civitatem vel diocesim, nisi in certis exceptis casibus, et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine sue diocesis, ad judicium vocetur, seu ne judices, a sede predicta deputati, extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere, seu alii vel aliis vices suas committere presumant. Et de duabus dietis in concilio generali editâ, dummodo aliquis auctoritate presentium ultra tres dietas non trahatur, et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus, ac Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum predictarum juramento, confirmatione apostolica, vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis, statutis et consuetudinibus contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si aliqui, apostolica vel alia quavis auctoritate, in Tuamensis vel Clonfertensis ecclesiis predictis in canonicos sint recepti, vel ut recipiantur insistant, seu si super provisionibus sibi faciendis de canonicatibus et prebendis ipsarum Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum, ac hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus, speciales vel generales, dicta sedis vel Legatorum ejus litteras impetrarint, etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem et decretum, vel alias quomodolibet sit processum, quasquidem litteras et processus habitos per easdem ad rectorias et vicariam predictas nolentes extendi, eundem Ristardum in assecutione

assecutione vacantium canonicatuum et prebendarum predictorum volumus anteferri, sed nullum per hoc eis, quoad assecutionem canonicatuum et prebendarum seu beneficiorum aliorum, prejudicium generari. Aut si venerabilibus fratribus nostris Tuamensi et Clonfertensi Episcopis, ac dilectis dictarum Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum capitulis, vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim, ab eadem sit sede indultum, quod ad receptionem vel provisionem alicujus minime teneantur, et ad id compelli, aut quod interdici, suspendi vel excommunicari, aut extra vel ultra certa loca ad judicium evocari non possint. Quodque de canonicatibus et prebendis ipsarum Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum, ac hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis ad eorum collationem, provisionem, presentationem seu quamvis aliam dispositionem, conjunctim vel separatim, spectantibus, nulli valeat provideri per litteras apostolicas, non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi, mentionem, et quibuslibet aliis privilegiis, indulgentiis et litteris apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, ... existant, per que presentibus non expressa, vel totaliter non inserta, effectus earum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri, et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus habendo sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis. Seu si dictus Ristardus presens non fuerit, ad prestandum, de observandis statutis et consuetudinibus Tuamensis et Clonfertensis ecclesiarum predictarum, solita juramenta, dummodo in absentia sua, per procuratorem ydoneum, et . . . . . ecclesias predictas accesserit corporaliter illa prestet. Volumus autem quod propter unionem, annexionem et incorporationem predictas, si vigore presentium fiant, rectorie ac vicaria predicte debitis non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur, sed earum congrue supportentur onera consueta. Ac quod dicto Ristardo cedente vel decedente, seu canonicatum et prebendam ecclesie Tuamensis hujusmodi alias quomodolibet dimittente, unio, annexio et incorporatio predicte dissolute sint et esse censeantur, ipseque rectorie et vicaria in pristinum statum revertantur, eo ipso, et insuper, ex nunc irritum decernimus et inane, si secus super hiis a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attemptari. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo undecimo, quinto Id. Januar. Pontificatus nostri anno nono.

[*Sub plumbeo sigillo pendente à filo canabeo.*]

"*Processus de Gnobegge, &c.*

"*A. D.* 1497.

"Reverendissimo in Christo patri domino, domino Willielmo, miseracione divina, Archiepiscopo Tuamensis, Matheus, eadem miseracione, Episcopus Clonfertensis, ac David de Burgo Canonicus cathedralis ecclesie Clonfertensis, ac in causa rectorie de Gnobeg,

Gnobeg, ac vicariarum de Mychullyn, et Kylcommyn, et Kybrowan, ac Raffun, Enachdunensis diocesis; contra et adversus Mauritium O Flahartt super vicaria de Gnobeg, ac Rodricum O Kennewayn super vicariis de Kylcommyn et Kylrowayn, et contra Odonen O'Flaharthit, ad instanciam Wardiani, et octo perpetuorum vicariorum ecclesie collegiate Sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, dicte diocesis, omnibusque aliis et singulis ad quos dictarum vicariarum et rectorie collacio, provisio, presentacio seu quevis alia disposicio, de jure vel consuetudine, spectare dinoscitur, salutem, et nostris ymo verius apostolicis firmiter in hac parte obedire mandatis, litteras siquidem sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini, domini Alexandri, digna Dei providencia Pape, sexti, cum cordula canapis, more Romane curie, bullatas, sanas, integras, non viciatas, non cancellatas, nec in aliqua sui parte suspectas, sed omnino prorsus vicio et suspicione carentes, prout, prima facie, nobis apparebat, per prefatos wardianum et vicarios nobis, cum ea qua decuit reverencia, presentatas, nos noveritis recepisse, quarum litterarum tenor, de verbo ad verbum, sequitur, et est talis. Alexander Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri nostro episcopo Clonfertensi, ac dilecto filio Davidi de Burgo canonico ecclesie Clonfertensis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Humilibus supplicum votis libenter anuimus, eaque favoribus prosequimur oportunis. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper, pro parte dilectorum filiorum wardiani secularis et collegiate ecclesie Sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, et octo perpetuorum vicariorum, peticio, continebat quod, licet perpetua parochialis ecclesie de Mykullyn dicte diocesis, eidem ecclesie Sancti Nicholai, perpetuo canonice unita existit, tamen dilectus filius Mauricius O'flahartt, pro clerico se gerens, falso asserens vicariam predictam ad se, pretextu quarundam litterarum apostolicarum, seu alias, pertinere de jure, easdem wardianum et vicarios super hoc, inter alia, petendo vicarias hujusmodi sibi adjudicare, coram dilecto filio Milero O'Kennewan canonico Tuamensi, quem judicem super hoc competentem, auctoritate apostolica, deputatum esse dicebat; traxit in causam, et idem Milerus in causa ipsa perperam procedens, diffinitivam, pro dicto Mauritio, et contra wardianum et vicarios prefatos, sententiam promulgavit iniquam, a qua, pro parte wardiani et vicariorum eorundem, ad sedem fuit apostolicam appellatum, sed ipsi wardianus et vicarie, legittimo, ut asserunt, impedimento detenti, appellacionem hujusmodi non fuerunt infra tempus debitum prosecuti, quare, pro parte wardiani et vicariorum eorundem, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut, lapsu dicti temporis non obstante, appellationis predicte, ac post et contra illam attemptatorum et innovatorum quorumcunque, ac predictarum et quarumlibet aliarum litterarum, per ipsum Mauritium super hoc quovis modo impetratarum, surreptionis et obreptionis illarum, et processus et sententie hujusmodi aliorumque omnium et singulorum per Mylerum et Mauritium predictos, ac quoscunque alios judices et personas, in wardiani

et

et vicariorum ac ecclesie Sancti Nicholai prejudicium, circa premissa quocunque gestorum, nullitatis et invaliditatis tocius, quoque principalis negocii. necnon omnes et singulos quos wardianus et vicarii predicti contra dictum Mauritium, ac dilectos nobiles viros Willielmum de Burgo, et ejus fratres ac ejus natos domicellos, et ceteros eorum consanguineos, ac Thadeum M'breyn Flaharthyt, Ricardum alias Risterdum de Burgo, et quoscunque alios clericos et laicos super rectoria et vicariis hujusmodi. impedimentis, molestationibus, dampnis et injuriis eisdem wardiano et vicariis ac ecclesie Sancti Nicholai super hujusmodi et aliis rectoriis et perpetuis vicariis ac beneficiis ecclesiasticis, eidem ecclesie Sancti Nicholai similiter unitis. et illorum occasione. indebite illatis, ac aliis rebus, communiter et divisim ; movere intendunt. causas aliquibus probis viris in partibus illis committere, et alia in premissis oportune providere. de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur hujusmodi supplicacionibus inclinati. discretioni vestre, per apostolica scripta, mandamus, quatenus vos vel alter vestrum. si vocatis Mauritio ac clericis et laicis prefatis, ac aliis qui fuerint evocandi. quod de impedimento hujusmodi proponitur veritate fulcitur. auditisque hinc inde propositis. eciam de principali negocio hujusmodi cognoscentes. legittime quod justum fuerit. appellatione remota decernatis facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerunt nominati. si se gratia. odio vel timore substraxerint, censura simili, appellatione cessante, compellatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Non obstantibus lapsu dicti temporis. necnon felicis recordationis Bonifacii Pape octavi predecessoris nostri qua cavetur, inter alia. ne quis extra civitatem et diocesim, nisi in certis exceptis casibus, et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine sue diocesis ad judicium evocetur, seu ne judices ab eadem sede deputati. extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere. seu alii vel alias vices suas committere presumerint, dummodo ultra duas dictas. auctoritate presencium, aliquis non trahatur, et constitutionibus ac ordinacionibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque. Aut si Mauritio et clericis et laicis predictis. vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim, ab eadem sede sit indultum. quod suspendi. interdici vel excommunicari non possint, aut extra vel citra loca ad judicium evocari non possint. per literas apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam. ac de verbo ad verbum et inde indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum anno incarnationis dominice M°.CCCC^mo nonagesimo sexto. tercio Idûs Aprilis. Pontificatus nostri anno quarto. Post quarum quidem literarum apostolicarum presentacionem et receptacionem nobis, et per nos factas, fuimus per prefatos wardianum et vicarios debita cum instancia requisiti, quatenus id executionem predictarum literarum et contentorum in eis procedere dignaremur. Nos igitur mandatum apostolicum volentes exequi. ut tenemur, competencie jurisdictionis et validitatis litterarum ac . . . . . .

citacionis

citacionis citandorum per nos prius interpositis, decretis certis nostris nunciis et apparitoribus, per nostras patentes literas, dedimus in mandatis, quos predictos Mauritium, Odonem et Rodericum dictarum vicariarum et rectorie detentores, ad instanciam predictorum wardiani et octo perpetuorum vicariorum, predictos Mauritium, Odonem et Rodericum citarent seu citari facerent ad certos diem et locum, ipsisque apparitoribus coram nobis apparentibus, in die et loco prestitis, juramentis de emissione citacionis fidem coram nobis facientibus, de personali citacione predictorum Mauritii, Odonis et Roderici, corporali prestito juramento, fidem fecerent, et quod ipsis personaliter citatis, manifeste ac palam et publice dixerint, et ipsorum quilibet dixit, se nullatenus velle comparere, assumptisque nobis ante omnia duobus viris ydoniis, in locum tabellionis datis decretis per nos manifeste contumacie predictorum citatorum, proposita peticione formali coram nobis per procuratorem predictorum wardiani et vicariorum, de cujus procuratoris nobis legittime constabat assignatisque prius modis diversis terminis, pro convincenda predictorum manifesta contumacia, ipsisque minime comparentibus, nec per se neque per procuratores, in ipsorum manifesta contumacia perseverantes. Monstratis articulis ex parte wardiani et vicariorum, super veritate petitorum et relatorum, testibus super premissis rite receptis, et ipsorum attestacionibus publicatis, ac literis vestris, pariter et apostolicis, super unione predictorum beneficiorum facta ipsi ecclesie collegiate Sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, ex parte predictorum wardiani et vicariorum nobis in judicio exhibitis, et perlectis diligenter, discussis et examinatis, invenimus pariter cognovimus luculenter fore probatum, quod prefati Mauritius, Odo et Rodericus in rectoria et vicariis predictis, predictos wardianum et vicarios, de facto, perturbarunt et inquietarunt, quo minus fructus, redditus et proventus dictarum rectorie et vicariarum percipere possint, ac quod ipsi . . . . . appellacionem a dilecto filio Mylero O'Kennewan per wardianum et vicarios interpositam, et ab ejus sentenciam innovarunt et attemptarunt, fructus, redditus et proventus dictarum rectorie et vicariarum in suos . . . . . usque in prejudicium non modicum dictorum wardiani et vicariorum, et ecclesie collegiate Sancti Nicholai, dampnabiliter convertendo. Ideoque nos, Altissimi nomine invocato, de cujus vultu rectum procedit judicium, cujusque oculi vident equitatem, predictam sentenciam, auctoritate apostolica qua fungimur in hac parte, infirmamus, cassamus et irritamus, et cassam et irritam, ymo verius nullam fore et esse, per presentes pronunciamus. Quapropter vobis Reverendissimo domino ac domino Willielmo archiepiscopo Tuamensi, in virtute Sancte obediencie precipimus, et precipiendo mandamus, quatenus, visis presentibus literis, predictos Mauritium, Odonem et Rodericum, auctoritate nostra, ymo verius apostolica, moneatis ut infra sex dies, lecturam presencium immediate sequentes, ut a dicta molestacione et perturbacione omnino desistant, realiter et cum effectu, qui momtis, vestris ymo verius nostris et apostolicis, non pervenerint [*sic*] elapsis supradictis VI. diebus, quorum duos pro primo, duos pro secundo re-

liquos vero duos dies pro tertio et . . . . . canonice monicionis termino ipsis assignavimus, qui in hoc culpabiles reperti fuerunt, auctoritate nostra apostolica, cum suis defensoribus, consiliariis, et fautoribus, majoris excommunicacionis vinculo innodetis, quos eciam nos, eadem auctoritate apostolica, innodamus et innodatos fore et esse, per presentes declaramus. Nichilominus vobis omnibus et singulis in salutacionem contentis, precipimus, sub penis quibus decet canonicis, et precipiendo mandamus, quatenus predictos perturbatores et molestatores wardiani et vicariorum in dictis rectoria et vicariis, cum fautoribus defensoribus suis et consiliariis, omnibus diebus dominicis et festivis excommunicatos esse, excommunicatione majori, publice nuncietis, et, licet ex superhabundanti exercetis, pulsatis campanis et candelis accensis. Insuper eciam, vobis Reverendissimo domino ac domino Willielmo archiepiscopo Tuamensi, cui ob reverenciam pontificalem officii in hiis duximus deferendum, precipimus, et precipiendo mandamus, quod hunc nostrum processum apostolicum reverenter et humiliter suscipiatis, et a vestris suscipi faciatis, necnon sibi et suis preceptis et mandatis infra sex dies, a tempore ipsius exhibicionis et ostencionis vobis facte, humiliter pareatis et respondeatis, et a vestris subditis faciatis integre responderi, quorum sex dierum, duos pro primo, duos pro secundo reliquos vero duos dies pro tertio et monitorio canonice monitionis termino vobis assignamus: qui si monitis nostris, vino verius apostolicis, non parieritis elapsis sex diebus, vos ab ingressu ecclesie interdicimus, et si per alios sex dies, supradictos sex dies immediate sequentes, pertinaciter non parieritis, vos ab omni pontificali officio interdicimus, et si, quod absit, per alios sex dies, predictos XII. dies immediate sequentes, non persisteris indurato, ab omnibus divinis officiis, auctoritate apostolica, vos suspendimus, per presentes, omnesque alios et singulos, majoris excommunicacionis vinculo, innodamus. Acta sunt hec in ecclesia parochiali de Ballaynpatrik, Clonfertensis diocesis, XVI°. die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini millesimo, quadringentessimo, nonagesimo septimo."

"I. H. S. Maria.

"Et ego vero, Matheus Lorcan Enachdunensis diocesis, ac publicus, Imperiali auctoritate, notarius, suprascriptum processum apostolicum ab initio et principaliter scriptum et subscriptum per duos viros ydoneos, viz., per magistrum David O'Langayn, canonicum cathedralis ecclesie Clonfertensis, et dominum Mauritium O'ffyne, ejusdem diocesis presbiterum, jussu et rogatu prefatorum judicum, de verbo ad verbum in hanc publicam formam transumsi fideliter et exemplavi, eaque, meis signis solitis et consuetis, roboravi, unacum apposicione sigillorum supradictorum judicum, in fide et robore omnium et singulorum premissorum, rogatus et requisitus."

The

The rarity of original Rescripts from Rome, particularly since the enactment of the English Statute 28 Henry VIII. c. 16, and their great value towards a complete ecclesiastical history of Ireland, a work which yet remains to be written, will, it is hoped, excuse the Editor for inserting those above given. That a general collection of these important documents would throw considerable light upon many dark and doubtful portions of Irish history is obvious; but it is to be regretted, that few only are to be met with in any of our public repositories or libraries. Even Bishop Nicholson, in his Historical Library, affords but little information on the subject. The student must, therefore, have recourse to the Roman Bullarium, and to those of the Regular Orders, from which De Burgo, in his History of the Dominicans, has drawn so largely. Many ancient Bulls and Briefs will be found entered in our diocesan archives, particularly in the Registries of Archbishops Fleming, Swain, Prene, &c., of Armagh, and Alan of Dublin. They also occur in private collections, and particularly among the old Roman Catholic families of Ireland.

The ecclesiastical division of West Connaught is thus given in the Regal Visitation of A. D. 1615, the original of which is preserved in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin:

" *Decanatus de Mothcullen.*

" Rectoria de Mothcullen, { Pertinet ad Collegium Gallivie. / Vicaria ibidem spectat ad idem Collegium. / Curatus nullus.

" Rathana, ... Rectoria spectat ad idem Coll.

" Rectoria de Kilconyn. Curatus residens, . . { Rectoria impropriata. Comes Clanricard firmarius. / Vicaria de eadem spectat ad idem Coll. / Curatus, Bernardus M^c^. Gilpatrick.

" Rectoria de Killathin, . { Impropriata. Comes Clanricard firmarius. / Vicarius ibidem, Bernard M^c^. Gilpatrick. Minister legens non comparuit.

" Rectoria de Moyras, residens, ... { Impropriata. Johannes King miles firmarius. / Vicarius de eadem, Keala Dulhy. Valor 5*s*.

" Rectoria de Ballyandum. Curatus residens, . . { Impropriata. Johannes King miles firmarius. / Vicarius de eadem Richardus Brenagh, studii gratia. Valor 5*s*. Ecclesia edificata more patrio. / Curatus, Anthonius Blake minister.

" Rectoria de Uma-fahin. Vicarius non residens. Curatus residens, . . { Impropriata. Johannes King miles firmarius. / Vicarius de eadem, David O'Molavoyle, studii gratia. Valor 4*s*. / Curatus idem Blake.

"Rectoria de Ballykilly. Vicarius non residens. Curatus residens, . . { Impropriata. Idem Johannes firmarius. Vicarius de eadem David O'Molavoyle, studii gratia. Curatus Anthonius Blake.

"Rectoria de Rossa. Vicarius non residens. Curatus residens, . . { Impropriata. Johannes King miles firmarius. Vicarius de eadem Matheus Darsie, studii gratia. Valor 4*s*. Curatus, Thomas Kealy, minister legens."

Ex orig. in Officio Cap. Rem. Scacc. Dub. asservata.

NOTE D. *See page* 10, *note* [v]. "*Wolves.*"

In a popular work entitled "The *present* State of Great Britain and Ireland." printed in London, A.D. 1738, it is stated that "Wolves *still* abound too much in Ireland; they pray for the wolves, least they should devour them." A little inquiry might, however, have satisfied the worthy author, that there was not then, nor for many years before, a wolf to be found in Ireland.

But that wolves did abound in Ireland in the seventeenth century, and particularly in the early part of it, there are several melancholy proofs on record. The following curious and hitherto unpublished documents on this subject, have been extracted by the Editor from the original Privy Council Books of Cromwell's government in Ireland, now preserved in Dublin Castle.

"*Declaration against transporting of Wolfe Dogges.*"

"Forasmuch as we are credibly informed, that Wolves doe much increase and destroy many cattle in several partes of this Dominion, and that some of the enemie's party, who have laid down armes, and have liberty to go beyond sea, and others, do attempt to carry away several such great dogges as are commonly called wolfe dogges, whereby the breed of them, which are useful for destroying of wolves, would (if not prevented) speedily decay. These are, therefore, to prohibit all persons whatsoever from exporting any of the said Dogges out of this Dominion; and searchers and other officers of the customs, in the several partes and creekes of this Dominion, are hereby strictly required to seize and make stopp of all such dogges, and deliver them either to the common huntsman, appointed for the precinct where they are seized upon, or to the governor of the said precinct.—Dated at Kilkenny, 27th April 1652."—*Council Book, A.*

We here discover one of the causes of the decay and extinction of these "great wolfe dogges" which were peculiar to Ireland; and a different species from the "Canes venaticos quos Grehoundi vocamus," mentioned by Camden, 727. But that the

"common

" common huntsmen," even with their aid, did not immediately prevent the ravages of the wolves, appears from the following declaration, issued the year after the preceding :

" *Declaration touchinge the Poore.*"

"Upon serious consideration had of the great multitudes of poore, swarming in all partes of this nation, occasioned by the devastations of the country, and the habit of licentiousness and idleness which the generality of the people have acquired in the time of this rebellion, insomuch, that frequently some are found feeding on carrion and weeds, some starved in the highways, and many times poore children, who lost their parents, or deserted by them, are found exposed to, some of them fed upon by ravening wolves, and other beasts and birds of prey; the said Commissioners conceive it a duty incumbent upon them, to use all honest and laudable waies and means for the relief of such poore people.—And forasmuch as at present the poverty of the country is so great, and the number of poore who (by reason of the wasting of the country) have neither friends or habitations to resort unto, are so many, that the ordinary course provided by law for their reliefe, cannot be so effectuall as is desired : the Commissioners have resolved, and doe hereby order and declare, that subscriptions shall be taken in every precinct in Ireland, of all such persons (either civill or military) as shall be willing to underwrite any sum of money for the reliefe of poore children or other the uses aforesaid, for one year next ensuing, to be paid quarterly, and some part thereof to be advanced beforehand. And the said Commissioners have thought fitt to publish this declaration in printt, that all such as have received mercy from the Lord by being enabled to administer relief unto others, may lay hold on this opportunity, to honor him with their substance, by contributing cheerfully to this so publick and charitable a work, as faithful stewards of those talents wherewith God hath intrusted them.—Dated at Dublin, the 12th May, 1653.—Charles Fleetwood—Edmond Ludlow—Miles Corbet—John Jones."—*Council Book.*

This was soon after followed by the following

" *Declaration touching Wolves.*"

"For the better destroying of wolves, which of late years have much increased in most parts of this nation, It is ordered that the commanders in chiefe and commissioners of the Revenue in the several precincts, doe consider of, use and execute all good wayes and meanes, how the wolves, in the counties and places within the respective precincts, may be taken and destroyed ; and to employ such person or persons, and to appoint such daies and tymes for hunting the wolfe, as they shall adjudge necessary. And it is further ordered, that all such person or persons, as shall take,

kill

kill, or destroy any wolfes, and shall bring forth the head of the woulfe before the said commanders of the revenue, shall receive the sums following, viz., for every Bitch wolfe, six pounds ; for every Dogg wolfe, five pounds ; for every cubb which prayeth for himself, forty shillings ; for every suckling cubb, ten shillings : And no woolfe after the last of September until the 10th of January be accounted a young woolfe, and the Commissioners of the Revenue shall cause the same to be equallie assessed within their precincts.—Dublin, 29th June 1653."—*Id.*

The assessments for the useful work here ordered fell heavily on some districts. Thus in Deeember, 1665, the inhabitants of Mayo county petitioned the Council of State, that the Commissioners of assessment might be at liberty to compound for Wolfe-heads ; which was ordered acccordingly.—*Id.* A great national good was, however, effected. Those destructive animals were finally extirpated, in so much that, in the early part of the eighteenth century the appearance of a wolf was considered a rarity in Ireland.

The necessity for destroying the wolves during the foregoing melancholy period, may be further estimated from the following order of "the State:" calculated to prevent the "starved" and defenceless "poore vagrants" alluded to, from falling a prey to them.

"*Order touching poore Vagrants.*"

"Upon consideration had of the multitude of persons, especiallie women and children, wandering upp and down the country, that daily perish in ditches, and are starved for want of relief. It is thought fitt that such women as have able bodyes to worke, and such children of about 12 years, whose husbands or parents are dead or gone beyond sea, or who have not friends to maintain them, or means of their owne to preserve them from starving, may be taken up by the overseers of the poore, and that to prevent the said persons from starving, the overseers are hereby authorized to treat with merchants for the transporting the said persons into some English plantations in America.—Dublin, 1st July 1653."—*Id.* This mandate appears not to have been effectual, for the year after the following entry occurs : "13 Dec. 1654 Proposed unto his Highenes, the conveniency and good that probably may tend unto the nation, by the yearly transportation of some fitt number of Irish children into England : to be bred in the English customes, and from their superstition, by being distributed into such parishes in England and Wales as may be thought meete."—*Id.* No order appears to have been made on this proposal.

The unpublished annals of Ireland contain some curious notices of Wolves. Those of Clonmacnoise, quoted note [y], p. 51, *ante*, state that, in A. D. 688, "a wolf was seen and heard to speak with human voice." See also for this, the Annals of the Four Masters.

Masters, at A. D. 690. This wonderful wolf was probably what the old Germans called a *Were-wolf*, for which see *Verstegan*, p. 237. Cambrensis has inserted this notable story in his Topographia. The Book of Lecan, fol. 61, and from it Colgan, p. 754, relate how one Lon, who had impiously opposed St. Cormac, going to *Sliabh Botha* Mountain, near Rosargid, was devoured by wolves Ouatap coin allta e; and a heap or *Carncloch* was laid on his bones. In the sixteenth century, wolves committed great devastation in Munster. After the destruction of Kilmallock by James Fitz-Maurice in A. D. 1591, that place became the haunt of wolves. For their ravages during Desmond's rebellion, see O'Sullivan in *Compend.* lib. viii. ch. 6.; and at a later period, Moryson, vol. ii. p. 367, Dub. Ed. See also Lombard, *De Regno Hib.* p. 92.

NOTE E. *See page* 12, *note* [a]. "*Whales.*"

Our Author has noticed the stranding of several whales on the coasts of Iar-Connaught; and since his time many have been cast ashore there. The following extract from a communication made by Lieutenant Burroughs, commander of the Coast Guard in the West of Ireland, and embodied in the valuable Fishery Report, alluded to p. 11, note [z], *ante*, may, on this subject, be considered interesting. "This coast, i. e. the west and north-west coast of Ireland (*one of the best fishing coasts in Europe*, abounding, from the most productive *Whales*, both Spermaceti and Greenland, to the common herring), possesses the worst and most ignorant race of fishermen, and (with a few exceptions) very indifferent boatmen. But the cause of these remarks may be easily accounted for; their poverty, which prevents them from procuring proper stout vessels for so dangerous a coast, and almost total absence of all patronage and support to follow up with energy and spirit the unbounded sources of wealth which nature has thrown within their grasp. It may appear still more extraordinary to those connected so extensively in the Greenland and South Sea whale fishery, that they should so long have remained in ignorance that those fish abound on the coast which I have described. In order to give proof to so bold an assertion, I shall state some circumstances which came under my immediate observation in my own vessels, and at a subsequent period in command of a revenue cutter. On a visit, in company with the Rev. Mr. Mahon, to the sun fishery at Bofin Island, we strayed on a blustry day to observe the coast and breakers; at a short distance from the shore we saw several large fish, which I supposed to be grampusses or finners, that had taken shelter under the lee of the island: still looking closely at them, they advanced towards the rocks immediately under the cliffs, where we had a perfect view of them at a distance of 500 yards with a spy-glass, their double tufted heads quite conspicuous, and no intervening back-fins; I decided at once on their species. In the month of July, after

 the

the sun fishery, a large Spermaceti whale was drifted on shore, dead, at the bay of Bunowen, in Connemara, about two leagues from Clifden or Ardbear Harbour: in consequence of the ignorance of the peasantry and boatmen, and their continual squabbling and fighting, three-fourths of the oil was lost; the surface of the bay was dyed with a rainbow tinge from the floating particles of oil. Shortly after an immense fish was towed into the Island of Turk, by three of the island fishing-boats; the monster was observed floating about a mile from the island, and had been but recently killed, but how could not be ascertained; this fish completely filled up the small and only inlet in the island, and measured in length thirty-three yards; it was claimed by the proprietor, I believe the Archbishop of Tuam, who, I had been informed, gave it up to the islanders. A small village near the place where they had towed it up to shortly became deserted, the inhabitants never calculating on the fœtid air caused by their imprudence. The islanders were two months employed in cutting up and launching over the cliffs the bones and remains of their prize. About the beginning of August, in beating down Blacksod Bay, with light airs, and near the Island of Inniskea, two large *whales* came nearly alongside the cutter."

The Parliamentary Report from which the foregoing extract has been taken, sufficiently proves that no part of England or Ireland is better situated for commanding the endless treasures of the deep, than this of Iar-Connaught. But its population derives little benefit from the vast supply of every kind of fish which annually visits its shores. When the fisheries on the west coast of Ireland shall meet with adequate encouragement, the poor, and often destitute, inhabitants of the district will become industrious and happy. It has been with many a matter of serious doubt, whether the injury entailed on the Irish fisheries by the following royal "Dispensation" of King Edward VI., "to eate flesh at forbidden times," has been countervailed by all the Royal and Parliamentary Acts in their favour, from his time to the present day.

"And where, by the lower and common orders of our Realme, certain dayes and tymes be appointed nott onely to eat ffyshe: Our pleasure by advise aforesaid, is, that you, our Deputie, shall and may, by force hereof, graunte to such and as many as you thinke good, full libertie to eate fleshe in all tymes forbidden: Any statute, lawe, or custome to the contrarie, notwythstanding.—To Sir Anthony Sentleger, Knt. L. D. of our realme of Ireland, and to the rest of our counsaill there."—*Pat. Rod. 2 Edw. VI. Rolls Office, Dublin.*

NOTE F. *See page* 13, *note* [e]. "*Geology of Iar-Connaught.*"

The first development of the Geology of Iar-Connaught was made by the late Alexander Nimmo, one of the ablest engineers and geologists of his time. It appeared in

in his Report on the Bogs of Galway, West of Lough Corrib, printed in the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners on the Nature and Extent of the Bogs of Ireland, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 28th April, 1814. The geological portion of Mr. Nimmo's Report will prove a valuable and appropriate addition to the description of West Connaught.

The Royal Dublin Society, aware of the mineralogical importance of these western districts, in A. D. 1825–8, deputed their Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, Sir Charles L. Giesecke, to proceed thither, and report the result of his investigations. His Reports are incorporated in the Proceedings of the Society. Perhaps no other part of Ireland has had the advantage of similar investigations; and we are not altogether without a hope that they may ultimately prove advantageous to this long neglected district.

NOTE G. *See page* 17, *note* °. "*Lough Measg.*"

On an island in this lake, Eoghan Beul, fourth Christian King of Connaught, who began his reign, according to Tigernach, in A. D. 502, held his residence. See the curious life of St. Cormac in the Book of Lecan, *fol.* 63, and in Colgan, p. 752, for an account of the Saint's visit to that king, at his Dun or residence, called Dun Eoghain, on the island of Inis-meadhoin (now Inishmean) in *Lough Measg.* Here an abbey, said to have been predicted by St. Cormac, was afterwards erected.—*Id.* In A. D. 1223, Maoiliosa, son of Torlogh O'Conor, prior of Inis-meadhoin, died.—*Four Masters* A. D. 1227, the abbey was burned by the forces of Hugh O'Conor, who was leagued with the De Burgos.—*Id.* Some ruins of this abbey yet remaining, indicate it to have been a small but beautiful building. The site and considerable vestiges of the *Dun* of Eoghan Beul may still be traced. The celebrated Cathal Crovedearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, was born at the harbour of Lough Mask; and was fostered by Teige O'Concanon, at Hy-Diarmada in the present county of Galway, the ancient patrimony of the O'Concanons. Cathal died in A. D. 1224. For a curious notice of Eoghan Beul, see "The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," p. 471, edited by Mr. O'Donovan, for the Irish Archæological Society, A. D. 1844.

Caislen na Caillighe, or Hag's Castle, on Lough Measg, called by our author "an impregnable castle," is frequently mentioned in our annals. In A. D. 1195, Catha the son of Dermott led an army from Munster into Connaught; and proceeded without interruption until he arrived at Lough Measg and Inis Robha; where he captured the boats or vessels of Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and brought them to *Caislen na Caillighe.* A. D. 1233, Cathal's son and successor, Felim King of Connaught, demolished this castle, and others throughout the province, which were

erected by the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the De Burgos. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Bourkes, and continued in the possession of their descendants until A. D. 1586, when it was besieged by Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught. It was then considered the strongest fortress in the province, and was defended against him by Risdeard *an Chorrain* Bourke, and others of his kinsmen, the descendants of Richard O'Cuairsci Bourke, who had flocked thither, as well for safety as to avoid attending the "English" session (assizes), then first established in this country. The Governor attacked it with some four or five vessels manned with the best of his troops; but was obliged to retire, with the loss of one vessel and several men. The Bourkes, however, apprehensive of the result, retreated with their wives and children across Lough Measg. The Governor thereupon demolished the castle, and caused Richard oge, commonly called *Fal fo Erinn*, the son of Mac William Bourke, to be put to death. See an account of this transaction in the Four Masters, at A. D. 1586; but it will be found more amply detailed in Bingham's own narrative in Stowe's Chronicle, London, 1632, fo. p. 720, et seq. The death of this young chief caused a great sensation at the time. It formed one of the Forty-three Articles of Complaint against Bingham, delivered to the Lord Deputy of Ireland in A. D. 1595; and to it the accused Governor gave the following answer:—"Richard oge, commonly called the Perall of Ireland, was well and worthily executed likewise, for, pretending to do service, laide a plot in deed to bring in Scotts, and raise a generall rebellion within that County, having made his castle for that same purpose, as appeareth by an act then sett down under the said Sir Richard's hand, and seven more of the councell of the province, which were present at that time, and witness to the whole proceeding; and likewise with the consent of the best gents of the countrie themselves. Sir Richard having no other meane of ordinary trial at that time, by reason of the great troubles; and that he was worthily executed, and the same no manner of discontentment or feare to any, appeare by the aforesaid certificate *under all their hands;* but all those matters Sir Richard hath answered before, and of this is acquitted by the Councell." See the answers to all the charges, preserved in the Cotton Library, British Museum, Titus B. xiii., p. 451. The charges themselves I have not found, but suppose that they may be discovered among the State Papers of the reign of Elizabeth. To the future topographer or historian of this part of Ireland, they will be indispensable.

NOTE H. *See page* 24, *note* [h]. "*Inis an Ghoill.*"

Of the "two chappells" on this island, mentioned by our author, "that dedicated to St. Patrick" is the oldest, and, like all the primitive Irish churches, it is divided into nave and choir. The other, which was dedicated to the *Gall Craibheach*, literally "the

"the devout foreigner," is now called Teampull na Naomh, the church of the Saint, and is a highly-finished specimen of the religious houses erected by the Irish from the eighth to the eleventh century, but it has suffered much by time. It lies a short distance to the south-east of the church of St. Patrick, and an old winding road or passage, which led from the one to the other, may still be traced. It is not improbable that this "devout foreigner" was the holy priest, Egbert, mentioned by Bede, l. iii. c. 27. The nave of the church or chapel dedicated to St. Patrick is about twenty-two feet long, and thirteen broad. The choir arch is still standing. The doorway, three concentric arches, is formed of red grit stone. At the south-east corner of the church is a square tomb, probably that of archbishop Muirges O'Nioc, who died *in this island* in A. D. 1128, as mentioned above, and in the Annals of Ulster and Four Masters. At a small distance to the southwest is a small perpendicular headstone of hard granite, three feet over ground, and five inches square, which bears the following inscription: "Lie Lugnaedon macc Lmenuch." The stone of Lugnaedon, the son of Limenuch. This Limenuch, or Liamain, otherwise called Darerca, was sister of St. Patrick; and Lugnaedon is styled his *dalta* or *alumnus* in the Irish Martyrologies.—See the Book of Lecan, 43 (*a*, *b*), *Trias Thaum.* 226. (*b*.), and *Acta SS.* 716. This is considered the oldest Christian monument as yet discovered in Ireland. The inscription is in the Roman characters of the fifth century. An attempt to decipher it may be seen noticed in a publication which was popular in its day, entitled the Irish Magazine, printed in Dublin, June, 1810, p. 256. "It is written in the hard Irish, or *virgin*" [by this word was probably meant virgular] characters, and is in English: 'Underneath this stone lie Goill, Ardan, and Sionan.'" This was utterly unworthy of notice, and would not be alluded to here, except to shew the lamentable ignorance which then prevailed, when none could be found capable of reading and explaining an inscription, which required but ordinary knowledge of the language and history of Ireland. It becomes necessary here to notice an oversight of the learned translator and editor of the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters, Doctor O'Conor. In both these Annals, at the entry of the death of Murges O'Nioc, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1128, Imp an Gaill, where he is stated to have died, appears translated "insulis Alienigenarum," and in the Annals of Ulster this is explained, "(i. e. Ebudibus)" the Hebrides; mistaking it for imp Gall, which these islands were always called by the ancient Irish. But that this was a mere oversight appears from a note to a previous entry in the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 726, which contains the following passage: "Est etiam prope Congam Insula dicta *Inis-an-Gaill-chrabhuig*, Insula Saxonum Religiosorum, in qua sunt duæ Capellæ et multa Sanctorum Sepulchra;" though even here "Gaill-chrabhuig" should be rendered "Saxonis Religiosi."

NOTE I. *See page* 28, *note* [x]. "*Fanatics.*"

Other instances of local proceedings, as remarkable as those of the Anabaptists given by our author, might be adduced; but it is necessary to limit this continuation of our former note, to one or two incidents of a harmless nature which occurred here. In A. D. 1655, two disciples of George Fox, "Humphy Norton and William Shaw, being in a peaceable meeting at *Samuel Newton's* house in Galway, were by a guard of soldiers forcibly *haled* thereout, the meeting broken up, and turned out of the town, and not suffered to go in to fetch their Horses."—*Compendious View of some extraordinary Sufferings of the People called Quakers*, 8vo. Dublin. 1731. p. 53. The "Quakers," however, persevered. In A. D. 1669, "Solomon Eccles, being moved of the Lord to go as a sign, on the 14th of the 7th month, and that naked, with fire and brimstone burning on his head, without the gates of the City, into a papists' Mass-meeting, and the Fryar and people being upon their knees, he (in the spirit of the Lord) said, 'wo to these idolatrous worshippers: God hath sent me this day to warn you, and to let you see, that if you repent not, what shall be your reward.' And so he went over the bridge into the City, warning them also to repentance: and when done he was had to prison, with his three Friends, *Randal Cousins, Nich. Gribble, and Henry Bloodworth*, who accompanied him in his services: *Eliza Harper*, visiting them in prison, was also there detained, and after several days imprisonment, were all released."—*Id.* p. 113. It is a curious fact that from that time to the present, not a Quaker or Jew has been seen in these western parts of Ireland.

The following occurrence in this district, recorded in Cambrensis Eversus, will shew to what extent the spirit of religious feeling had excited people at that period: "Nuperrimè firmioris et infirmioris sexus et ætatis multitudo ad fontem Galviæ vicinum lavanda confluxit, ut salubritatem, vel naturâ vel S. Augustini (cujus nomen gerit) deprecatione aquis ejus inditam hauriret. Ad innoxiam hanc turbam gubernator Galviensis ducum suorum audaciæ satelles præsidiarios milites eduxit, qui jussu ejus plumbeæ grandinis nimbo insontes ex improviso perfuderunt; quorum aliqui gravioribus vulneribus affecti, cæteri veste, bonisque nudati in carceres non ducti sed tracti sunt."—*Epist. Dedic.*

NOTE J. *See page* 32, *note* [i]. "*The Red Earl.*"

For rank, possessions, and the exercise of that species of military service, called by modern usage, "Martial Law," Richard Burke, the Red Earl of Ulster, who died in A. D. 1326, was undoubtedly one of the foremost men of his time in Ireland. He is commemorated as follows by the noble editor of the Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanricarde

ricarde, before referred to, p. 39, note [v]. "Richard, the second earl of Ulster, usually called, from his complexion, the Red Earl, had such large possessions, that he was the most powerful subject in Ireland."—*Ped. VIII.* As our author has, p. 32, adduced documents to shew some of the burgagery and manorial rights of this earl's immediate descendants, I may here refer to a curious old family record, formerly belonging to Mac William *Oughter*, head of the Bourkes of Mayo, and treating of them alone, and which is now preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13. It is described, "Historia et Genealogia Familiæ de Burgo, cum Picturis et Armis multorum nobilium hujusce Familiæ, in membrana delineatis; et Rhithmis in Lingua Hibernice. Omnia Hibernice—Codex membr." This book contains an exaggerated description of the possessions of the "Red Earl," which, it alleges, extended o na Forbachaiġ a n-iarṫar Chonnaċt, an duṫaiġ muintir Fhlaṫarṫuiġ, go baile mic Scanlain laiṁ le Dun dealgan; agus o Luċuid a d-Tuait Mhuṁan i Dhrian, go Baile-hanaiġ [Beal aṫa feanaiġ] coir na h-Eirne, &c. "From Forbagh [a place six miles west of Galway] in *Iar-Connaught*, the territory of the *O'Flaherties*, to Ballymac Scanlan, near Dundalk; and from Luchud [now Lowid or Lughid bridge] in Thomond [viz. in Kilkeedy parish, barony of Inchiquin], to Ballyshannon, on Lough Earn." For the remainder of the exaggerated statement of those possessions, see the old volume referred to, fol. 1. Mac Firbis, in his large and valuable book of genealogies, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, after fol. 798, has the following entry in English to the same effect, and probably translated from the same old volume, viz.: "The Red Earle was lord in Demayne and Sarvice, for the most parte, from Bealagh-Lughyd in Tuamond to Bailiehany, which is an hundred miles, and from the Norbagh [*Forbagh*] by the sea side, to Bailie Mac Skanlon by Dundalke; and also from Limbricke to Waterford, besides all his Lands in four Shires, and in the Countie of Kilkenny, and Tipperary." But though it is evident that Mac Firbis doubted the extent of the statement, yet that the Red Earl's possessions were widely extended there can be no doubt. The following curious and hitherto unpublished record may serve to explain how some of those widely extended possessions were acquired:

"[Anglia, SS. Conmac.] *Placita apud Tristeldermot coram Johanne Wogan Justic. de Anno XXXIII. Edw. I., A. D.* 1305.

"Supplicavit nobis dilectus et fidelis noster Ricardus de Burgo Comes Ultonie, quod, cum O'Conoghur [*O'Conor*] Hibernicus, quiquam plura homicidia, roberias, latrocinia et alia enormia diversa, in terra ipsius comitis de Conacia, et aliis terris adjacentibus, hactenus perpetravit, et de die in diem, in pacis nostre lesione, perpetrare non

non desistit, teneat quandam terram nostram in Conacia que appellatur Scilmorthy [*Siol Muiredhaigh*], dictam terram ipsius comitis ibidem contigua, de nobis ad firmam: velimus dictam terram de Scilmorthy eidem comiti, vel alicui altero Anglico, concedere: habendum pro tanto nobis inde annuatim reddendo, quantum dictus Hibernicus nobis inde hactenus reddere consuevit, vel in excambium pro tantis terris et tanti valoris per extentum, nobis per eundem comitem in terra pacis pro predicta terra de Scilmorthy danda et concedenda: Nos, igitur, volentes petitionem ipsius comitis, quatenus sine nostri incomodo poterimus, condescendere in hac parte: Vobis mandamus, quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de partibus illis, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligentur inquiratis, si nos, absque injuria vel prejuditio nobis vel alteri facienda, feoffare possumus prefatum comitem vel alium Anglicum quem voluerimus, de dictis terris de Scilmorthy, habendis in forma superius annotata, et quantum dicta terra de Scilmorthy, valeat per annum, in omnibus exitibus, juxta verum valorem ejusdem: et inquisicionem inde distincte et aperte factam, nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuit, sine dilatione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Wymlyngwelde, decimo tercio die Julii, anno regni nostri tricesimo tertio.

"Pretextu cujus mandati justiciarius hic processit ad inquisicionem inde faciendam, per juratos subscriptos, in hunc modum.

"Inquisitio capta apud Tristledermod, coram Johanne Wogan, justiciario Hibernie, a die Sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies, anno regni Regis Edwardi, XXXIII.^to^ per subscriptos, viz.: Robertum Gent.; Matheum Dreu: Stephanum Tailry: Johannem Ffleming; Nicholaum Foleramb, de dicta terra de Scilmorthy: Jordanum de Exon: Johannem de Staunton; Richardum Dulyt; Willielmum Gaynard, militem, de comitatu Conacie; Walterum de Riddlesford; Michaelem de Kerdiffe: Adam le Poer: Phillipum filium Ade; Stephanum le Proud de eadem comitatu: Walterum le Brett: Willielmum de Sancto Leodegario; Richardum de Walleis, militem, de comitatu Tipperary: Johannem filium Ryrteth; Willielmum de Grafton: Johannem de Lowth: Willielmum Serle; Rodolphum Serle; Petrum Muriet; Johannem le Ken de eodem comitatu: Richardum Gernoun; Henricum de Crus, de comitatu Midie: Richardum de Valle, militem, de comitatu Tipperary; et Johannem Coterel, de comitatu Midie: Qui Jurat., dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod postquam terra de Scilmorthy, que continet quinque cantredras, devenit ad manus Domini Regis, post conquestum quem Willelmus de Burgo fecit de Conacia, quidam Hibernicus nomine Ffeylym O'Conoghur, qui se appellavit Regem Conacie, tenuit predictas quinque cantredras de Domino Henrico Rege, patre Domini Regis nunc, reddendo inde, singulis annis, Domino Regi quingentas marcas. Et ipse Feylim, tota vita sua, tenuit bonam pacem et fideliter

pacavit

pacavit redditum suum. Et post ejus mortem, surrexit filius ejus, et devenit felo Domini Regis et ligeos Anglicos Domini Regis de partibus suis interfecit, et movit communem guerram contra dominum Regem qui nunc est, et prostravit castra sua de Roscoman, et Randon; Quodquidam castrum de Roscomon, Robertus Dufford, primo tempore quo fuit justiciarius domini Regis nunc, firmaverat per custagia quasi inestimabilia, proper quod, utlagatus fuit, et obiit felo domini Regis, ita quod a tempore mortis Ffelym O'Conoghur, usque ad tempus quo predictus Robertus Dufford iterato venit justiciarius, dominus Rex parum vel nihil cepit de predicta terra, preterquam de una cantreda que vocatur O'Many, quam Dominus Rex nunc dederat Ricardo de la Rokele ad feodum firmum, et predictus Robertus, in secundo suo adventu, per magnos exercitus et custos quasi inestimabiles, iterato firmavit castrum de Roscomon in predicta terra, et ipse dimisit cuidam O'Conaghur duas cantredas et dimidium de predicta terra, que sunt versus magnam Iretheriam Conacie et Ultonie, ad firmum, viz. cantredam de Maylurg et Tyrelele, et cantredam de Tothes, excepta una villata terre que vocatur Cloinnagganenan, que fuit Richardi de Calne, que nunc est in manibus Domini Regis per minorem etatem heredis ipsius, et dimidium cantredi de Moyhe, reddendo inde domino Regi, singulis annis, centum marcas. Et sic postea diversi justiciarii diversis Hibernicis consanguinitatis et cognominis illius, per consimilem firmam illas duas cantredas et dimidium dimiserunt, sed Hibernici illi raro totam firmam, et sepe parte per annum, et sepius nihil inde solverunt. Et dicunt quod predicte due cantrede et dimidium valent, communioribus annis, tempore pacis in omnibus exitibus, centum marcas. Et dicunt quod si Hibernici fuissent fugati de partibus illis, et terra fuisset assessa fidelibus hominibus ille duo cantrede et dimidium valerent, per annum, ducenti et quinquaginta marcas, sicut predictus Felym pro eis reddit: sed dicunt hoc non posse fieri sine magno posse ipsius domini Regis, et sumptibus inestimabilibus, valorem dicte terre excedentibus, maxime cum predictus O'Conoghur sit unus de quinque capitaneis hibernicis Hibernie. Et dicunt quod dominus Rex, sine prejudicio vel injuria sibi vel alteri faciendo, potest feoffare predictum comitem, vel alium quem voluerit, de predictis duobus cantredis et dimidium, quas O'Conoghur modo tenet, preter predictas villatas terre. Et dicunt quod erit ad commodum domini Regis et fidelium suorum de partibus illis, si dominus Rex det terram illam predicto comiti in escambium pro centum mercatis terre, vel redditibus in terra pacis, maxime cum predictus comes habeat terras suas in Conacia et Ultonia, et magnum posse Anglicorum et Hibernicorum contiguum terre ille per quod melius poterit hibernicos terre illius castigare quam alius. In cujus rei testimonium, predicti juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt huic Inquisitioni, die et anno supradictis."

The foregoing extraordinary record has been transcribed by the editor from the *original*

original Exemplification under the Great Seal of Charles I., which exemplification was produced by the Earl of Strafford to the memorable jury impannelled at Portumna, in A. D. 1635, to try the King's title to Connaught. For an account of that trial see Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde, vol. i. p. 82. Some of the proceedings of Walter de Burgo, the father of this "Red earl," against Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, and which are alluded to in this document, will be found detailed in the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the venerable Charles O'Conor, p. 41.

The Blakes of Galway.

Richard Caddle, *dictus niger* or the Black, *a quo* Blake, was the "common ancestor" of all the present families of this name in the west of Ireland. He was sheriff of Connaught in A. D. 1306; and as our author informs us, p. 32, was "bailiffe of Galway under Richard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster," in A. D. 1312. The extract from Debrett given in the History of Galway, p. 7, is altogether fabulous. But the following remarkable petition of John Blake, *alias* Caddle (the eldest lineal descendant of the above Richard Caddle, *dictus niger*), to the Commissioners of the Plantation of Connaught, in A. D. 1640; and the other original instruments which accompany it, satisfactorily prove the origin and descent of this old family. These curious documents have been providently saved, and kindly communicated to the Editor, by his respected friend, Michael Joseph Browne, Esq., of Moyne, in the county of Galway; who is himself maternally descended from the same stock, and whose public and private virtues reflect honour on the ancient race from which he is sprung.

"*To the houble his Mat^ie Commissioners for the Plantacon of the Countie of Gallway.*

"*The humble Peticon of John Blake*, alias *Caddle.*

"Humbly sheweing, that the peticioner and his auncestors, whose heire male he is by lyneall descent, as he is reddy to make it appere by many auncient and authentick records and evidences, for eleaven descents, is and have ben respectively seised, as of their auncient inheritaunce, of the Castle and two water mills of Kilterroge, and of the moiety of the two quarters of land thereunto belonging; and of two quarters and an halfe of land in Slewclare, parcell of Kilterroge aforesaid, in the barrony of Clare, and of the moiety of the Castle and fowre quarters of land of Ballimc croe; and of the moiety of the Castle and fowre quarters of land of Kiltullagh in the barony of Dunkellin, and of divers messuadges and lands within the auncient liberties of

of Gallway and Athenry, within which all the premisses doe lie, as apperes by severall matters of record. And that the peticioner and his said auncestors did plant thereabouts, being an auncient English familie, and there continued without chandge of languadge, manners, or habit, and without once matching with any Irish familie, since the ninth yeare of King Edward the Second.

"And that the premisses ever since were and now are free English land, exempted from the Jurisdiccion and yoke of the Irishries, and of all maner of Chieffries and Irish exaccon, ordinary or extraordinary, as being independent of any whatsoever, but only of the Crowne, as free as any free land in the English Pale, or in any other parte or place of this kingdom, as may appere by the said auncient Records and evidences.

"The premisses tenderly considered, and for that the Petitioner is the eleaventh masculin English descent, lineally descended from father to the sonn, in the possession of the said lands, from Richard Caddle, *dicto nigro*, whose heire male the Peticioner is, whoe purchased the same from one Thomas Hobridge, in the 9th yeare of K. Edw. the 2d. And that although the peticioner, after so long a tracte of time, be called Blacke or *niger*, yet in the offices taken *post mortem* of his auncestors they were called Blake, *alias* Caddle. That your honours will be graciously pleased to take the antiquity of the peticioner's estate into your consideracion, by shewing him your honours' speciall favor uppon the distribucion, and the peticioner shall ever pray."

The Prooffe of John Blake, alias *Caddle, his Pettegree.*

1. That the said John is son to Nicholas apperes by an office taken *post mortem* of the said N. 28° August, 1629, and by a livery sued by the said John.

2. That Nicholas was son to John apperes by a lease under the greate seale made by the Comrs of the wardes, of the wardshippe of the boddy and lands of the said Nicholas, dated the 17th of 7ber, in the 28th yeare of Q. Eliz., and by a livery sued by the said Nicholas.

3. That John was son to Nicholas apperes by a decree made by the Lo. President and Councell of Conaght, dated the 6th of March, 1571, and afterwards confirmed by the Lord Deputy and Councell.

4. That Nicholas was son to John apperes by the said Nicholas his last will and testament, dated the 18th of 7ber, 1564.

5. That John was son to Valentyne apperes by the said Valentyne his last will and testament, dated the 12th of July, 1499.

6. That Valentyne was son to John apperes by the said John his last will and testament, dated in March, 1468.

7. That John was son to Henry apperes by the said last-mentioned will of John, wherein it is set forth, "John fitz Henry."

8. That Henry was son to John apperes by a deed dated the 6th of 8ber. in the 2d yeare of King H. the 6th, viz., in the yeare of our Lo. 1423.

9. That John was son to Walter apperes by divers remaynders over to the said Henry fitz John fitz Walter: and by a deed dated the 15th yeare of K. Richard the 2d.

10. That Walter was son to Richard apperes by a will of the said John, dated 1420, wherein is subscribed, "William fitz Walter fitz Richard."

That Richard is the comon auncestor, apperes by the deed made to him by Thomas de Hobrigge, in the 9th yeare of King Edward the 2d.

All which the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle, is reddy to produce, and to make it appere.

JOHN BLAKE.

Report on the Petition of John Blake, alias Caddle.

Wee have seriously considered of the annexed peticon of John Blake, alias Caddle, of Gallway, gentl.; and doe fynd by ancient evidences, som without date, by the auncient characters whereof wee conceave the same to have ben made in the reigne of King Henry the Third, or in the begining of the reigne of King Edward the First, and some others bearcing date in the sixt yeare of the reigne of King Edward the First, that the mannor and lands of Kiltorroge, whereof the castle, two mills, and one quarter of land in Kiltorroge, and two quarters and a halfe of Kewelare, adjoineing to Kiltorroge, are parcells, now in the possession of the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle; and that the towne and lands of Ballymacroe, *alias* Homolorkan and Donegall, whereof two quarters are now in the possession of the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle, were then graunted unto Richard Caddle, *dicto nigro*, and his heirs. And wee doe further find that the castle, mannor, and lands of Kiltullagh and Monidoune, whereof the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle, is in possession of two quarters, and of the moiety of the said castle, were graunted unto the said Richard Caddle, *dicto nigro*, and his heires, by deed dated in the 9th yeare of Kinge Edward the Second. And wee further finde that the parcells of land of Parke, Clunine, Gortenecormock, Gortnagusta, Carrintoige, Cnockaneglass, Clorone, Blencheneghane, Ffarrin-I-blake, Clonagowane, Rahine, Gortgare, and divers tenements within the liberties of Athenri, were graunted unto John Blake, *alias* Caddle, and his heires, and to Henry Blake, *alias* Caddle, and his heires respectively, by deeds dated on the 15th yeare of the raigne of King Richard the Second and

and in the second yeare of King Henry the Sixt, and that all the premises beforementioned doe lie in the county of Gallway. And wee further find that the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle, did, by a petegree produced before us and proved by several offices and other matters of recorde, and by divers and sundry auncient wills and deeds made by his auncestors, prove himselfe to be heire male of the boddy of the said Richard Caddle *dicto nigro*, and of the boddyes of the said John and Henry Caddle, *alias* Blake, for eleaven descents lyneally descended from the said Richard Caddle *dicto nigro*, vizt., the said John Blake, alias Caddle, son to Nicholas, the said Nicholas son to John, John son to Nicholas, Nicholas son to John, John son to Valentine, Valentine son to John, John son to Henry, Henry son to John, John son to Walter, Walter son to the said Richard Caddle, *dicto nigro*. Upon all which wee conceave that the estate of inheritance now held by the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle, of the premisses, and in his possession as aforesaid, was in his said auncestors, whose heire male he is, before his Mat^ies^ title accrewed unto the said county of Gallway. And that the said John and his said auncestors, whose heire male he is, being of an auncient English blood and surname, have and doth continue in the said possessions by them held as aforesaid. All which wee submitt to your honnour's further consideracon. Given at his Mat^ies^ Inns the 5th of June, 1640.

RI. BOLTON, *Canc.*
GERRARD LOWTHER.

Exhibitted before us the 6th of September, 1655, upon the speeding of the commission, from the Commissioners of adjudication, of claymes and qualifications of the Irish, sitting at Athloane, in the behalfe of the within-named John Blake, of Gallway, Alderman.

PAUL DOD.
THO. SEMPER.
CHRIST. BLASHFORD.

The following are some of the ancient documents referred to in the foregoing Petition and Report. They extend from A. D. 1315 to A .D. 1553.

"*Carta Thome de Hebrigge, facta Ricardo Cadel.*

"*A. D.* 1315.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Thomas de Hobrigge senior, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo Cadel dicto Nigro, et Emeline uxori sue, totam terram meam cum pertinenciis et edificiis, quam de predicto Ricardo tenui in tenementis de Kyltolagh, Kemconwy et Moynedan. Ita plenius sicut dicta terra cum pertinenciis fuit michi mensurata, perambulata et divisa per antiquas metas et bundas; Tenendum et habendum predictis Ricardo et Emeline, et heredibus predicti Ricardi

vel suis assignatis, de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius: Reddendo inde annuatim predicti Ricardus et Emelina, et heredes ejusdem Ricardi vel assignati capitalibus Dominis feodi illius, redditus et servicia inde debita et consueta. Et ego Thomas et heredes mei vel assignati, predictam terram cum pertinenciis et edificiis, predictis Ricardo et Emeline, et heredibus ejusdem Ricardi vel assignatis, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus, imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio et presentis carte mee confirmacio, rata, stabilis et inconcussa semper permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus Stephano de Exonia, Willielmo de Bary, Johanne de Exonia, Phillipo filio Simonis de Bremegham, Simone filio Walteri, et aliis. Datum apud Dungalvy, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, nono."—*Ex originali.*

The lands of "Kyltolagh," mentioned in the foregoing feoffment, are still (1846) in the possession of the descendants of the original feoffee.

"*Carta Philippi filii Willielmi Erla, facta Joh. f. Walteri Blak.*

"*A. D.* 1391.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Philippus filius Willielmi Erla dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni filio Walteri Blake, omnes terras meas existentes in forencico de Athnery in tenemento de Clantayg, viz. in Payrkbeig, viz. inter terram Thome Temperneys et terram Philippi Albi, ex una parte, et Bothring beyg juxta Sortcormuyk ex parte altera, Clonyntornoyr jacentem inter moram fratrum ex una parte, et ampnem ex parte altera. Sunt predicte terre de Payrkbeyg et Clonyntornoyr jacentes mensurate, divisate, perambulate per predictas certas metas, divisas et bundas: Tenendas et habendas prenominatas terras meas de Payrkbeig et Clonyntornoyr, cum omnibus pertinenciis, de me et heredibus meis et assignatis, predicto Johanni et heredibus suis et assignatis, in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, *sine aliquo honore seculari vel servicio, exactione et demanda.* Et ego vero predictus Philippus et heredes mei predictas terras de Payrkbeyg et Clonyntornoyr, predicto Johanni et heredibus suis et assignatis, contra omnes homines et feminas varentizabimus, et ubique inperpetuum defendemus. Ut autem hec mea donacio, concessio et presentis carte mee confirmacio rata sit, stabilis et inconcussa semper permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Johanne Joy tunc preposito de Athnery, Nicholao O Lachlain tunc ballivo ejusdem et de Clantayg, Clemente Lathreach, Thoma Bonaventer, Edmundo Wythyr, Nicholas Blak, Thoma Temperneys Philippo Albo, Johanna Keyll Pypar, Thoma hunt tunc servientes de Clantayg, Domino Johanne Fwyt capellano Johanne Clefford clerico, et multis aliis. Datum

Datum apud Athnery die martis proxima post festum Sancti Patricii episcopi et confessoris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi quinto decimo."—*Ex originali.*

The feoffee in the foregoing instrument was grandson of Richard Cadel, *dicto nigro*, or the Blak.

"*Carta Kating Hannyn.*

"*A. D.* 1394.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Kating Hannyn filia*m* et hered*em* Johannis Hannyn, filii Philippi Hannyn burgensis de Galvy et Coille de Clar, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Blak filio Walteri blak burgensis de Athnery, omnes terras et tenementa, pocessiones, jura et omnia bona immobilia me jure hereditario consernencia, vel aliquo alio colore me consernentia, videlicet, in villa de Galvi infra muros et extra muros; ac eciam in villa de Athnery, infra muros et extra muros; et eciam in villa Clar, intus et extra, in partibus Connactie, cum omnibus pertinenciis ad predictam hereditatem et terras spectantibus, sicut melius et plenius predicte terre et tenementa, pocessiones, jura et hereditas, ac tercia pars mulieris relicte, jacentes, mensurate, divisate, perambulate per certas metas antiquas et bundas: tenendum et habendum predictas terras et tenementa, pocessiones, jura hereditaria, tercia pars relicte cum omnibus pertinenciis ad predicta pertinentibus, de me Katilina et heredibus meis et assignatis, predicto Johanni et heredibus suis et assignatis, in feodo et hereditate, bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad predictas terras et tenementa, pocessiones, jura hereditaria et terciam partem relicte, et eorum pertinensiis spectantibus: reddendo inde annuatim ipse Johannes et heredes sui et assignati, capitalibus dominis predictarum villatarum redditus et servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predicta Kating Hanyn heres et heredes mei et mei assignati predictas terras et tenementa, pocessiones, jura hereditaria, immobilia ac tercia pars relicte cum omnibus eorum pertinensiis predicto Johanni Blak et heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas, ut prescriptum est, varentizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio et presentis carte mea confirmacio rata sit, stabila et inconcussa semper permaneat, presentem cartam, et quia sigillum meum plumbeum est incognitum, una cum sigillo communitatis ville de Athnery duxi roborandam. Hiis testibus, Johanne Blak tunc preposito de Athnery, Nicholao Lachnain tunc ballivo dicte ville, Clemente Lachreach, Thoma bonaventer, Davide Wythyr, Nicholao Blak, Helia de Athy, Henrico Blak, domino Jacobo decano cathedrali Tuamensis, et multis aliis. Datum apud Athnery in festo Sancti Andree apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo."—*Ex Orig.*

See the following testamentary document referred to, p. 194, ante, No. 10.

"*Inventarium*

"*Inventarium Bonorum et Debitorum Johannis oge Blake, et ejus Testamentum.*
"*A. D.* 1420.

"Inventarium bonorum que pre manibus habentur venerabilis viri bone memorie Johannis junioris Blake, burgensis ville de Galvy, nuper defuncti, qui erat sana mente per xv. dies ante ejus beatam mortem, ex papiro suo integraliter summarie recollegit, sibique hic acopiare instanter ut pluribus appareat transcribere requisivit, in vigilia nativitatis virginis gloriose, Anno Domini M°CCCC°XX°. Imprimis, habet xl.°ii. cranocas salis, i. pipam cum dimidio pipe mellis, dimidiam pipe ferry, duo dolia vini. Item habet ii. loricas et ii. scapularia ferrea, et duas galeas. Item habet duos ciphos argenteos, quorum unus vocatur grub, quod habet M° magrasa many impignoratum pro x^{s}. Item habet alium grub impignoratum a fratribus galvye, pertinentem ad Stephanum Devellyn, pro x. unxiis. Item habet duas patenas ponderantes xxx^{li}. et unam magnam patenam que ponderat lx^{li}. Item habet in panno Anglicano unum dusselum. Item xii^{li}. Cadays. Item i. pissam de lyter, demptis v. faciebus bombycum. Item i. cyphum argenteum i. zona argentea. Item vi. coclearia impignorata pro v^{s}. Item, ii. dacras choriorum cum dimidio. Item, habet in manu Walteri Blake ii. dussella panni Anglicani. Item, habet idem Walterus i^{li}. de seryco. Item, habet cachebum eneum. Item, habet vi. scutellas de stanno, et vi. discos de eodem stanno, et v. vassa ad salsamentum de stanno. Item, unum salterium et tria candelabra de pras. Item, unam ticindem cum veru ferreo cum pertinenciis. Item, unum dolium frumenti plenum. Item, in monasterio collis victorie habet in manu ..... vi. mensuras frumenti, cum uno vasse continente viii. lagenas. Item, patenas parvas ponderantes xv^{s}. Item, habet viii. caballos valentes iiii. marcas.

"Inventarium bonorum que sibi debent reddere debitores. Imprimis Memna O Gillayn tenetur ad xi. marcas et xl^{d}. et dimidiam ejusdem sume pro anima sua eidem remisit, solvendo aliam partem. Item, Thomas fuscus magmalayn tenetur vi^{s}. et ejus frater prespiter est fidejussor pro eo. Item, sutor O Kynnedy tenetur ad ii^{s}. Item, mauricius O harny tenetur ad ii^{s}. et iiii^{d}. Item, Dermicius O Kyrvayn tenetur ad xi. marcas et x^{s}. cum iii^{d}. et soluta sunt de predicta summa v. marce cum dimidio ..... interim laboravit idem Dermicius circa domum ipsius usque ad xx^{s}. si ipse probaverit sic. Item, Thomas Reany tenetur ad ii. dacras cum dimidio dacre pro vestibus anglicanis, et v. dacras pro vino. Item, Thadeus O Mlheyn et Thadeus Olongayn tenentur ad ix. quarteria salis, cum i. dussello vestium et duas partes dolei vini. Summa predictarum est xxviii. dacre cum dimidio i. dacre, sed solutum est de predicta summa iii. dacre per thadeum Olongayn. Item, Ohygayn tenetur ad ii. dusselos vestium pro v. marcis, cum i. dacra choriorum. Item idem Ohygayn tenetur ad dimidiam dussen de albo

veste

veste anglicano, et ad aliam dimidiam dusseyn rubei coloris, pro v. nobilibus et xl^{d}. Item, tenetur idem ad vi^{li}. cadays valentes vii^{s}. Item, ii. facies bombicum valentes viii^{s}. et viii^{d}. tenetur idem. Item, tenetur idem ii. quarteria cum dimidio literis, valentes xxii^{d}. Item, Ohygayn solvit de predictis debitis alternativis temporibus sic xx^{d}.; x^{s}., vii. unxias, i. noble, iii. sues valentes ii^{s}. et vi^{d}; ii. sues valentes xl^{d}.; i. suem c ..... valentem ii^{s}. i. lactiferam valentem viii^{s}. et iiii. ..... chorias estimatas ad viii. chorias butiri Vasconnie mensura, et relinquo sue consciencie quantum valuerunt viii. chorie, iiii. mensuras de ordei, semyquarterio minus, summa que solvit de predictis iii^{li}. xii^{s}. et iiii^{d}. Alia vero pars aratro, nondum soluta ab eodem Ohygayn, extendit se ad iiii. marcas et xxii^{d}. et hoc sine computo butiri predicti, quod relinquo usque ad x^{s}. si probabit sic. Item, Willielmus Develyn tenetur xiiii. bucellas salis et vi. chorias, et hoc super unam ollam quam impignoratam habeo ab ipso. Item, carpentarius O marchayn recipit a me xxx^{d}. et adhuc quantum probaverit usque ad xl^{d}. habeat. Item, Willielmus boteler tenetur ad ii. dacras choriorum. Item, Dominicus lench tenetur ad ii. dacras et vi. chorias, habens pro hiis pignora ipsius, picta zonam argenteam cum cipho argenteo. Item, habeo bombycuilum mylery filii Ricardi de burgo impignoratum pro vii^{s}. et vi^{d}. Item, Thomas O Keynhyla tenetur 1. nobilem. Item, Ricardus flavus Smyte et filius Smyte tenentur ad viii^{s}. reddit quilibet ipsorum eque ad iiii. Item, Odo M^{c} in merulyd tenetur xx^{d}. Item, Johannes M^{c} Manchyn tenetur ad ii. dacras choriorum. Item, Dermicins M^{c} Manchyn tenetur ad viii^{s}. et iiii^{d}. cum i. dacra choriorum. Item, Cuchalchayll fynn M^{c} Nelynd tenetur ad vii^{s}. et viii^{d}. Item, Ohallurayn tenetur ad iiii^{s}. et iiii^{d}. pro vino. Item, Walterus de burgo, sue nacionis capitaneus, tenetur ad vi. marcas et xl^{d}.; et m^{c} mic Rycairyd est pro eo. Item, dermicius, Dermicii nigri filius, tenetur ad xx^{s}. dempto uno dimidio, et in parte remitto, solvendo aliam partem mihi. Item, Thomas m^{c} in nelynd tenetur ad iiii^{s}. Item, Johannes gallda tenetur ad ii. dacras choriorum. Item, i. pipam salmonum misi in manibus Johanni fwyt ad vendendum. Item, Nicholas Athy tenetur dimidiam pipam ferry. Item, M^{c} hwch de burgo tenetur ad iiii. marcas et xx^{d}. Item, donatus Ochonayr tenetur pro O Dubnayn ad iiii. dacras choriorum. Summa in pecunia xx^{li}. cum ix^{s}. et ii^{d}. Summa in choriis, ii. lastas, c. viii. dacras choriorum. Summa summarum xxxviii^{li}. cum ix^{s}. et ii^{d}.

Inventarium debitorum que debet reddere suis creditoribus. Inprimis, tenetur uni mercatori, viz. hugoni Wykfor ad xxiii. dacras choriorum, quas indilate mandavit solvere eidem. Item, tenetur Philipo M^{c}Kynnamuyn 1. nobilem. Item, fratri predicti Philippi tenetur ad xviii^{d}. Item, Donalldo hartheach ad xxx^{d}. Item, Cornelio Dyreach tenetur ad ii^{s}. Item, Malachie O Marchachayn tenetur ad v^{s}. Item, messoribus segetum tenetur ad xxxii^{d}. Item, Thome O Lygy tenetur ad ix^{d}. Item,

Dermicio

Dermicio Magro tenetur ad xl^{s}. viii^{d}. Item, famulis vigilantibus circa villam tenetur ad ii^{s}. Item, ingi myechayn tenetur ad ii. mensuras frumenti, et alias ii. mensuras manseti evene. Item, uxori Johannis Reddemer tenetur ad i. sulcum madri. Item, fratre ymananayn tenetur ad viii^{s}. et iiii^{d}. Item, Waltero Blake tenetur ix^{s}. et iiii^{o}., cum duabus virgis, cum quarterio panni Anglicani.

Christi nomine Ihu invocato, et ejus auxilio postulato. Ego reverendus ac discretus vir, Johannes Blake, jacens egrotus, viam universe carnis aripere estimans, testamentum meum congruo modo condere cupiens, et dicens in forma subsequenti.—In nomine sanctissime trinitatis ac individue, unius patris, et filii et spiritus sancti. Inprimis, lego animam meam summo creatori sue, qui hominem ad ymaginem et similitudinem suam fecit et creavit; at lego corpus meum ad sepeliendum in loco predecessorum meorum, in ecclesia fratrum minorum ville de Galvy. Item, lego mecum ubi requies mea erit et resurrectio, de bonis prescriptis valorem v. marcarum, secundum communem estimacionem, fratribus predictis. Item, lego pro decimis meis oblatis ad fabricam capelle Sancti Nicholay, et ad fabricam capelle Sancte Anne ville de Galvy, eque inter easdem dividendo, valorem x. marcarum de bonis predictis, sicut executor subscriptus poterit expedire et exigere. Item, lego domino Rectori, et domino vicario ejusdem ville, precium v^{s}. Item, lego ad exequias meas precium xl^{s}. cum i. pipa vini. Item, lego fratribus Galvye xxviii. virgas de lytys. Item, lego duobus filiis meis xl. marcas de predictis. Item, fratribus de Clar lego valorem xx^{s}. de predictis; et sic omnibus pauperibus et secularibus subsequentibus, a principio usque ad finem testamenti mei, lego communem estimacionem ab executore meo recipere et nichil ultra exigere volo ab eodem. Item, fratribus lego de Athnaryg x^{s}. Item, lego fratribus de Kenalheyn i. nobilem. Item, lego fratribus Killchony i. nobilem. Item, fratribus de lochryach lego i. nobilem. Item, canonice O gillarayn lego xl^{d}. Item, lego ad decenciam altaris beati Antonii ii. marcas. Item, lego ad fabricam ecclesie parochialis de Athnaryg x^{s}. Item, lego fratribus de Mylyuch i. nobilem. Item, lego fratribus de lochthra i. nobilem. Item, lego fratribus de Phortdompna i. nobilem. Item, lego fratribus de Roscomayn i. nobilem. Item, fratribus Athlethayn lego i. nobilem. Item, fratribus de Roba lego i. nobilem. Item, lego Margarete Blake ii. marcas. Item, lego Sile Blake i. marcam. Item, lego duabus filiabus Blak et Annon ii. marcas. Item, lego Kateline et Aveline Blak ii. marcas. Item, lego duobus filiis meis ii. loricas et scapularia ii., ac ii. galeas. Item, lego Willielmo, Walteri Blake filio, iii. marcas. Item, Ricardo flavo, Johannis Blake filio, lego iii. marcas. Item, lego Thome Blake ii. marcas. Item, fergallo anchorite lego mensuram frumenti, et i. vas butiri. Item, Ane lego ii. mensuras frumenti. Item, lego bachachin Blake x^{s}. Item, filie Mic Richaryd lego vi. marcas de predicta, sicut

ceteri

ceteri habent, estimacione, et equum vel iii. marcas pro equo. Item, lego fratri Thome O clumayn ii. nobilia. Item, lego aliis vi. fratribus, viz., Donato O Neyll, Davidi O M^{c}chony, Nicholao O Keryn, Donaldo O M^{c}heach, Odoni O Neyll unicuique istorum unum nobilem. Item, lego ad domum pauperum i. mensuram frumenti, aliam pissarum, et ii. mensuras evene. Item, lego Ane cece i. nobilem. Item, lego Margarete Sortret precium v^{s}. de bladiis. Item, lego Margarie Stondun et Katerine socie sue precium v^{s}. de bladiis. Item, lego Roys ni Dathuch precium xl^{d}. de bladiis. Item, Theobaldo Johannis filio, et Thome flavo colactaneo meo, lego precium xi^{s}. Item, lego alatrici mee iiii^{or}. evene mensuras.

Me^{d}. est, quod prefatus Johannes Blak, coram testibus subscriptis, omnia ista legata superaddita aliis primis legatis, sana mente, licet eger corpore, personis quoque infrascriptis in hunc modum fecit et legavit dicens. Inprimis, lego Edmundo Kar dimidiam dosseli panni, cum ii. quarteriis salis. Item, lego Theobaldo M^{c}Seayn glays iii. caballos. Item, lego Johanni O Lorchayn i. caballum, et ii. mensuras evene. Item, lego Dermicio lyncas i. mensuram evene. Item, lego fratri Thome Maglynn ii. buselas salis. Item, lego Thome Othyarnayd ii. quarteria salis et i. virgam panni cum quarteria. Item, lego Willielmo Martyn dimidiam quarteriam salis. Item, Cronyn O Mulraty i. mensuram evene lego. Item, lego henrico bodekyn i. quarteriam salis, cum i. virga et dimidia panni. Item, lego pro habitu meo tempore mortis recepto, v. virgas vestium.

" Data et acta sunt hec Anno Domini M^{o}.CCCC^{o}.XX. In vigilia nativitatis virginis gloriose, in loco ffratrum minorum de Galvya, coram hiis discretis ac fide dignis testibus, viz. henrico Baudekyn, henrico Blake, fratre Thoma O Clumayn ordinis minorum, Thoma O floyn, Willielmo Walteri blake filio, Ricardo blake, Thoma claudo, ac pluribus aliis ad premissa rogatis et requisitis.

" Nos Johannes, Dei et Apostolice sedis gratia, archiepiscopus Tuamensis, istud testamentum Johannis blake, coram nobis exhibitum in ecclesia parochiali de galvy, cujus inventarium una cum tabula testamentaria legimus, vidimus et diligenter inspeximus, in omni sui parte tenore presentium confirmamus, ratificamus et approbamus. Et data est administracio bonorum dicti Johannis defuncti, executori infra scripto. Data et acta sunt in ecclesia parochiali predicte ville.

" Hujus autem testamenti mei executorem instituo, ordino, facio atque denuncio, viz. Walterum blak Galfridi filium, cujus dispocicioni et ordinacioni omnia supradicta per me legata, sicut ipse melius et utilius a prefatis debitoribus exigere poterit, etc."—*Orig.*

" *Laudum Wil. de Burgo sue nacionis capitanei, et aliorum, inter Henricum, Willielmum, et Sily Blake. A. D.* 1424.

" Omnibus christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audituris : Nos Willielmus de Burgo meeque nacionis capitaneus et miles, Johannes M^{c} Huug dicte nacionis, Williel-

mus de Valle, Edmundus M^c^ Mio Ricard, Johannes filius Mileri magni, Walterus M^c^ Thiboth, Henricus Ruffus de burgo, salutem et subsequentibus fidem indubiam adhibere: Noveritis quod pro bono pacis inter ipsos qui se naturaliter, et secundum sanguinem invicem attigisse noscuntur, reformande et imposterum fideliter et firmiter observande, viz. Henrico Blake filio Johannis Blake de Athnarydh ex parte una, Willielmo Blake ex alia, et Sily Blake ex parte tercia, dictis partibus circa successionem hereditariam tocius hereditatis Henrici Blake senioris nuper defuncti, utroque dicente se altero de jure potiorem, nimium contendentibus seu litigantibus, rogati et requisiti per predictas partes, prius se invicem sub pena perjurii manifesti, tactis sacro-sanctis Dei ewangeliis, obligantes stare nostris arbitrio, compositione sive ordinacione, et earum successores et heredes, imperpetuum: et eciam quod quisquis ex predictis Henrico juniori et Willielmo, quovismodo contraveniret alter alteri ad summam centum librarum constituto de contravencione hujusmodi eo ipso firmiter fuisset obligatus, nostras partes interposuimus, sufficienti caucione fidejussoria et juratoria prius, ut premissum est, ab eisdem recepta, prefatorum Henrici, Willielmi, et Sily qualitatem considerantes, antedicto Henrico juniori, nostra oppinione et judicio, digniori et magis merito totum illud tenementum per longum et latum, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, in quo predictus Henricus defunctus nuper inhabitabat, heredibus et assignatis suis habendum et tenendum quiete et pacifice concessimus, composuimus et arbitrati fuimus, et per presentes, concedimus, componimus et arbitramur; et eciam assignamus dicto quoque Willielmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, in recompensacionem dicti magni et principalis tenementi, assignamus, componimus et ordinamus duo tenementa jacentia inter domum lapideam Johannis Blake junioris nuper defuncti ex parte una, et terras Johannis Fyche ex parte altera. Prefato vero Sily, ad terminum vite sue, pro sua honesta sustentacione, assignamus omnia illa et singula tenementa, jacencia inter ten. nuper Dominici Lynche, et terras Thome Penryse; item, unam gurgitem anguillarum communiter nominatam in Nuntinach, ita tum quod post decessum dicte Sily, omnia et singula per nos sibi assignata revertantur equaliter inter predictos Henricum juniorem et Willielmum, heredes sive assignatos suos. Item volumus et ordinamus qui filii dicti Johannis junioris, et Thome nigri Blake habeant omnia terras, tenementa et gurgites, que predicti Johannes et Thomas dum vixerant possidebant. Item, volumus et ordinamus quod secundum quantitatem porcionis sibi assignatam, predicti Henricus, Willielmus, et Sily solvent omnia debita dicti Henrici senioris, et incumbencia onera supportabunt. Hec presens ordinacio facta est apud Galviam, decimo die mensis Septembris, sub testimonio sigillorum nostrorum, anno Domini M.CCCC.XXIIII. anno vero regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum tercio."—*Orig.*

The four documents which immediately follow, are among the earliest specimens

of written English found by the Editor in this district. When we call to mind that it was only in the fourteenth century the people of England began to speak in a language which may be called English, though even that cannot now be understood without the help of a glossary (see *Henry's Hist.*, Part V. p. 498) and that Chaucer, who died A. D. 1400, is unintelligible without similar aid, it must be confessed that the "comen Englishe tong" is of respectable antiquity in the west of Ireland.

"*Dede of delyveraunc of* vi. *marc* x^{s}. *to Sandere lynche & al.*
"*A. D.* 1430.

"Knowynge be thus to alle men yn time to comyng that y henry Blake and Walter Blake custumers of þ^{e} Kyng & John Rede countroller of þ^{e} porte of þ^{e} Galvy & of Slego haye ymade delyveraunce to Saunder lynche et Davy Botyller vi. marc x^{s}. þe wych þ^{e} for sayde Saunder lynche & Davy Botyller was owing of a tayll of xx. marc to M^{e} Wylliam þ^{t} now ys and of þ^{e} wiche some above ysayde we knowlich Saunder lynche & Davy Botyller full payde & þe for sayde henry Blake Walter Blake & John Rede pere of quyte. In þe wyttenys her of Soverayne and portreve of þe Galvy & many mo. And her to þe for sayde Saunder and Davy have put to har seals. Iwrote at þe Galvy þe xx^{ti}. day of August. The zere regnyng of Kyng henry þe VI. after þe conquest þe viii. ȝer.—*Orig.*

"*Betwyxt Wil Blake f. Gefferey and hary Blake fz John for the devittion of all ther lands.*
"*A. D.* 1445.

"To alle trew Cristen peple that þis present writyng schulle se or hire that for as moche as certeyn discordis strifes and debatis have been now late Imevid and Ihad bitweene William Blake fe Geffrey burgeys of the towne of Galvy of þat one party and harry Blake fe John Blake of Athenry and John his sone of þat other party as for certayn londis and tenementis with hare aportenaunce in Galvy and in the subarbis of þe seide towne nevertheles þe seide William Blake harry Blake and John his sone of þe seide discordis stryves and debatis bi mediacion of hare frendis goyng by twene in eschewyng of grevows costagis and hurt of bope parties compromitted ham to stonde to þe dome and Iugement of Willug Burke Justice and Sheref of Conoght lorde of Glanricard and maister Iohn fferere generall of þe frere prechours under the forme as hit schewith here after write which þat is regestred in þe comyn paper of þe towne of Galvy in these wordis etc.

"Me^{d} that þe iii^{d}. day of Octobr the zere of Kyng harry the vi^{sh}. after þe conquest of Englond the xxiii^{ti}. William Blake fe Geffrey of þat one party and his heiris and

assignys and harry Blake fe John Blake and John his sone and hare heyris and hare assignys of that oper party havyth ensured ham a fore Willug Burke lorde of Glanricard Walter ffrensche soverayn of pe Galvy maister John fferere Generalle of the frere precheres and all the comborgeys of pe towne of pe Galvy under hare othis of the masse boke and the holy crosse and the foresaide lorde borow the maister and all the comburgeys pat pey both foresaide parties schalle stonde ferme and stable for now and evermore of alle hare contraversy abowt the londe and pe anheritaunce pat was sum tyme harry Blake pe elders with Inne and with owt the towne of Galvy to pe dome of the foreseide Willug Burke and maister John fferere Generalle of pe order with owt frawde or gile or after clappis of sotilte by eny of the foreseide parties above saide etc and pat pis is sothe and in witnesse of trowthe Nicholas Skyret sovereyn of the Galvy Walter Ffrensche Saundye lynche harry lynche William lynche Stephen lynche Robert lynche and Walter Athy to this present wrytyng have put to hare selys. Iwrite at Galvy the last day of Septembre in pe yere of pe regnyng of Kyng harry pe vi. pe xxiiii[ti]."—*Orig.*

"*Arbitryment inter William fy Geffray et Johan fy Henry Blake.*
"*A. D.* 1445.

"To all cristen pepill that this present endentours partys shall hire or se bet y cnow that pe x day of pe munth of novembre 3ere of oure lord Kyng henry pe vi aftir pe conquest xxiiii[ti] William fy Geffray Blake yn pat onn parti his heris & his assignys & Johan fy henry Blake his heris & his assignys yn pat opir parti cumpromitid aboute all pe londe and parte pat Henry fy Johan Blake hilde & had yn his oune possession yn pe towne of Galvy witin & witout undir pe othe of pe masboke & pe holy crosse & vnto Willok Borke lord of Clan rycarde. Rycard Borke fy William maister John fyrere Saundre Lynche William Lynche Water Blake & Thomas Lynche & undir pe suirte of pe same wit pe soverayn & portrif & his comburgens of Galvy to stande now & ever to harre acorde & arbitryment aftir pe forme & pe peynts pat herafter folayt undir pe payn of an hundird pounte bornys Edmunde Athye & Thomas Lynche for William fy Geffray Blake William Lynche & Robert Lynche for Johan fy Henry Blake In primis pat Johan fy henr Blake shall have pe tenement pat sumtyme wassh Masstir henr Blake pe yldir sumtime burges of Galvy wit all hes oportnans fram pe plase of Nicholas Skyret unto pe plase pat Denys rone sumtyme dvellid yn & so fro pe hye strete unto pe toune walle wit an ole vere nacallet Correcalle & a parcel of londe mecallit Gortledrine pat his fadir hadde Item of

al

al þe lande witout þe Creggis of old henrys þat William abouseid to have þe toparte & Johan aforseid to have þe third parte Item of all þe londis of olde henrys in þe cuntre þat William do have halfe & Johan þe topir halfe Item þat William Blake to have all þe londis & tenementes wityn þe Galvy & witoute þat wassh yn henr fy Johan his possession excep abouseid In þe witnyes of þis endentours we partys aforseid hath putte to our selis wit þe selis of Willok abouseid lorde Ricard Borke Maister Johan Fyrer Saundr Lynche Water Blake and Thomas Lynche wit þe selis of þe borovys Edmunde Athy & Robert Lynche Dat apud Galvy die et anno supradictis & as mor credens þe comyn selis ys y put hirto of Galvy."—*Orig.*

"*Mayst Manes M'Donkyth ys dede.*
"*A. D.* 1449.

"Be hit knowyng to all maner men þat þis present endentur seyth or hyreth þat y mayster manes M'Donkyth zevyth my full power & my patent to M'ᵉ William of Clanrycard of þe xl marc þat my lyge lord Kyng hath yeve to me of þe Cokket of Galvey & of Sligo as frely as y had hit on þis condyssioun þat y or myn attorney schall have every zere of þe forseyd M'ᵉ William or his attorneys what profet comyth of þe cokket bi a halfe at Galvey & halfe at Sligo y to pay þe fyses of þe vi li as hit comyth to and in record þat þis trew y þe forseyd maister manes to þis present endentur put to my sele Iwrite at Galvey þe xxvi day of March in þe zer of owr lord M'CCCC° et xlix zer."—*Orig.*

"*Testamentum Johannis f. Hen. Blak.*
"*A. D.* 1468.
"Ihus.

"In nomine sancte et individue trinitatis, scilicet, patris, et filii et spiritus sancti, anno verbi incarnati M. CCCC°LXVIII., in crastino Sancti Patricii et confessoris nocte diei dominice, ego Johannes filius Henrici Blake burgensis ville de Galvy, compos mentis mee, licet eger corpore, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis do, lego, et commendo animam meam omnipotenti Deo eterno, invisibili incommutabili, qui totus ubique est, totus ubique presens, non per partes divisus, sed totus in omnibus, non localiter sed potentialiter, qui sine commutacione sui mutabilia curavit et curata gubernat: et Marie virgini et matri, beato Michaeli archangelo, mire virtutis nuncio, paradisi preposito, cui ab altissimo receptio et custodia animarum sanctarum extitet deputata. Et similiter do et lego animam meam tocius curie celestis agminibus, necnon martiribus, confessoribus atque virginibus: et credo in fidem universalis et Catholice ecclesie, s. in sanctam trinitatem, id est patrem

patrem et filium et spiritum sanctum, unum Deum omnipotentem, unius substancie, unius essencie, unius potestatis, creatorem omnium creaturarum, a quo omnia, per quem omnia, in quo omnia. Credo patrem a se non ab alio, filium a patre genitum, Deum verum de Deo vero, spiritum Sanctum a patre et filio equaliter procedentem, consubstancialem coeternum patri et filio. Credo eundem filium Dei, verbum Dei, et naturaliter natum de patre, et consubstancialem patri per entiam, temporaliter natum de spiritu sancto et Maria semper virgine, duas habentem nativitates, unam ex patre, eternam, et aliam ex matre, temporalem; qua eciam filius Dei sue carnis concepcione conceptus est, et sue carnis nativitate natus est. Deum verum confiteor conceptum, eundem verum Deum, et verum hominem Jesum Christum, unum filium Dei unigeniti, proprium, perfectum in duabus naturis, in unius persone singularitate, impassibilem et passibilem, mortalem atque immortalem, crucifixum in infirmitate nostra, eundemque semper viventem in virtute sua, qui mortuus est, carnis sue morte, et sepultus, atque ab inferis, dampnato et spoliato principe tocius iniquitatis, rediens, tercia die resurrexit. Item lego corpus meum sepeliendum in monasterio fratrum minorum ville de Galvy, in sepultura fratrum meorum, nacionis Blak. sub proteccione Sancti Francisci, et suffragio sui ordinis.

"*Debita in quibus obligor.*

"Inprimis, lego et relinquo Petro Lynche, genero meo, lx. marcas quas ei dudum teneor solvere, pro dote Avelyne Blak filie mee carnalis, ita quod earundem lx. marcarum solucio fuerit facta secundum formam contractus inter nos initi, de hujusmodi solucione fienda. Et ipse Petrus tenetur ad solvendam dimediam partem expensarum que erunt necessarie pro obtinenda dispensacione ad purgandum vicium, et delendum impedimentum incestus, vigentis inter ipsum et prefatam filiam meam. Item, lego Martino lynche pro debitis suis, vi^c^. lyneos quos sibi reddere teneor. Item, lego supradicto petro lynche iii^c^. lineos et xld. in quibus sibi obligor. Item, lego Johanni ȝong [*yong*] de bristollia xx^s^. in quibus obligor eidem, et plus si probaverit me teni. Item, lego Cristiane Weltoffer sua debita secundum quod suum obligatorium cavit. Item, lego Johanni Byssum mercatori de britania unam lastam coriorum, et v. dakras in quibus sibi obligor, causa mercancie. Item, lego Lyswarthe fernandus unam lastam coriorum cum dimedia laste, in quibus eidem teneor. Item, teneor eidem Lyswarte ad unum hogeshed mellis, et ipse mihi tenetur ad xiiii. . . . . mellis.

"*Hec sunt debita que mihi a diversis debitoribus debentur.*

"Inprimis, supradictus Johannes byssum mihi obligatur ad valorem xii. dekrarum coriorum, de ere, et ad valorem iiii^or^. dekrarum coriorum, de frumento. Item,

Stephanus

Stephanaus Brun mihi tenetur ad vi. dekras coriorum, liberorum ad burdam navis in portu de Galvy. Item, predictus Lyswarte mihi obligatur ad i^{c}. lineum, et ad xl^{d}. Item, Johannes Ffrench mihi obligatur i^{c}. cum dimidio. Item, Collas de bristollia mihi obligatur in duobus dacris coriorum, quas dedi sibi pro parte Nicolai Ffrenche; et ipse Nicholaus easdem de suis, me ignorante, persolvit eidem. Item, Karolus O Doelleayn mihi obligatur in una lasta, vii. dacras et vii. coria. Item, Gillacriste M^{c}Kenny et suus filius mihi obligantur insolidum in duabus lastis et v. coriis et un^{c} lineis. Item, dictus mihi obligatur per se in dimedia lasta coriorum. Item, Donatus O Grane mihi obligatur in una lasta cum dimedia. Item, Dermicius O Colgon tenetur mihi in duabus lastis coriorum. Item, Moehony M^{c}fflaherty ytheressay mihi obligatur in xii. dekris et ix. coriis. Item, Cornalius M^{c}greyn mihi tenetur in dimedia lasta et vi. coriis. Item, Willielmas M^{c}Kenry mihi obligatur in xv. dekris coriorum et vi. coriis. Item, Donatus M^{c}Greyn tenetur mihi in dimedia lasta coriorum et vi. coriis. Item, Maurus M^{c}agearlary tenetur mihi in xiiii. dekris et vi. coriis. Item, Donatus O Mulluyn tenetur mihi in duabus dekris et iiii. coriis. Item, Morina inge M^{c} Kearhy mihi tenetur in xx^{s}. et duodecim coriis. Item, Maurus O Mulmalia tenetur mihi in v. dekris et ix. coriis. Item, Johannes O Hannyn tenetur mihi in iiii. dekris et uno corio. Item, Cornelius O Hannyn tenetur in ix. dekris et corio uno. Item, Cornelius O Marcuayn tenetur mihi in quinque marcis. Item, Willielmus O Korbayn tenetur mihi in tribus dekris et duobus coriis. Item cantor mihi obligatur in xx^{s}. Item, O Lorkayn in iii^{s}. Item, Johannes M^{c} eagayn in duobus nobilibus. Item, Hobertus Macicknuk mihi obligatur in tribus libris et x^{d}. Item, Johannes de Burgo rector de Athnary tenetur mihi in x^{s}. Item, Uluk filius Ristardi M^{c} tomas mihi obligatur in vi^{s}. et viii^{d}. Item, Valterus flavus filius hoberti, vi^{s}. et viii^{d}. Item, Edmundus Mac icknuk, vii^{s}. x^{d}. Item, Odo O Lensgy, M^{l} tabullas doliorum cum dimedia. Item, Cormacus O Mochayn, xx^{s}. demptis viii^{d}., et si solvit unam marcam sum contentus.

"*Largicio elemosinarum mearum.*

"Imprimis, lego et imperpetuum concedo super hereditate in villa de Galvy, inclusive me spectante, dimediam marcam sacerdoti cotidie missas celebranti super altare Sancti Patricii in ecclesia ville Galvy existente, pro anima mea, et anima mee uxoris, et parentum meorum. Item, lego eidem ecclesie in recompensacionem mearum decimarum, iii. marcas. Item, lego monasterio fratrûm de Galvy iiii. marcas. Item, lego monasterio fratrum predicatorum ville de Athnary iii. marcas, et ecclesie parochialis ipsius ville de Athnary fabrice, unam marcam, prout Stephanus Brun in melius videbit expendere. Item, lego monasterio de Lochrech, dimediam marcam. Item, lego monasterio de Portdomna xl^{d}. Item, lego monasterio de Myluk dimediam marcam.

Item,

Item, lego monasterio de Kylconyll xl^{li}. Item, lego monasterio de Kennaleyn xl^{li}. Item, lego monasterio de Athluayn xl^{li}. Item, lego monasterio de Moeyn xl^{li}. Item, lego monasterio de Rosrella xl^{li}. Item, lego ceteris piis locis elemosinam pro anima mea, secundum consideracionem infrascriptorum executorum meorum, prout in melius eis videbitur distribuere. Item, lego pissam et zonam meam meliorem altari nacionis mee, quod est in monasterio fratrûm predicatorum ville de Galvy, cum signeto meo aureo, ad aliquod opus juxta disposicionem Johannis filii Willielmi Blak.

"*Bona que possideo.*

"Item, viii. dolia vini sive ylage. Item, alia iii. dolia, viz., duo de Osse et unum de Bastarde. Item, duo lasta coriorum cum dimedia. Item, xl. marcas in pecunia. Item, quinque pissa argentea. Item, unam nucem argenteam. Item, xiii. cokliaria argentea. Item, duas zonas argenteas.

"Item lego Vadyn Blak omnes terras, tenementa ac redditus, viz. filio meo legittimo, que jure progenitorum habeo in villa de Galvy et de Athnary, intus et extra predictas villas, necnon in aliis locis Conacie; et instituo ipsum Vadyn in hiis omnibus in meum heredem. Item, do et lego eidem Vadyn, filio et heredi meo, caldarium meum, et iii. magnas ollas, et iii. parvas ollas. Item, lego eidem patenam eneam, ita quod Juliana uxor mea habebit terciam partem ipsorum vassorum ad dies suas, et usum omnium predictorum similiter habebit, donec ipse Vadyn meruerit ea habere, sustinendo onera incumbencie effectualiter. Item terciam partem ipsorum vassorum argenteum eidem Juliane ad dies suos lego. Item, lego ipsi Vadyn loricam cum scabulare. Item, do et lego filio meo, viz., Willielmo, tenementum quod jacet inter tenementum Johannis Blak filii supradicti Willielmi, ex una parte, et tenementum Johanne Panrys ex altera parte. Item remitto germanis meis omnes expensas quas feci pro recuperandis terris ipsorum, diversis creditoribus titulo pigneris obligatis, in terris de Athnary existentibus, que eis debentur ordinacione patris nostri: ita tum quod terre impignorate per ipsum patrem penes heredem meum remanebunt, donec recuparabit pecuniam quam pro earum solucione solvebam. Item, lego hereditatem meam in prefatis villis, et in francheis earundem et alibi existentem, tam in tenementis quam in terris arrabilibus, tam in pasturis, in montanis, et planis, quam in virgultis et redditibus, eisdem germanis meis, si, quod absit, ipse filius meus et heres obierit, sine herede masculo de suo corpore legittime procreato: ita quod ipsi postquam adepti erunt eandem hereditatem, ob causam predictam, solvant lx. marcas pro ipsa hereditate, viz., xl. marcas de hiis duabus filiabus meis, viz., Anorine et Eveline Blak, et xx. marcas monasterio et ecclesie ville Galvye, supradictis, per equalem divisionem. Et si ipsi obierunt sine heredibus de eorum corporibus, viz., masculis, legittime

time procreatis, eandem hereditatem filiis Willielmi Blak do et lego. Item lego predicte filie mee, vidz. Anorine unum dolium vini. Item, lego germane mee Johanne Blak unam pipam vini. Item, lego Stephano Broun usum et habitacionem celarii ex opposito castri mei existentis in villa de Athnary, quod vocatur bowtha, ita quod ipsum habebit sine contradiccione et molestacione aliqua, durante vita sua ; et hoc sibi varentizo. Item, domino Donato archiepiscopo Tuamensi togam meam meliorem lego. Item, lego Odoni O'Tyarna vicario de Galvy togam meam secundam meliorem. Item, Odoni O'Molilayn discipulo meo, alteram togam cum dubelet, et calciamentis viridis coloris. Item, lego Johanni Rys, presbitero, caputium meum et dubelet, et calciamenta greciei coloris. Item, lego cuilibet sacerdoti ecclesie parochialis ipsius ville de Galvy xii^{d}. Item, unicuique fratrum de conventu supradicti monasterii de Galvy, promoto in sacerdocio, iiii^{d}. Item, clamidem meam fratri Malachio O'Dubayn. Item, lego duobus alumpnis meis duas loricas, cum duobus scabularibus.

"Item, lego et imperpetuum relinquo usum, habitacionem et conduccionem terrarum mearum nuncupatarum Clogreayn, existencium in terris de Athnary, in longum et latum prout se extendit inter suos certos et antiquos confines, comunitati vici de Lathregh in Athnary, in feno et pastura quamdiu potuerunt et voluerunt redditus heredibus et assignatis meis solvere, et supportare arratura, ... tamen excepta, quam heredi meo reservo, pro cujus arratura eidem comunitati xx^{d}. in antea remissi, quas quidem usum, habitacionem et conduccionem a me meis heredibus et assignatis, modo et forma predictis, eidem comunitati imperpetuum varentizo, ita tum quod nec heredes mei nec assignati easdem terras aliquibus nobilibus nec ignobilibus circumjacencium terrarum unde prejudicium eidem comunitati gravaretur, vendire, alienare, impignorare nec locare possunt ; set ipsa communitas in hiis omnibus pre ceteris aliis prefertur. Item, volo et concedo quod fiat justicia inter dictum meum filium et heredem ex una parte, et filios Willielmi yLachnayn de Athnary, de et super terris super quibus lis movetur inter me et ipsos, quarum vero judicii diffinicioni relinquo fieri judicialiter per dominum Donatum, Dei gratia archiepiscopum Tuamensem, et per alios quos sibi ad ipsum judicium faciendum eligerit et assumpsit. Super omnia et singula preinactitata, scripta, legata, relicta et disposita, rite et recte peragenda, ego Johannes, testator memoratus, Johannem filium Willielmi Blak, et Nicholaum Ffrench in meos veros et indubitatos executores constituo, ordino, pariter et deputo. Verum improvisores omnium et singulorum meorum bonorum, meique heredis et uxoris, in hoc testamento instituo, eligo, viz. Petrum lynche et robertum Ffrenche, et assumo. In manus Dei omnipotentis vivi, et incommutabilis altissimi, apud quem vivunt spiritus mortuorum, et manent electorum anime, reposito carnis onere, plena felicitate letantur, commendo animam meam, Amen. Hoc testamentum est conditum Anno et die supra-

dictis, Testibus protunc presentibus, Willielmo filio Alexandri Lynche tunc superiore ipsius ville de Galvy, Nicholao Ffrenche, Johanne filio Williehni Blak dictis executoribus, Petro lynch, Roberto Ffrenche, memoratis provisoribus, Domino Odone O tyarny vicario dicte ville, magistro Valtero Lang notario, et Dominice filio Roberti lynche, et multis aliis."—*Orig.*

The foregoing "last will," and that of A. D. 1420, [*see* p. 198] are the most curious and perfect specimens of ancient testamentary disposition which the Editor has here met with. The pious exordium and conclusion of the latter are worthy the attention of the reader. Both instruments shew the wealth and munificence of the opulent burghers by whom they were made. They also point out the nature, and, in some degree, the extent of the commerce carried on at that period in this western part of Ireland. This class of documents may, moreover, be considered useful as affording satisfactory evidence of the manners and customs of the times to which they relate, and they therefore become valuable for historical purposes. Thus, we read in the foregoing will of A. D. 1420, that the testator, who appears to have died in the habit of St. Francis, bequeathed for *post mortem* ceremonies 40*s.* and a pipe of wine: which, it must be confessed, was a liberal allowance to keep up the "merriment of an Irish wake." This serves to prove the long standing of a custom which still prevails but too much in Ireland. The Editor has seen a "will" made within the last forty years, wherein the testator, a Connaught gentleman, ordered that, after his death, he should be "waked" by his tenants, for three successive nights, in a large out-house or barn; that a hogshead of whiskey should be supplied each night; and that he should himself be placed in a sitting posture, with a bottle and glass before him, as if enjoying the festivity of the scene. This "old custom," which General Vallancey learnedly tells us the Irish derived from the Arabians, is now happily disappearing.

"*Sententia lata inter Ric. et Nico. Blake, et stirpem Walteri Thome de Kyltulag-mor*

"*A. D.* 1543.

"In Dei nomine Amen. Nos Dominus Willielmus De Burgo miles, Ricardorum dominus, ac Regis excellencie in Conacia capitaneus, Reverendissimi domini, Christopherus divina gratia Tuamensis archiepiscopus, ac Rolandus eadem Clonfertensis episcopus, necnon et Boecius M^c^Keagayn arbiter secularis, Judices seu arbitri electi sub intercessione et . . . . . pena ducentarum vaccarum, de stando judicio et laudo nostro in causa mota super duabus quarteriis De Kyltulag-mor, inter honorabiles viros Richardum et Nicholaum Blake parte ex una, actores et generosos omnes et singulos de stirpe Walteri Thome de Silina Dorsi rubei ex altera, ut premissum est, invenimus sufficienter probatum, tam per instrumenta autentica, quam ex depossessione approbatum

approborum et anticorum, atque ex solucione annualis pensionis, quod ille due quarterie de Kyltulagh-mor, jure hereditario spectant ad prefatos Ricardum et Nicholaum Blake. Quare antefato nomine invocato, non declinantes ad dextram neque ad senextram, sed Deum semper pre oculis habentes, easdem duas quarterias de Kyltulag-mor cum omnibus cummoditatibus et communibus, eisdem Richardo et Nicholao Blake, per hoc nostrum laudum sive sententiam, adjudicamus, imponentes omnibus et singulis de eadem stirpe Walteri Thome, perpetuum silencium, ut de cetero non inquietabunt nec perturbaberunt prefatos Richardum et Nicholaum, nec suos firmarios, subditos seu familiares, habitantes in eisdem duabus quarteriis de Kyltulag-mor. Et si qui vel quis de eadem stirpe Walteri Thome, contrarium facere presumpserint aut presumpserit, quod protunc ceteri alii et qualibet pro se de eadem stirpe Walteri Thome teneantur et tenetur eisdem Ricardo et Nicholao blake emendationem condignam facere, ac etiam solvere penam ducentarum vaccarum prescriptarum, eodem laudo nostro declaramus: reservata nobis potestate absolvendi vel condempnandi eosdem de stirpe Walteri Thome, in illis centum sextagenta quenque marchis in quibus cessarunt, in solucione debite pensionis tempore ferme, eaque finita secundum asseveracionem predictorum Ricardi et Nicholai. Actum, gestum, latum, et declaratum in Senobio Sancti Francisci ville Galvie, tercio die mensis Apprilis An° Domini M.CCCCC.XLIII. et regni invictissimi Henrice octavi, Regis Anglie Francie et Hibernie, fideique defensoris, ac sub Cristo supremi capitis ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernicane, An° tricessimo quarto. Hiis testibus presentibus, viz. nobili viro Donaldo O'Flaharty—Jacobo Skeret, Johanne frenche, Thoma lynche burgens. ejusdem ville, ac dominis Abbate O Cormockayn et Davide Juveni custode dicti Senobii, Jonote M^c Thomas ac Thoma O Gyllorayn, cum pluribus aliis clericis et laycis. In fidem vero et testimonium omnium premissorum sigilla et signa nostra presentibus apposuimus.

W. B. "CHRISTOPHORUS TUAMEN.
"M —— propria.

ROLANDUS CLONFERTEN.
Manu pro.

Mire baeġalach mac
domnaill ᵹamaoc.
ler in breiṫ feo ṫuar
mar ᵹa rí rcribᵹa."

"*The Order taken betywxt Joh. Wak Wlleq & y^e Blaks by y^e lord Chaunseler.*
"*A. D.* 1553.

Memorand. that whereas Johnn M'Welycke complayned be for the Right honorable S^r Thomas Cusake kinght, the kinges Majestes Lord Chaunceller of Irelande, againste Richarde Blake and Nichas Blake of Galwy, for to have recompence of suche buldinges and charges as his auncetores was at, for the buldinge of the castell of Kyltullaghmore in the counte of Connaght, supposinge the same to be ther inheri-

 taunce

taunce. Whereas trouthe they had nothinge therein But for the terme of foure score yeres, yeldinge ther for yerlie xxvi^{s}. viii^{d}. sterlinge as by a deade thereof shoued forthe by the said Richarde and Nichas made by the auncetors of the said Richard and Nichas unto the grauntfather of the said John more playnler did appere: Yet for as myche as the said parties of ther own free willis submytted them selvys to the order arbytterment and judgment of the said Lorde Chauncellor whiche toke the charge thereof upon hym. Ffyrste did adwarde that the said parties sholde performe all former arbittermentes and judgementes yevine betwixt the said parties for and concerninge the premisses, And alsoe consideringe the powertie of the said John, and that the said Richarde and Nichas shall take the comodyte of the said buldinge done uppon ther inheritaunce, ther for the said Lorde Chauncellor doo adwarde and judge that the said Richard and Nichas shall paye yerlye unto the said John and his assignes duerynge his naturall lyfe and no furdher, ... shillinges foure pence sterlinge abowe the thre shillinges foure pence affor adwarded, Whiche som amountithe to sixe shillinges eight pence sterlinge yerlye: And alsoe shall yelde and paye fyve markes sterling unto the said John, be for this unto hyme adwarded, unles the said Richarde and Nichas do prowe the said sum to be satisfied unto the said John. The hiring thereof by the said L. Chancellor ys appoyntede to the Archebusshoppe of Thombe and to the maior of Galwy. And if it appere unto them that the said fyve markes or any parte therof to be dwe, then the said Richard and Nichas to paye the same within thre monithes after. ffurder the said L. Chancellor doo adward, Judge and decre, then when soe ever the saide John be lafully required by the said Richard or Nichas ther heyres or assignes, shall release to them ther heyres and assignes all the right, title, intreste, possession and demand that he hathe, or of right he ought to have, in or uppon the said towne lordshippe and inheritaunce of Kyltullaghmore, for ever.—In Wittnes whereof, the said L. Chauncller unto this presents hath subscribed his name. Yevyne at Galvy, the viii. of Apriell A°. r. r. Edwardi sexti septimo.

" Thomas Cusake Cancel.
" R. Clanrycard.
" Cristopher. Tuamen.
" Robert Dyllon. Attorn.
" Rolandus Clonferten."

The following fragment is all that now remains of the "Pettegree," which accompanied the petition of John Blake to the commissioners of the Plantation, in A. D. 1640 (see *ante*, p. 192). The commencement, which connected some of the early branches with the main stock, is lost.

John

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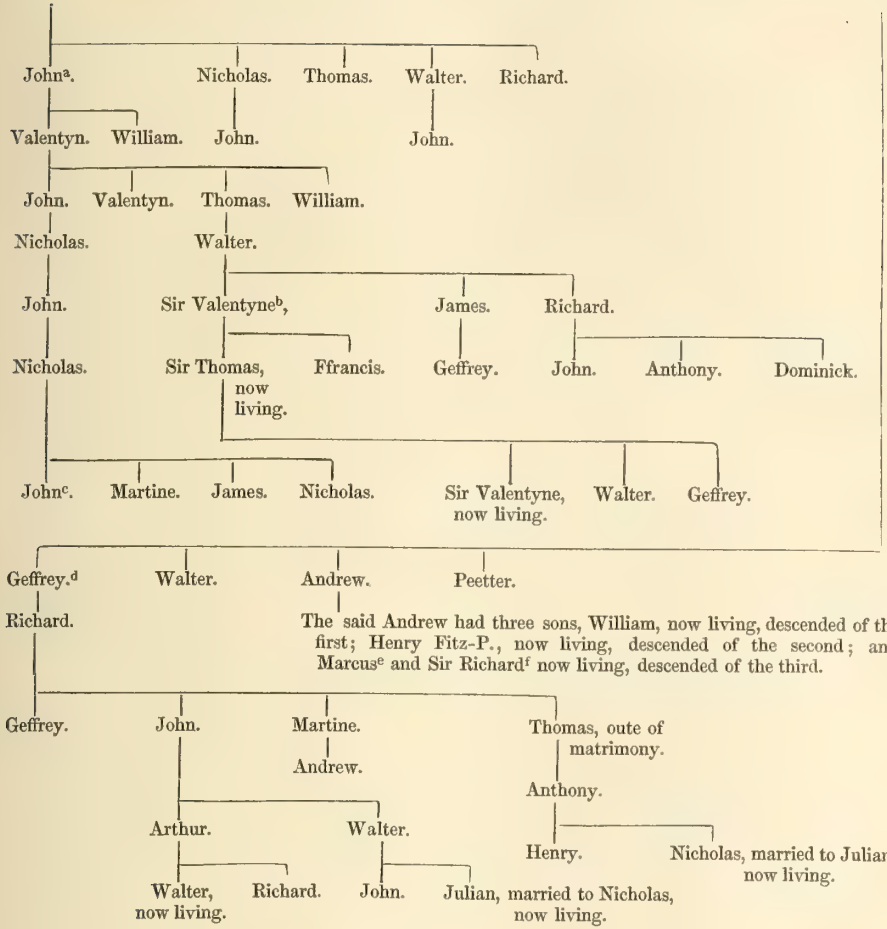

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[a] The testator of A. D. 1468. See p. 205.

[b] The first baronet of the Menlo branch.

[c] The petitioner of A. D. 1640, whose descendant and heir male in the sixth generation, Henry Blake, Esq., of Rinvile, in the barony of Balinahinch and county of Galway, is supposed to be the present head of the name.

[d] This Geffrey was cotemporaneous with John, the grandson of John the testator of A. D. 1468.

[e] Ancestor of Maurice Blake, Esq., of Balinafad, in the county of Mayo.

[f] Ancestor of the Rt. Hon. Lord Baron Wallscourt.

NOTE

NOTE K. *See page* 34. "*College of Galway.*"

The Regal Visitation of A. D. 1615, gives the following account of this foundation:

"Quam primum venimus ad *Galviam*, Templum ingressi, majorem et Aldermanos illius civitatis convocavimus, et quesivimus quomodo cultus divinus in eadem Ecclesia celebratur. Presentabant illi coram nobis duos ministros, quorum alter noviter, paulo ante adventum nostrum, promotus et electus fuit Guardianus Collegii ibidem, homo lesie fame, et vix probate vite. Alter, minister vagus, undiquaquam cursitans, et alias in diversis diocesibus beneficiatus. Hoc responsum valde displicuit nobis, nam justam prebuit occasionem nobis suspicandi, quod in eadem civitate vixissent, pro majori parte, sine servitio divino, et pene absque Deo in terris. Cujus delictus rationem ulterius indagantes, invenimus in cemiterio ejusdem ecclesie, extructum fuisse ab antiquo, Collegium pro uno Gardiano et octo vicariis choralibus, ad serviendum et celebrandum divinum cultum in illa ecclesia, primo fundatum per Papam ducentis abhinc annis; extunc restauratum per Edwardum sextum et Reginam Elizabetham ad usum precedentem. Intelleximus etiam quod annuus valor beneficiorum spectantium ad idem collegium extendit se ad octoginta libras, quolibet anno, sed quod qui fuerunt nuper Gardiani in illo collegio minus juste authoritatem sibi usurpassent sub debito et justo valore dimittendi fructus et emolumenta dicti collegii. Nominatim vero detestaverunt nobis Rolandum nunc episcopum Clonfertensem et Duacensem, et Abelem Walsh nuper Gardianos, nimis providos dimisisse proventus Collegii, a valore octoginta librarum ad valorem quadraginta librarum reduxisse. Unde nos diligentius literas fundationis illius collegii considerantes, et tenorem literarum patentium, invenimus istas iniquas dimissiones omnino injuste fuisse factas: et quod Gardianus dicti Collegii electus tantumodo ab anno in annum non potuit pro tempore longiori dimittere. Et quia speciatim per dictas literas patentes providetur, quod Gardiani et vicarii singulis annis tenentur reddere computum majori et Ballivis illius civitatis, de dimissione fructuum collegii, atque sine eorum consensu et speciali confirmatione nihil potuerunt facere vel dimittere quod ad damnum illius collegii redundaret; harum verum debita consideratione inducti, primo sequestravimus omnes fructus et emolumenta inducti collegii in manus trium civium illius civitatis satis divitum et bone fame et estimationis qui libentur hujus negotii curam in se susceperunt: quos ego Cancellarius per strictam recognitionem domino Regi obligavi, ut fidelem computum et exactum, annuatim fructuum et proventionum illius collegii redderent majori et vicecomitibus dicte civitatis, serio dedimus in mandatis, ut non solum cum advisamento Archiepiscopi Tuamensis unum Gardianum et octo vicarios in dicto collegio locarent, constituerent ad celebrandum divinum cultum et servitium in eadem Ecclesia, sed etiam ut annuale stipendium

pro

pro stipendio Gardiani et vicariorum persolverent cui nostri directioni in hac parte libentissime se submisserunt. Qua ratione speramus divinum cultum in illa Ecclesia stabiliendum et restorandum, quod precamur ex animo."

The Commissioners then proceed:—

"Wee found in Galway a publique schoolesmaster named Lynch, placed there by the Cittizens, who had great numbers of schollers, not only out of that Province but also out of the Pale, and other partes resorting to him. Wee had daily proofe, during our continuance in that citty, how well his schollers profited under him, by verses and orations which they presented us. Wee sent for that schoolemaster before us, and seriously advised him to conform to the Religion established, and not prevailing with our advices, we enjoyned him to forbear teaching: and I the chancellour did take a Recognizance of him and some others of his kinsmen in that citty, in the some of 400 *li* sterl. to his Mat^e^. use, that from thenceforth he should forbeare to teach any more without the speciall License of the Lo. Deputy. And in regard Galway is a farr more publique and convenient place for the keeping of a schoole then Tuame is, Wee have ordered that M^r^. Lally shall, at Michaelmas next, begin to teach publiquely in that Citty."—*From the original, see* p. 179, *ante.*

The following old documents relating to this foundation, have been transcribed from the originals preserved in the collegiate library there, by permission of the Editor's pious and learned friend, the Right Reverend Doctor O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway.

"*Concessio* iv. *marcar. in puram elemosinam, parochiali Ecclesie S. Nicolai.*

"*A. D.* 1435.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod nos Willielmus Blak, Sylyana Blak, Henricus Blak, Walterus filius Johannis junioris Blak, Henricus filius Thome nigri Blak, unanimi consensu, dedimus, concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmamus, a nobis et heredibus nostris in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quatuor marcas, super terras nostras et tenementa intra et extra villam Galvye, eque divisas per partes, secundum quod concernit quemlibet nostrum, temporibus perpetuis duraturas. Infra eciam Crayg et dictam villam, super quadraginta acras terre arabilis cituatas duo marce, ita quod ex qualibet acra solvantur VIII*d.* ab intra vero due alie marce solvantur per tenementa et predictas personas, divise ut tenentur, ut infra sequitur, dividendo fideliter: porro, Willielmus Blak solvat novem solidos et X*d.* Sylyana Blak solvat quinque solidos, Henricus Blak solvat sex solidos et VIII*d.* Walterus Blak solvat quatuor solidos, Henricus Blak solvat quatuordecim *d.* Ad honorem quoque parochialis ecclesie Sancti Nicholai ejusdem ville, et decorem cultumque divinum in eadem ecclesia multiplicandum

plicandum, et sustenacionem unius ydonei et discreti sacerdotis assidue suas missas celebrantis, devotasque preces ibidem infundentis, pro animabus nostris et parentum nostrorum, ac speciallissime pro animabus pie memorie Henrici Blak. suorumque parentum; quem quidem sacerdotem, nos et heredes nostri duxerimus eligendum, cujusque eciam sacerdotis propter sua merita vel demerita, institucionem vel destitucionem nobis et heredibus nostris penitus reservamus. Et si, quod absit, aliquis nostrum antedictorum suam partem concernentem, ut prefertur, eidem sacerdoti tempore debito dare et solvere renuerit seu distulerit, ipsum extunc, per sensuram ecclesiasticam campanarumque pulsaciones in signum maledictionis eterne, necnon et domini nostri domini archiepiscopi Tuamensis tunc incumbentis sensuram, ad suam integram partem solvendam, compellatis, ipsum nihilominus per superiorem et prepositum ceterosque burgenses ejusdem ville ad solvendam compelli demandetis. Et nos omnes supradicti et heredes nostri, ut supradictum est, contra omnes gentes varentizabimus, acquietabimus, ac in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum, viz. domini, domini Johannis, Dei et apostolice sedis gratia, Archiepiscopi Tuamensis, una cum sigillo antedicti Willielmi Blak, presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in villa Galvye, primo die mensis Augusti anno Domini Millesimo, quadragentisimo tricesimo quinto."—*Orig.*

The endowment provided for in the foregoing instrument is supposed to have been intended as an expiation for murders committed, in the preceding century, by the sept of the Blakes, on the rival tribe of Athy; and alluded to in Hist. Galway. p. 54. The deed itself bears the following endorsement, written after A. D. 1484:—"The four markes ster. bestowed by William Blake and the rest of his nation upon the colledge."

"*Dispensacio Maritagii pro Valtero Blake et Juliana Lynch.*

"*A. D.* 1472.

"I. H. S.

"Universis et singulis ad quorum noticiam presentes litere pervenerint, salutem in Domino, et presentibus fidem indubiam adhibere. Literas sanctissimi in Christo Patris ac domini, domini nostri Sixti pape quarti, nos Donatum Dei gratia archiepiscopum Tuamensis, in ipsis literis apostolicis specialiter nominatum, cum ea qua decuit reverencia noveritis recepisse, tenorem qui sequitur, continentes: Venerabili in Christo patri, Dei gratia archiepiscopo Tuamensi, vel ejus vicariis in spiritualibus, Philippus, miseracione divina, Episcopus Portuencis, salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem. Sedis apostolice providencia circumspecta non nunquam rigorem juris mansuetudine temperet, et quia sacrorum canonum prohibent instituta de gratia benignitatis indulget, prout personarum et temporum qualitate pensata, id in Deo salubriter expedire cognoscit

cognoscit, sane ex parte Valteri Blake laici et Juliane Lynche mulieris Enachdunensis diocesis, nobis oblata peticio continebat, quod ipsi, ex certis rationabilibus causis, desiderant invicem matrimonialiter copulari, sed quod quarto consanguinitatis gradu invicem sunt conjuncti; et hujus impedimentum scientes, sese pluries actu fornicario cognoverunt, desiderium eorum in hac parte adimplere non possint, dispensacione apostolica super hoc non obtenta: quare suplicari fecerunt humiliter iidem exponentes eis super hiis per sedem ipsam de absolutionis debite beneficio et oportune dispensacionis gratiam misericorditer provideri. Nos itaque ipsorum exponentium animarum saluti providere volentes, eorumque in hac parte suplicacionibus inclinati, auctoritate domini Pape cujus primarie curam gerimus, et de ejus speciali mandato, super hoc vive vocis oraculo nobis facto, circumspectioni vestre, cum ut asseritur ecclesia Enachdunensis ecclesie vestre Tuamensis canonice unita existat, committimus; quatenus si est ita, ipsos exponentes a reatu incestus hujusmodi absolvatis, et injuncta inde eorum cuilibet, pro modo culpe, penitencia salutari, et aliis que de jure fuerint injungenda, demum cum ipsis exponentibus quod impedimento consanguinitatis hujusmodi non obstante possint inter se matrimonium libere contrahere, et in eo postquam contractum fuerit licite remanere, misericorditer dispensetis, dum modo dicta mulier propter hoc ab aliquo nupta non fuerit, prolem exinde suscipiendam legittimam decernentes. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, sub sigillo officii primarie, sexto kl. Octobris, pontificatus Domini Sixti Pape quarti anno primo. Post quarum quidem literarum apostolicarum presentationem, receptionem, et lecturam, per nos ut premittitur factas, per prefatos Walterum et Julianam, ut ad executionem ipsarum literarum et contentorum in eisdem procedere deberemus, debita fuimus cum instancia requisiti. Nos igitur, antefatus archiepiscopus mandatum ipsum apostolicum volentes reverenter exequi, ut tenemur, imposita eisdem exponentibus, pro modo culpe, penitentia salutari, ac aliis premissis mea parte premittendis, ipsos Valterum et Julianam a reatu hujusmodi incestus absolventes, ut, impedimento consanguinitatis hujusmodi non obstante, matrimonium inter se libere contrahere possint, auctoritate apostolica qua fungimur misericorditer dispensamus, prolem suscipiendam legittimam decernentes. Datum et Actum Galwye vi. die Aprilis, sub nostri sigilli testimonio, Anno Domini Millesimo, CCCC.LXXII."—*Orig.*

"*Colacio archiepiscopi super Rectoriam et Vicariam de Furanmor, et Vicariam de Mevay.*

"*A. D.* 1487.

"I. H. S.

"Willielmus, miseracione divina, electus, consecratus, metropolitanus Tuamensis, dilectis filiis Gardiano ecclesie collegiate sancti Nicholai ville Galwie, nostre Enach-

dunensis diocesis, suisque collegialibus fratribus, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Votis illis libenter annuimus, et gratum prebemus assensum, per que ecclesiarum vaccantium nobis subjectarum incommoditatibus consulatur, ac venerabilium presbiterorum collegialiter viventium, indigencie pariter et inopie succurratur, cultusque divinus nostris temporibus suscipiat incrementum. Hinc est, quod nos fructuum, proventuum et reddituum vestre ecclesie, per nostrum predecessorem in collegiatam erecte, attento vestro numero, exilitatem pariter et tenuacitatem, vestrumque eciam laborem in diurnis et nocturnis officiis quibus estis assidue mancipati considerantes, et attente pre oculis habentes, rectoriam et vicariam ecclesie parochialis de Furanmor, nostre Enachdunensis diocesis, que de jure patronatus laycorum existunt, quibus que cura imminet animarum: necnon et vicariam de Meray, eciam ejusdem nostre diocesis, que eciam de jure patronatus laycorum existit, et cui eciam cura imminet animarum, de consensu patronorum diligenti super hoc habito tractatu, predicte vestre ecclesie et collegio perpetuo et realiter, salvis nostris ordinariis juribus et oneribus, vz. procuracionibus annuatim, scilicet, ex dicta rectoria et vicaria de Furan viginti et unum unxias legalis monete, et ex dicta vicaria de Meary, annuatim, septem unxias legalis monete, solvendum annuatim per equales porciones, post festa consueta, unimus, annectimus et incorporamus: dummodo dicta rectoria et vicaria de Furan mor, necnon et vicaria de Meray debitis propterea ne defraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur, sed earum prorsus congrue supportentur onera consueta. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat, saltem nobis subjectorum, hanc paginam nostre unionis, annexionis et incorporacionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et nostram, se noverit incursurum. Datum Galwie in festo Conceptionis beate Marie, sub nostri sigilli testimonio. Anno Domini M°.CCCC°LXXXVII. et nostre consecrationis anno primo.—W. Joy."—*Orig.*

"*Colacio archiepiscopi super rectoriam de Rayny.*

"*A. D.* 1488.

"I. H. S.

"Willielmus, miseratione divina, electus, consecratus metropolitanus Tuamensis, dilectis filiis gardiano ecclesie collegiate sancti Nicholai ville Galwye, nostre Enachdunensis diocesis, suisque collegialibus fratribus, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Votis illis libenter annuimus, et gratum prebemus assensum, per que ecclesiarum vaccantium nobis subjectarum incommodatibus consolatur, ac venerabilium presbiterorum, collegialiter vivencium, indigencie pariter et inopie succurratur, cultusque divinus nostris temporibus suscipiat incrementum. Hinc est quod nos, fructuum, proventuum

proventuum et reddituum vestre ecclesie, per nostrum predecessorem in collegiatam erecte, attento vestro numero, exilitatem pariter et tenuacitatem, vestrumque etiam laborem in diurnis et nocturnis officiis, quibus estis assidue mancipati, considerantes, et attente pre oculis habentes, vicariam parochialem ecclesie Sancte Marie de Rathuna, ejusdem nostre Enachdunensis diocesis, per mortem bone memorie Donati y Donaill ultimi ejusdem possessoris, seu alias quovismodo vacantem, et ad nostram collationem pleno jure spectantem, diligenti super hoc habito tractatu, et cui eciam curam imminet animarum predicte vestre ecclesie et collegii perpetuo et realiter, salvis nostris ordinariis juribus et oneribus ac procurationibus, nobis et successoribus nostris debitis et consuetis, univimus, annectivimus et incorporavimus, ac per presentes, eidem ecclesie et collegio unimus annectimus et incorporamus, cum omnibus suis juribus, fructibus, redditibus et obvencionibus quibuscunque, inducentes vos eundem Guardianum nomine vestro ac dicti collegii, et successorum vestrorum imperpetuam possessionem seu titulum ejusdem vicarie, et jurium et pertinenciarum ejusdem, per anuli nostri traditionem, vobis desuper factam. Dum modo dicta vicaria debitis propter ea non defraudetur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eadem nullatenus negligatur, sed ejusdem prorsus congrue supportantur onera consueta. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat, saltim nobis subjectorum, hanc paginam nostre unionis, annexionis et incorporationis infringere, vel ei ausa temerarie contraire; siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpseret, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et nostram se noverit incursurum. Datum Galwie duodecimo die mensis Aprilis sub nostri sigilli testimonio, Anno Domini millesimo, CCCC°LXXXVIII.° et nostre consecrationis anno primo."—*Orig.*

"*Resignatio vicarie de Moculyn.*

"*A. D.* 1488.

"I. H. S.

"Reverendissimo in Christo domino, domino Willielmo, miseratione divina, electo, consecrato metropolitano Tuamensis, suus humilis et devotus orator Cornelius O'Hallurayn, perpetuus vicarius parochialis ecclesie de Moygcullyne vestre Enachdunensis diocesis, cum omni qua decet reverencia, salutem. Vestro reverendissimo domino electo scire placeat, qualiter ego, habita super hoc provida et satis sufficienti deliberacione, spiritu bono ductus, considerans mei ingenii exilitatem, meeque literature et sciencie insufficienciam, onerisque et cure animarum michi et humeris meis impossite gravitatem, dispossui ad pedes vestre paternitatis, humiliter procidendo, eidem mee perpetue vicarie, ad manus vestre paternitatis resignare, ad instanciam perpetue unionis fiende de eadem vicaria, per vestram paternitatem, collegio ecclesie Sancti Nicholai de Galwy, gratia sustentacionis perpetue ejusdem collegii, et augmentacionis

divini cultus et servicii in eodem; cui quidem perpetue mee vicarie de Moygeullyne, ego predictus Cornelius O'Hallurayn, vestra humilis et devota creatura, ad pedes vestre reverendissime paternitatis provolutus, ad manus et potestatem vestram, per presentes, effectualiter et simpliciter resigno. Quapropter vestram reverendissimam donacionem, in cujus manibus libra justicie non mutatur, instancia quanta possum deprecor, quatenus intuitu divine caritatis, et augmentacionis divini cultus et servicii continue in eodem collegio, predictam vicariam ipsi collegio annectere et unire, ac perpetue incorporare, velitis. In fidem vero et testimonium predicte mee perpetue resignacionis, infrascriptum publicum notarium hanc resignacionem in presentem publicam formam reddigere curavi. Hiis testibus presentibus, vz. Thoma O'Donaill, Patricio Blake, Odone M^c. Maellayn, Thadeo ruffo Makyan, et multis aliis. Et ob majore evidencia hujus mee perpetue resignacionis, ob defectu sigilli proprii, sigillum Johannis lynche fyz Edmundi presentibus apponi feci. Hec resignacio facta est, per me dictum Cornelium, coram vestra dominacione, apud Galwy, in vigilia omnium sanctorum, Anno Domini millesimo, CCCC°LXXXVIII.°

"Et ego vero, Willielmus Molgan clericus Enachdunensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate Imperiali notarius, quia cum predicta resignacio omnibus modo ordine et forma quibus supra fieret, una cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi. Ideoque jussu et rogatu prefati Cornelii ut premittitur resignantis, anno, die, mense et loco quibus supra. Indicione vero septima pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, domini Innocentii, divina providencia pape VIII. anno quarto, predictam resignacionem in hanc publicam formam reddegi, signo et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi, rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum."—*Orig.*

"*Conventum inter Gul. de Burgo et Majorem Galwy.*

"*A. D.* 1488.

"I. H. S.

"In nomine Domini, amen. Inter Dominum Willielmum de Burgo sue nationis capitaneum ex parte una; et Johannem Blake majorem ville de Galwy, ac Dominicum Lynche fyz-Johannis burgensem ejusdem ville ex parte altera, sic concensum, vz. quod prefatus dominus Willielmus obligavit se suosque heredes et successores, prefatis majori et Dominico, ac collegio ecclesie sancti Nicholai de Galwey, eorumque successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint, ad tuendum, protegendum et defendendum dictum collegium, in omnibus et singulis suis juribus et obventionibus, tam ex parte ecclesie, quam eciam

temporalis

temporalis seu secularis curie, nunc et in posterum, ad ipsum Collegium quoquo modo spectantibus, videlicet ex parte ratione curie ac extra eandem, jam impetratis et imposterum impetrandis. Ita vero quod dictum collegium, videlicet qui nunc sunt et qui pro tempore fuerunt, singulis diebus sollemniter dicent unam collectam seu orationem specialem, in principali missa ad attenticum altare, pro bono statu in vita, et eorundem animabus post mortem, videlicet prefati domini Willielmi et Slanine sue uxoris, heredum et successorum ac antecessorum suorum. Ita vero quod predicti major et Dominicus impetrabunt pro Ricardo de Burgo filio eorundem domini Willielmi et Slanyne, canonicatum ecclesie Tuamensis, et prebendam de Killmaellayn, et rectoriam et vicariam de Athnary, cum suis juribus et pertinenciis, etc. Tali vero condicione interposita, vz. quod predictus dominus Willielmus et uxor sua predicta, ac eorum filii et heredes non impedient, per se vel alios, prefatos majorem et Dominicum, aut alios quoscunque eorundem nomine impetrare seu impetrari facere, verbo vel facto, rectoriam et vicariam de Furanmor, ac vicariam de Meary Enachdunensis diocesi, ad instanciam dicti collegii, sed ipsos et dictum collegium, ad hoc adjuvabunt, et ab insultibus et contradictione omnium et singulorum contradicentium, juxta posse defendent. Ita tamen quod predicti major et Dominicus, ac collegium predictum, tanquam pro speciali stipendio, gratia defensionis ejusdem collegii in hiis et aliis, concedent prefato domino Willielmo et Ricardo ipsius filio predicto, fructus et proventus prefate rectorie et vicarie de Furanmor, et vicarie predicte de Meary, post impetracionem ad instanciam collegii de hiis factam, usque ad mortem rectoris de Athnary, si interim, scilicet ante ipsius rectoris mortem, rectoriam et vicariam predictam de Athnary adepti non fuerint prefati, viz. dominus Willielmus aut Ricardus. Ita quod immediate post ipsius rectoris mortem vel ante, cum rectoriam et vicariam predictam de Athnary adepti fuerint, prefatum collegium gaudere habeat, sine aliqua contradictione, prefatis rectoria et vicaria de Furanmor et vicaria de Meary, cum suis fructibus et obvencionibus. In fidem vero et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum, partes predicte sigillum prefati domini, domini Willielmi, uni parti harum indenturarum, ac sigilla prefati domini majoris et Dominici Lynch predicti, alteri parti apponi fecerunt. Datum apud Galwy xv. die mensis Januarii Anno domini millesimo CCCC°LXXX°VIII°. Et ulterius, si, quod absit, contingeret prefatum Ricardum de Burgo mori, antequam adeptus fuerit prefatam rectoriam et vicariam de Athnary, ac canonicatum et prebendam predictam, quod tunc obligantur prefati major et Dominicus impetrare omnia illa Theobaldo de Burgo ejusdem Ricardi germano, omnibus et singulis premissis in eorum effectu et robore permanentibus. In fidem vero premissorum sigillum Gardiani prefati collegii presentibus indenturis est appensum."—*Orig.*

" *Unio*

" *Unio ecclesiarum de Kyllcommyn et Kyllruyn Collegio.*

" *A. D.* 1488.

" I. H. S.

" Willielmus, miseracione divina, electus, consecratus metropolitanus Tuamensis, universis Christi fidelibus, presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem, et presentibus fidem indubiam adhibere: universitati siquidem vestre serie presencium innotescentes, ac votis illis gratum prestantes assensum, per que, precipue in collegiatis ecclesiis nostre jurisdiccioni subjectis, continue benedicatur altissimus, ac divinus cultus nostris temporibus recipiat incrementum: qualiter considerantes exiguitate et tenuitate fructuum, reddituum et proventuum ecclesie vestre collegiate sancti Nicolai ville Galvie, in qua secundum nostrum predecessorem et nostram ac apostolicam ordinacionem, Gardianus ut caput, ac octo vicarii ut membra, perpetue cum collegialibus insigniis divina officia celebrare, ac ecclesiastica sacramenta ministrare teneantur, inter se prelatum et capitulum constituentes vicarias ecclesiarum parochialium de Kyllcommyn et Killruyn, nostre Enachdunensis diocesis, predicte ecclesie collegiate perpetue ad sustentacionem predictorum Gardiani et viii. vicariorum predictorum, in honore Sancti Nicolai, sub cujus vocabulo dicta ecclesia edificata existit, univimus, anneximus et incorporavimus, et per presentes univimus, annectimus et incorporamus. Ita quod liceat dictis Gardiano et vicariis, auctoritate propria, possessionem dictarum vicariarum, juriumque et pertinenciarum absque contradictione alicujus apprehendere, ipsarumque fructuum et proventus in ipsorum usus prout ipsis videbitur secundum Deum ac dicti collegii utilitatem convertere. Ita tamen quod dicte vicarie debitis non defraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur, ordinaria onera ecclesiastica supportentur. Datum Galwie xxiii°. die mensis Januarii, sub nostri sigilli testimonio, anno Domini M.iiii.^c^lxxxviii.^o^ et nostre consecrationis anno Secundo."—*Orig.*

" W. Joy.

" *Manus propria.*"

" *Littere inhibitorie pro Collegio de Galvye contra Richardum De Burgo, super orran.*

" *A. D.* 1492.

" I. H. S.

" Willielmus, miseratione divina, archiepiscopus Tuamensis, universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Noverit universitas vestra, quod nos, visis quibusdam litteris apostolicis pro Ricardo De Burgo clerico Cloynfertensis diocesis, super rectoria et vicaria de Furan-mor, in nostre

nostre Enachdunensis diocesi, ac creatione novi canonicatus ad instanciam ejusdem Ricardi, et erectione unius illorum in prebendam, in quibus quidem litteris, inter cetera, asseritur et continetur, quod creatio et erectio predict*a* fieri habeant dummodo ad ipsam noster accedat assensus. Nos igitur considerantes creationem et erectionem predictas, si fierent pro augmentacione cultus divini in ecclesia nostra Enachdunensis, non solum fore inutiles sed prorsus omnino inefficaces, prout per facti experientiam satis bene et luculentur sumus informati: nedum ad erectionem et creationem predictas, si fierent pro augmentacione cultus divini, prout non existit ut premittitur, nostrum non prestamus assensum; verum eciam ne fiant ob tales rationabiles causas, viz. ne in dicta ecclesia animarum cura negligatur, et ipsa debitis defraudetur obsequiis; et quia in ecclesia ipsa cathedrali nullus cultus divinus propterea augeri speratur. Et eciam ac super omnia, quia predicta rectoria ac vicaria ad collegium ecclesie sancti Nicholai ville Galwie, nostre eciam Enachdunensis diocesis, nostra unione et incorporatione cum suppletione omnium et singulorum defectuum, pertinere dinoscuntur, de cujus quidem collegii, et maxime in hac parte, gravi prejudicio agitur. Judicibus igitur, in dictis litteris deputatis, ne ad creationem et erectionem predictas aliquatenus procedant, delegata potestate subintellecta per condicionem in ipsis litteris appositam, et nostra ordinaria auctoritate expresse inhibemus. Et ne de dicta inhibitione in posterum hesitari contingat, presentes litteras nostri sigilli munimine fecimus roborari. Datum Galwie XII. die mensis Novembris, sub nostri sigilli ac notarii publici nostri infrascripti scripture et subscriptionis testimonio. Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC° nonagesimo secundo, et nostre consecrationis Anno septimo.

" W. Joy. [loc. sigil.]

" Et ego vero Willielmus Molgan clericus Enachdunensis diocesis, publicus, auctoritate Imperiali, notarius, quia cum omnia et singula premissa per dictum Reverendissimum in Christo Patrem ac dominum egerentur, dicerentur et fierent, una cum nonnullis prefatis aliisque clericis et laycis presens interfui; eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi: Ideoque, jussu et rogatu predicti domini nostri Archiepiscopi, omnia et singula premissa, per eum ut prefertur, anno, die, mense et loco quibus supra, Indictione vero XI. gesta seu facta, in hanc publicam formam reddegi; signo et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum."—*Orig.*

" *Unio ecclesiarum de Shruther et Kenlagh, pro Collegio.*

" *A. D.* 1501.

" Willielmus, miseratione divina, Tuamensis archiepiscopus, dilectis filiis Wardiano ecclesie collegiate ville Galvie, ceterisque suis collegialibus fratribus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Votis illis libenter annuimus et gratum prebemus assensum, per quem ecclesiarum nobis subjectarum commoditatibus consolatur, ac venerabilium presbiterorum collegialiter viventium indigencie pariter et inopie succurratur, cultusque divinus nostris temporibus suscipiat incrementum. Hinc est, quod nos, fructuum, reddituum et proventuum vestre ecclesie collegiate a tanto vestro numero, exhilitatem et tenuitatem, vestrumque eciam laborem in diurnis et nocturnis officiis, quibus estis assidue mancipati, considerantes, et attente pre oculis habentes, vicarias parochialium ecclesiarum de Sruther et Kenlaghyn, nostre Tuamensis diocesis, de mero concensu magistri Thome de Burgo, earundem ecclesiarum perpetui vicarii, ac spontanea sua voluntate, habito super hoc diligenti tractatu, predicte vestre ecclesie collegiate, perpetuo et realiter, salvis nostris ordinariis juribus et oneribus, nobis et antecessoribus nostris debitis et consuetis, unimus, annectimus et incorporamus cum effectu, dummodo dicte vicarie debitis propterea non defraudentur obsequio, et animarum cura eisdem nullatenus negligatur, set eorundem prorsus supportentur onera consueta. Nulli ergo omnino hominum, saltem nobis subjectorum, liceat hanc paginam nostre unionis, annexionis et incorporacionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et nostram se noverit incursurum. Datum Galvie, decimo septimo die mensis Augusti, sub nostri sigilli testimonio, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo."—*Orig.*

" *Confirmacio Walteri episcopi Cluanensis, pro Collegio.*

" *A. D.* 1506.

" Walterus miseratione divina Cluanensis episcopus, ac eadem, per illustrissimum Regem Anglie Henricum septimum, ad ecclesiam metropoliticam Tuamensis presentatus: Universis Christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audituris, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Ad vegitacionem sive augmentum cultus divini, quem augmentare desiderare, debemus non minus nos censemus obligatos, quam nostri felici memorie in eadem Tuamensis ecclesia fuere intercessores, Donatus, viz. et Willielmus qui pro tempore rexerunt ecclesiam Tuamensis, qui spiritu sanioris consilii considerantes parochianos parochialis ecclesie Sancti Nicolai ville Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, modestos et morigeratos homines inter silvestres ac montanos commorantes, eisdem moribus cum predictis montanis non utentes, propter impetraciones varias super vicaria dicte ecclesie

tunc per vicarios in antea solite gubernare, a prefate nacionis hominibus cotidie fiebant in tantum vexatos fore, quod secundum decenciam, ritum et modum Anglicanum quem tenebant, et eorum predecessores soliti fuerunt tenere ab antiquo, officia audire divina, et ecclesiastica percipere sacramenta non potuerint; et ab illis indoctis hominibus depredabantur, perturbabantur et interficiebantur, nonnullaque dampna et incommoda personarum et rerum sustinere cogebantur, et majora nisi eis celeri remedio succurretur proferre habebant verisimiliter infuturum: plena deliberacione super hoc prehabita, antedictus Donatus primo ecclesiam predictam Sancti Nicholai in Collegiatum erexit, et pro sustentacione vicariorum et Gardiani in illa deputatorum, prout in literis desuper confectis, quartam Archiepiscopalem dicte parochie ville Galvie, pro se et suis successoribus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unacum aliis donacionibus inibi expressis, donavit, et ad dictam ecclesiam collegiatam pleno jure pertinere voluit, ac alia ibi ordinavit. Ac demum Willielmus suus successor, ut eo firmius illa donacio, concessio et ordinacio illibate perdurent, quo fuerint majori rob ..... volens adjicere sui munimenis firmitatem, predictas donacionem, concessionem et ordinacionem, etiam per sedem apostolicam confirmatas, ratum et gratum habuit, ac dictam erectionem, et omnia quecunque inde secuta, ex certa sciencia confirmavit et ratificavit, rata, et grata et confirmata declaravit, prout in literis suis intuentibus potest apparere. Nos vero antefatus Walterus predictas ereccionem in collegiatum, ac quarte archiepiscopalis donacionem, concessionem, ordinacionem et confirmacionem a nostris predecessoribus, pro suarum et nostrarum salute animarum factas, ratum, gratum et firmum, in quantum possumus, habemus. Et hoc sub warantizacione, fidejussione et intercessione Dei et hominum. Et ne de hujusmodi ratificacione ab aliquibus imposterum hesitari contingat, presentibus sigillum nostrum quo utimur ad majora duximus apponendum. Datum Galvie sexto die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo sexto."—*Orig.*

It appears by the foregoing deed of confirmation that Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnois (for whom see Harris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 174, 613), was appointed by Henry VII. to the see of Tuam; which must have taken place between the death of Archbishop Pinson, in A. D. 1503, and the above date. This appointment was not known to Harris, who mentions, however, a previous provision for the same, by Pope Sixtus IV., which never took effect, having been made in the life-time of Donatus O'Murray. Bishop Blake never filled the see of Tuam, Pope Julius II. having advanced the celebrated Morogh O'Fihely (better known by the name of Maurice de Portu) thereto. He was (probably) the Walter Blake, brother of Geffrey, who appears, s. p. in the genealogical fragment, *ante*, p. 213.

"*Receptio Sandari Lynche et Anastacie ejus Uxoris, in Confraternitatem Fratrum minorum.*

"*A. D.* 1521.

"Ihesus semper assit.

"Dilectis suis in Christo Sandar Lynche fytz-Johanni, et Anastacie Lynche ejus uxori, Deo et beato Francisco devotis, frater David O hyrella ordinis fratrum minorum, super omnes fratres in provincia Hybernie provincialis minister, salutem in Domino, ac bonis perfrui sempiternis. Pius vestre devocionis affectus, quem ad ordinem geritis exigencia digne requirit, ut quia in temporalibus non possumus vicem vestre caritati respondere, in spiritualibus tamen quam in nobis suppetit, et prout in nostris apud Deum desideriis servamus, vobis recompensare debemur; propter quod, vos ad confraternitatem nostram, et ad universa et singula fratrum nostrorum suffragia, in vita recipie pariter et in morte, plenam vobis et specialem participacionem omnium spiritualium bonorum, viz. missarum, orationum, suffragiorum, officiorum . . . . . , devocionum, meditacionum, predicacionum, lectionum, jejuniorum et abstinenciarum, disciplinarum, vigiliarum, ... laborum, ceterorumque bonorum spiritualium vobis gratiose conferendo, que per ffratres mihi commissos, fieri dederit auctor omnium bonorum Dei filius, ut multiplici suffragiorum presidio adjuti, et hic augmentum gratie, et in futuro mereamini eterne vite premia possidere. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum mei officii duxi presentibus appendendum. Datum in nostro conventu montis fernandi. Anno Domini M.CCCC.XXI."—*Orig.*

"*Conventum inter Donaldum O'Flaherty et Vardianum Galvie.*

"*A. D.* 1527.

"In Dei nomine, Amen, hujus presentis instrumenti serie, cunctis innotescat quod anno protunc Domini MDXXVII°. et r. r. Henrici octavi xxix. die quarto mensis Maii, coram Richardo Martyn, majore ville Galvie, cum diversis conburgensibus ejusdem ville, in mei notarii presentia infrascripti, testiumque infrascriptorum presentia, personaliter constituti, nobilis vir, viz. Donaldus O'Flaherty, decanus Enachdunensis, parte ex una, et Willielmus O'Donchu vardianus hujus prelibate ville Galvie, de et cum consilio et assensu omnium vicariorum ejusdem collegii parte ex altera, unanimi assensu confederati et concordati sunt; necnon eciam, et tactis primitus sanctis evangeliis, recyproce ac mutue sibi ipsis benefacere fideliter promiserunt, et se firmiter obligaverunt modo et forma sequentibus: viz. quod prefatus Donaldus debet et tenetur, prout per presentes se obligavit, semper a tempore dati presencium, durante vita sua, protigere ac deffendere ipsos vardianum et vicarios, qui pro tempore fuerint, necnon et suos procuratores, firmarios et omnes suos subditos, in ipsorum dominio, decimis, oblacionibus, obvencionibus, juribus, fructibus, et pertinenciis quibuscunque, contra et versus Bernardum O'Flaartey; necnon et omnes et singulos alios existentes sub potestate predicti

predicti Donaldi, aut versus quos habebit ullam potestatem: Ita, viz. quod predictus Donaldus debet et tenetur presentare et exhibere antedictis vicariis, quamcumque personam, dampnum aliquod eis ferrentem, aut ejus sufficientia pignora, in omnibus quibus judicio curie ejusdem ville condemnatum erit; aut idem Donaldus ex suis propriis pro tali persona satisfacere realiter tenetur: necnon similiter omnes existentes sub potestate ipsius Donaldi, qui tempore elapso, aliquod dampnum ipsis vicariis fecit, excepto predicto Bernardo: si hec probare valeant tales delinquentes aut eorum pignora, dictus Donaldus ipsis vicariis prout debet, ipsis vicariis propter dampna jam eis illata, ipsum Bernardum in utroque foro prosequentibus, ipso Donaldo dictos vicarios suosque firmarios, contra ipsum Bernardum et alios quoscumque, a tempore dati presencium, durante vita sua, fideliter, ut premittitur, defendente, et protigente. Insuper si predicti Vardianus et vicarii conquerelati fuerint de neccligencia ipsius Donaldi in premissis quoad preterita, stabit et stare debet . . . . . et arbitrio domini Patricii Kyrwan, Marcii ac Nicholai Stephani Lynche, unacum majore qui pro tempore fuerit. Sed quantum ad futura, judicio majoris et curie, idem Donaldus cum ipsis vicariis stare debet et tenetur, ipsis vicariis suisque successoribus, pro bono statu ipsius Donaldi, devote et quotidie orantibus, denique supplicantibus, in recompensacione premissorum. In quorum omnium premissorum fidem et testimonium, ambe partes me infrascriptum publicum notarium desuper hoc instrumentum conficere rogarunt, cum subscripcionibus dicti Vardiani et Nicholai Lynche, pro dicto Donaldo. Hiis testibus presentibus, viz. Willielmo Martyn, Anthonio Lynche, Stephano Jacobi Lynche, Marco et Nicholao Lynche, Phinano O'Hallurayn, cum multis aliis. Datum, Galvie, die, mense et anno quibus supra.—Nicholaus Molgan, publicus Notarius."—*Orig.*

"*Confirmacio beneficiorum pro Collegio.*

"*A. D.* 1541.

"Christophorus, miseratione divina, Tuamensis archipresul, universis et singulis Christi fidelibus, has nostras literas inspecturis, pariterque audituris, salutem atque fidem indubiam adhibere. Universitati vestre, tenore presencium, innotescimus, qualiter honorabilis vir, magister Thomas, Stephani, Dominici Lynche, protunc ville Regis Galvie major, ceterique ejusdem ville generosi burgenses, clarissime nobis expossuerunt, quod, salubri sagacitate ac laudabili industria, bone memorie viri venerabilis ac locorum ubique percelebris Dominici Lynche suorumque omnium comburgencium collegium viii. vicariorum et unius wardiani, ex et cum institucione bone memorie Reverendissimi domini Donati y Mureadhayd, quondam Tuamensis archiepiscopi, necnon cum confirmacione Romani episcopi, juxta modum antiquitus observatum, in . . . . . habuerunt. Et consequenter ut predictum collegium, eo modo, eaque

forma, quibus in sui primaria institucione ordinatum erat, sub patrocinio atque tuicione majoris ac tocius curie ville Regis Galvie, cum confirmacione omnium beneficiorum, que protunc illud collegium quiete et juste possidebat, et aliorum beneficiorum, quibus predictum collegium potestate seu tirranitate laicali hactenus spoliatum existit, ad presens tamen juris communis ac Regia disposicione quoad laicos, et eciam clericos detentores vacancium, nova collacione, confirmaremus, humiliter supplicavit. Nos igitur antefatus archiepiscopus, predicti Thome Lynche Galvie majoris, suorumque omnium fratrûm et comburgensium justis ac piis peticionibus inclinati, considerantes eciam predictum collegium laudabili divorum servicio, ac divini cultus nre exercicio sedulo et ferventer intendere seu auscultare, de consilio nostrorum suffraganeorum in provinciali consilio nobis astancium, ac illius sacre congregacionis diffinitorum, sepedictum collegium cum omnibus suis beneficiis, que ad presens quiete ac juste possidet, confirmamus, necnon omnia alia beneficia quondam per antescriptum collegium possessa, posteaque per alios occupata, disposicione, ut prediximus Regia nunc vacantia, eidem collegio cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis, conferimus et assignamus: ipsum collegium, seu alium ejus nomine, in corporalem et actualem possessionem illorum beneficiorum noviter sepedicto collegio collatorum, inducentes, omnes illicitos detentores exinde prorsus amovendo. Datum Galvie, 25 die mensis Aprilis anno invictissimi regni Regis Henrici octavi 33."—*Orig.*

From the foregoing instrument, we find that the Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodikyne, had admitted the King's supremacy. In it he styled the Pope merely "Romanus Episcopus." But in a subsequent instrument executed in the reign of Philip and Mary (which see, p. 233), gave the Pope his usual title of dignity, and alluded to the past changes as a schism, "tempore preteriti scismatis." Afterwards, in the reign of Elizabeth, Archbishop Bodikyne again conformed to the religion of the state, and consequently retained his see. This prelate died, according to Ware, "full of days," in A. D. 1572.

"*An ordre in the behalfe of the Colledge against Richarde Blake and his Heires.*

"*A. D.* 1542.

Memorandum that upon suche debate and variaunce depending betwixt one Richard Blake of this the K^{s} towne of Galwey of that one partie, and the warden and Corall vickeryes of the sam towne of that other partie, concernyng certayn yerely rent appoynghted perpetually to the Colledge, for augmentacion of Divyne Service: the said Richard suppoossinge the said warden and vickeryes to levie and reze yerely more than their duetie of hym: the said Wykeryes and Warden suppoosing and alledging hym to holde certayn porcon of suche rent due unto theim, yerely to their grett

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arrerags and losses. Whereabouthes he the said Ric. purchassed nowe of late the K^{s} writt of Sbpena agenst certayn of the said corall vickerys, as Sir Johan. Bremegham late Warden, and Sir Roger Cornell, whiche notwithstanding, the said Richard by his owne free wyll, And also S^{r} Patrick Blake warden, with all his conbrethern, corall vickeryes of the sam, premitting their juraments upon the holly Ewangelistes, submitted themselfs and become bounde, the one partie unto the other, in payne of one houndred poundes sterling to stande, abyde and performe the ordere, adwarde, lawde, and judgement of us, Mr. Henry Joes, mayor of the sam town, James Skeret, Richard Martyn, John Ffrenche, Thomas Lynche, Thomas Martyn, and Nicholas Blake, burgenses of this self town: Wherfor we the fornamed Judges elected by the said parties, with mature deliberacion and circumspecte consideracion of all their variaunce, have Judged, adwarded and Decred the said Richard and his heires and executores to pay, or cause to be paid, to the Warden et vikeryes for the tyme being for evere more, not onely xiii.$^{s.}$ iiii^{or}*d.* sterling, yerely in and for the tenement or houses next to the lytell yeat att the weste syde, according his granfather John Blaks testament, but als and as well viii.$^{d.}$ sterling lyckewyse yerely, for every acker of lande that he the said Richard hawe and shall hawe of the xl. ackres being without the town, as the auncient Dede made by his progenitores doth specifie; which ded hath ben allued and confermed be the court and consaill of the sam town, as the decre thereupon yeven in the favor of the said Warden and vickeryes conteyned more att large; without any further vexsacion or excepcion to the contrary, under the peayne to for expressed: and also have adwarded and decred the said Richard his heires et successores to be quite and fullye dischardged in all other suche rent that the said Warden and corall vyckeryes proclamed of hym beforce of the said auncient Dede: And from hence forthe the said Richarde and his successores to be good and comfortable aideres to the warden and wyckeryes for the tyme being; and they as well kynde and lowing oratores unto hym and his successores for evere more, without any further vexacion or truble: prowydith allways Richard Blake to retorne the forsaid writt in full discharge of the said Sir Roger and Sir John, under the peyne to for mencioned. Yeven att galwey the xi. day of Octobre, the xxxiiii^{ti} yere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lorde King Henry theight 1542: and our sealls and seigne manuells. Prowydeth the said Ric. and his coheires to be fully discharged concernyng Gylle Blake and Thomas Dof Blakes porcion of the rent within the town.

" Harry Joes, mayre. " James Skerrett.
" Thomas Martin. " Rychard Martyn.
" Per me Richard Blake. " Per my, John Blake fyz Richard."
" Tomas Lynch.
" Johan. Ffrenche.

Orig.

For the "auncient Dede" here referred to, see *ante*, p. 215.

" *Morgady*

"*Morgady of the juelles of y^e Chyrche*
"*A. D.* 1546.

"Be it knownn to theim that ben present and to come, that we Thomas Kyrwan and Richard Bodykyn of Galwey merchaunts, proctores of Sanct Nicholas is chyrche of Galwey aforsaid, by the will and assent of Mr. Stephen Lynche mayor, and others the good m^res of the said towne, hawe yeve and concesse to James Lynche fitz-Ric. of the sam towne merchaunt, the grete crose of shylver, two sconces of shylver, two candell or tapire styckes of shylver, a pyxe for the sacrament, with fouer chalices of shylver, apperteanyng to the said chyrche, to gadge or pledge for thre score poundes sterlinge; which the said James imployde and bestowed in glase, lede, woexe, candelstycks and lectorne of brase, and certayne bryck being very necessary and nydyfull for the reparacon and usadge of the said chyrche. To hawe and to holde all the said juells, chylvere or plate aforsaid, and every parcell thereof, to the said James Lynche his heires and assignes for ever; to suche tyme he or they shalbe paid in the said thre score poundes sterling: with this condicion, that at eny tyme we the said proctores, or otheres for the tyme beinge proctores, shall or doe pay or cause to be paid to the said James his heires or executores, the said thre score poundes sterling, that then this writting be woyd and of non effecte, and the said juelles, all and every parcell thereof, to retorne to the service and usadge of the said chyrche, in fermor state, this writting in every thing notwithstanding. In Wittenes whereof, we caused our meraltie seale of the said towne to be set hereto, with our seigne manuell, the xx^ti of Novembre the xxxviii^th yere of the moste prosperus reigne of o^r Soveraigne Lorde, King Henry theight, 1546.—THOMAS KYRVANE, proctowre." [*Loc. Sigil.*]—*Orig.*

It is probable that the foregoing curious transfer was nothing more than a device or cover to protect the few articles which, after the previous confiscation, had remained for the public service of religion. About this time the Corporation determined to surrender the church and college, and all their ecclesiastical possessions, to the Crown; as appears by the following petition to that effect, prepared for presentation to King Henry VIII.

"*Ad excellentissimum principem Henricum Octavum, Regem ac Dominum nostrum.*

"Serenissimam Regie Majestatis Excellenciam, ejus celcitudini, veri, ligei, fideles subditi et oratores assidui, maior, conburgenses et communitas ville sue Galvie, clavis Conacie, infra regnum suum Hibernie, qui inter rebelles silvestres ac montanos hibernicos existunt, eandem villam versus eosdem, propriis sumptibus cum quotidianis vigiliis, nomine sue excellentie, manutenentes et diligenter defendentes, omni humilitate et honore quibus decet, supplicant et implorant, quatenus collegium ecclesie sancti Nicholai,

Nicholai, parochiis ejusdem ville sue Galvie Diocesis Enachdunensis . . . . . videlicet, Guardiani et octo vicariorum collegialium, more Anglorum debite et honeste eruditorum, in una aula ac mensa comorancium, cum quotidiano cantus servicio, quondam per Reverendissimum in Christo patrem Dominum Donatum tunc Archiepiscopum Tuamensem, prelibate ecclesie ratione perpetue unionis, ordinarium, auctoritate ordinaria, primitus supplicacione et precibus dicte communitatis, fundatum et institutum, atque de quarta sua Episcopali in quibusdam aliis beneficiis ac unionibus donatum, communia, ut tunc moris fuerat, per Episcopum Romanum vel ejus auctoritate confirmatum. Nunc denuo, regia auctoritate, graciose fundaretur, et instittueretur, aut in pristinum statum confirmaretur, cum gardino et duodecim vicariis, utque in posterum, re et nomine, Collegium Regis nominaretur, reputaretur et acciperetur, imperpetuum, per eosdem majorem, ballivi et comburgenses, qui pro tempore fuerint, ejusdem ville, auctoritate Regia, regendum, gubernandum et defendendum, cum privilegio exemptionis a Diocessani ac ordinaria alia quacumque jurisdictione, regia et ipsorum majoris et comburgensium, qui pro tempore fuerint, ejusdem ville auctoritate et jurisdictione duntaxat exceptis; per quos vero majorem et burgenses sicut hactenus, nomine Regis, ex predictis vicariis, unus guardianus, de anno in annum, sit elegendus, et vicarii ad presentacionem eorum majoris, ballivorum et comburgensium, per guardianum et convicarios, more hactenus usitato, elegendi, per ipsos vero majorem, ballivos et conburgenses, corrigendi, puniendi ac inde penitus ejiciendi, et removendi juxta sua merita et demerita sint, imperpetuum. Pro augmentacione vero divini cultus, ac ampliori sustentacione dictorum Guardiani et duodecim vicariorum collegialium, ac aliorum inibi serviencium, ex habundantissima Regie Majestatis gratia, Rectoriam ejusdem ecclesie collegiate, jure quo nescitur, hactenus et nunc per monacos ac abbatem monasterii collis victorie, ordinis Cisterciencium Tuamensis diocesis predicte, sub colore unionis occupatam, propter quam infinite contenciones et discordie inter rebelles, diversis temporibus, emerserunt; in grave dampnum, depredacionem et depaupertacionem communitatis predicte ville Galvie, predicto collegio donari et uniri prememorati major, ballivi et communitas ferventer supplicant, postulant et requirant; unacum perpetua unione et confirmatione omnium et singulorum beneficiorum, jurium et pertinencium, que, jure ordinario vel alio quocunque modo, ad dictum collegium, devenerunt, pertinebant aut pertinere vel concernere debebant, principaliter et precipue vicaria et quarta episcopalis ejusdem ecclesie Sancti Nicholai, cum desertuosis rectoriis et vicariis de *Rahuyn*, *Maycollyn*, et *Foran more* ac *Rosquam;* necnon et aliis exiguiis vicariis de *Ciayer*, *Kylcomyn*, *Meary* predicte diocesis, eciam vicaria de *Skryn*, que omnia et singula queque, quite possessa, tam desertuosa, infructuosa et exigua sunt, et minime sufficiunt ad debitam sustentacionem eorum guardiani et vicariorum,

suorumque

suorumque servitorum, adeoque propter inopiam, communem mensam quibusdam temporibus anni eos deserere oportet. Ea propter, non solum debitam confirmacionem, corroboracionem ac perpetuam unionem omnium et singulorum terrarum, tenementorum, messuagiorum, rerum, reddituum, sensuum, et reverconum, ex concessionibus, suffragiis, elemosinis aut legatis que eidem collegio, pro sua sustentacione aut augmentacione divini cultus in eodem, hactenus concessa, aut in posterum concedenda vel assignanda sunt per quoscunque. Verum eciam ut loca sive monasteria in franchisiis dicte ville Galvie extra muros, in quibus fratres mendicantes consueverunt residere, jus sepulture, decimas neque privilegia aliqua mendicantibus concessa habeant, nec ullatenus habere valeant, nec servientes in eisdem premissis de cetero gaudere presumant, immo eadem monasteria cum pertinenciis, pro capellis eidem collegio, et pro augmentacione ibi serviencium assignari, prefati major et communitas supplicant ac plurimum desiderant, ex uberiori autem gratia, de mera et largissima Regis excellencie liberalitate, in perpetuam elemosinam officium sue serenitatis, quod vulgariter dicitur *fees*, aut reversionem ejusdem, cum suis fructibus et pertinenciis, in eadem villa Galvie, completo saltim termino seu firma honesto viro Roberto Cowly, nuper magistro Rotulorum Regis Cancellarie hujus regni Hibernie, inde debita et assignata, pro augmentacione numeri, ac divini cultus, et sustentacione ampliori ejusdem Collegii, assignari et graciose concedi, omni diligentia qua possint sue celsitudinis, ac legeo fidelissimi oratores Regiam majestatem cum fiducia, prelibati Major, ballivi, burgenses et comunitas solicitant, supplicant et implorant, adeoque servientes in dicto collegio, de die in diem, pro bono statu ac prosperitate Regie serenitatis predecessorum et successorum ejus, imperpetuum, preces animose fundere valeant, eciam et cogerentur, ut quoque aures sue Majestatis potius premissis inclinarentur."—*Orig.*

King Henry VIII. died before the foregoing petition could be presented. It was afterwards re-directed, and presented to his successor, Edward VI., who thereupon granted the charter, under which the warden and vicars hold to this day.

It is stated in this petition, that the monks of the abbey de Colle Victorie, Knockmoy (for which see Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 266), possessed the rectory of the collegiate church, "jure quo nescitur." But the origin of the right has since been ascertained, and will be found in the following passage in our author's Ogygia. "Inter excerpta R. P. Francisci Brown Capucini è vetustis Patriæ indefatigabili curâ undequaque quæsitis membranis è scripto quodam poenè vetustate exeso reperio *Comitem de Muntir-moroghow* cum consensu Caroli Regis Connactiæ dedisse E. D Abbati, & Conventui de Knockmuy *Lismacuan Pagum in Clonfero* . . . . . (f) Testibus præsentibus Carolo Rege Connactiæ, E. D. filio ejus, C. Archiepiscopo Tuamensi, H. Episcopo Anaghdunensi, L. Elfinensi, D. Comite Magluirg, F. O. Flanegagn, D. Maccoiraghty.

Maccoiraghty, & T. Cormacain cantore.—(f.) Clanfergaile regiuncula 24 Pagorum, in qua nunc *Galvia.*"—*Ogyg.* p. 30.

"*Dispensacio pro Nicholao Blake et Sescilia uxore ejus.*
"*A. D.* 1556.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes pervenerint: Cristophorus, miseracione divina et Apostolice sedis gratia, Tuamensis archiepiscopus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Cum dilecti nobis in Christo Nicholaus Johannis Blak et Sescilia Lynche, layci dicte nostre diocesis, non obstante quod in pari quarto equali totidem dispari consanguinitatis gradibus attingunt, matrimonium in facie ecclesie, tempore preteriti scismatis contraxerunt, illudque carnaliter consumarunt, et prolem inde procreaverunt, unde nobis humiliter supplicarunt ut impossita eis penitencia salutari pro incestu jam comisso, et in eodem contracto matrimonio amplius legittime remanere valerent, prolem susceptam et suscipiendam legittimam decernendo: auctoritate sedis Apostolice cum eis benigne dispensare dignaremur: Cum enim summus pontifex Paulus quartus Reginaldo, miseracione divina, sancte Marie in Cosmedin sancte Romane ecclesie prespitero cardinali, ac in regnis Anglie et Hibernie de latere legato, concessit ut cum talibus in eisdem regnis dispensare valeret: necnon etiam potestatem subdelegandi aliis prelatis in suis diocesibus eidem cardinali comisit. Cum enim nos eandem potestatem ab eodem cardinali in nostris diocesibus accepimus, cum prefatis Nicholao et Sescilia eadem auctoritate qua fungimur in hac parte dispensamus, et dispensatum esse declaramus per presentes, ut illis expressis impedimentis non obstantibus legittime amplius remanere valeant impossita eis penitentia salutari pro modo culpe, prolem susceptam et suscipiendam legittimam decernendo. Datum sub nostri sigilli testimonio, die Martii secundo, anno 1556.

"Cristophorus Tuamen.
"*M. propria.*"—*Orig.*

"*Confirmacion by Richard Blake, of his Auncestors Gifts to the Colledge.*
"*A. D.* 1558.

"Mem. that whereas the warden and corall viccaries of Galway apiered before and in presence of the maior and councill of Galway, and alledgeth how that on Richard Blake of the sam bourgees, dothe ussurpp and detainethe from them, certain yerly rents due unto them, upon certain lands and tenements legated to them be the sept of Blakes, to say, William, Cille, Henry, Walter fitz-John yong, and Henry fitz-Thomas duf Blak, without assent, which rents the said Ric. holdeth wronguffully all theasse xv. yers paste, and therupon broght present, note onely thold donacconn and

deade of the said Blaks, but also showth fourthe a decrey given in ther ffaivor. concerning the same rents, bearing date at Galway the IX.th of January an° r. r. Henrici octavi primo, MDIX. together and an arbitrement made betuxt them and the said Ric. concerning the same mater, bearing date at Galway the XI.th day of October an° r. r. H. octa. XXXIIII. [1542] wherein the said Richard, his heirs and assignes, was condempned to pay unto the said wardean, viccaries and to ther successoures, the wholl quantitie and somes mencioned in the said old deade made and delivered by the said Blakes. And considering the sam in every condicon requiereth the mayor and concell aforsaid, not onely to compell the said Richard to restore unto them tharreradgs of theass XV. yers past, but also and as well to compell the said Richard and his heires to seass from hensfourth of his unjuste usurpasson in that behalf. The said Richard therunto answered and said, that altho the said mater to be alwais judgid and arbitird agenst him and against his forfathers, yet he afirmeth that in the sam arbitrement it was adwardid to him, to have suche pledge as the said wardian and vicarres had of him; and said also that he holdeth the sam anuall rents onely for his pledges, and not for any other contradiccon or contempt of his predecessoures donacions. And requiereth to have his said pledge, and, having the sam, he is content to confirm his forfather's graunts, graunted to the said colladge, as well of him during his naturall lyf, as also of and from his heirs and assigns for evermor. So the said wardian and viccariis consultid together, and be consent of the mayor and consaill aforsaid, in awoyding fourther chardges or demaunds to ensue in that behalf, therter imediately, the wardian and vicariis delivered unto thands of the said Blak, wholl payment and ffull satissfaccion in all his demaunds, to his owen deassir and full contentacon. And lyckwiss the said Richard, and his sonn and principall heir, John Blak, tendering the benediccon of ther predeccessours, and also fearing the malediccon and cours of ther said forfathers, which at ther wills might make ther franck almes (ad pias causas) and to thentent, that the said Richard and John, ther heirs and assigns, may be nombered amongest that rest of ther said predecessours, and to thagumenctacon of God's divin servic, quotidially ussid in the said churche be the said wardian, viccariis and ther successours for ever mor. Ther for we the said Richard and John, of or owen voluntary wills, for and in the honor of God, do hierby theass presents confirm, not onely all and singler our said forther's graunts, donaccons and gifts, given to the said wardian and viccariis, and to ther successours, in ther owen kynnds and in every condiccon, as in thold donaccons maketh meneon, within and without Galway, as the divicon is made, and as it is written be partialls in the said colladgs bowke; but also and as well we do giv and graunt unto the said wardian and viccariis, and to their successours, all and singuler the said rents, as fower marks

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sterling yerly within and without Galway, upon the veray sam lands and tenements as mak mencon in the said colladge is bowke, any clames, titells, challandgs or rights that we have had, or that hierafter our heirs or assignis might have hadd, or of right ogt to have in any the said yerly rents, to the contrary notwithstanding. And lyck as our said predeccessours willed and comaunded us to obey and perform ther wills, upon payn of ther mallediccon or curs, lyckwiss we do chardge and comaund all or heirs, successours and assignis, into whoss hands any parte or parcells of the said lands or tenements cometh, to obey and performe this our donacon, ffrom tyme to tym, and pay the said anuall rents as in the said colladg bouk menconed, and this upon payn of our curss and mallediccons. Alwais requiering thordinary for the time beinge, to causs the sam to be observed, and lickwiss comaunding the maior for the tyme being to se the same put in execucon accordingly, upon payn menconed in the said old donacons. To have and to hold the said yerly rents perpetually for evermore, to the said wardian, vicariis and to ther successours, of and from us our heirs, executours and assignis for evermor be theass presents. In witnes hierof, we not only confirmid the said arbitrement with our hands, but also and for the more assuraunc set hierunto our signis and sealls, and willid the notary to writ and sign the sam, at Galway the third day of Marche, annis r. r. Phi. et Marie quarto et quincto, MDLVIII°. Being present, the Reverend father in God Cristopher archebusopp of Tuamencis, Mr. Jamy Linch fitz-Ric. maior, Ric. and Walter Linch bailivis, Jamy Kyrevan and David Kyrewan proctouris of the said churche, Thomas Martin Johnneg and Nichas Linch fitz-Stephen, Thomas and Nichas Blak, and Thomas Colman Notary, and other divers. —per me, Richard Blake fyz-Sefre—per my, John Blake fyz-Rychard."—*Orig.*

"*Order touching Srowcher, etc.*
"*A. D.* 1569.

"By the L. Presydent and Counsell of Connaghte.

"Where as complaint hath bene made unto us by the Warden and Collegiatts of S^{t}. Nycholas churche of Galway, that John Boorke, nowe Cheryfe of Connaght, and Walter and Willm. Boourke fitz John fitz Meyller wrongfully dispossessed them of the profitts and fruicts of the vicaradges of *Srowcher*, *Skryne* in *Tome*, and *Kenlagh* (parcell of the lyvinge united unto their sayd colledge), pretending title there unto in the right and behalf of Sir John m^{c} Willm prest, Dermot O Rowan and John O Doroghe: against whome the sayd Warden and collegiats produced an order before us, in the deffence of their title, passed and geven by Sir Thomas Cusak and others her Mat^{ts} comyssioners; whereby it dose appeare that the sayd John m^{c} Willm, Dermot O Rowane and John O Doroghe had not any lawfull title or intereste, in or to the

said premysses, and the above named deffendants, being also called, to answere before us, cowld shewe nothing matteriall to deffeat the same. We, therefore, after due hearing and examenyng of the matter, do confyrme and rattiffie the sayde order taken by the sayd Comyssioners, as just, and agreeing with equit & good conseyence. And also, do, by theis presents, order, adiudge adwarde and decree that the sayd John Boorke, sheryfe, and Walter and Willm. Boourke shall hensfourthe in no wyse interupte or moleste the pls; of or in their quiet and peaceable possession and enjoying the vicarrodgs of Srowher, Skryne in Tome, and Kenlagh aforesayd, but shall suffer them or their assignes, in quiet and peaceable maner, to receve, perceive, and tak up, from tyme to tyme, all such fruicts, profyts and comodyties, whatsoever, to them belonging, without eny theire lett or ympechment. And further, it is orderd that the sheryfe, John Boorke, shall sattisfie the sayd complayments of or for all things taken up by hym, synce the date of the above mencoued order (which was takene the vii. of January 1568.) savinge for such of the sayd profitts as he enjoyed by the graunt of John M^c Willm prest, who served as currate in the sayd viccaradge of Skryne, (under the sayd pls.) being the iiii.^th parte of the profitts of the Benefice aforesayd (and this in consyderacon of a contract made with the sayd John Boorke) whych iiii.^th parte also he shall only have for the tyme paste, and hensfourthe shall forgoe and disclayme frome the whole, permytting the p^r. the quiet and peaceable possession & sysyne of the premysses, without his disturbance, so as the said p^r. viz. the Wardene and collegeats, and their successours, have not further cause to complayne. Yeven at Gallway the x.^th of December 1569.

"Concordat cum originali.

"John Crofton, Cons. Con."—*Orig.*

"*Inquisittio of the Duties and Rights of St. Nicholas his Churche.*

"*A. D.* 1609.

"Visu ffranci plegii of our Soveraigne l. and kinge. James, in the vii.^mo yeare of his raigne of Englande, France and Irelande, and of Scotland the xlii^th, tacken before Oliver Brown mayor of the town of Galwey, Nicholas Ffrench fitz-Peeter, and Dominicke Browne, bailiffs of the same, by thinquisittione and oath of the persons followinge, tutchinge such duties as belongeth unto the parishe churche of Saint Nicholas in Gallwey aforesaide, according the old ancient coustome, tyme out of mynde, used, to be collected and tacken up by the Church Wardiane, for the tyme being, towards the reparacione of the said church, viz.

Nicholas

"*Nomina Juratorum.*

1. Ulicke Lynch fitz-Edd. of Gallwey, alderman.
2. Thomas Browne of the same, alderman.
3. Anthony Kirvane of the same, merchaunt.
4. James Lynch fitz-Henry the younger of the same, merchaunt.
5. Arthur Lynch fitz-James of the same, merchaunt.
6. Patricke Blake fitz-John of the same, merchaunt.
7. Edmund Athie of the same, merchaunt.
8. Martine Lynch fitz-Martine of the same, merchaunt.
9. Arthur Bodkyne of the same, merchaunt.
10. Nicholas Martyne fitz-John of the same, merchaunt.
11. Christophor Bodkyne fitz-Richard of the same, merchaunt.
12. Clement Kirvane fitz-Patrick of the same, merchaunt.
13. Martine Bige of the same, merchaunt.
14. Teig Ballaghe of the same, showmaker.
15. Gillepatricke m^c^ Coghlane of the same, weawer.
16. Dermott m^c^ ffollane of the same, brogmakere.
17. Willm O Many of the same, cottner.
18. Walter Shoy of the same, Taylour.
19. Nicholas Nolane of the same, Goldsmyth.
20. Muriertagh M^c^ Inylley of the same, Glower.
21. Donnell O'Mollhane of the same, Cooper.
22. Connor Duffe of the same, Fisherman.
23. Davy O'Ffodaghe of the same, Boathman.
24. Loughlin of the same, fresh-water fisherman.

"1. First, we fynde, that according the olde ancient custome, the heires or exec. of every gent. fremane, Burgesse or merchaunt of this towne, their wiffs or children, of what degree soever he or they be, that shall departe this worlde, is to deliver or pay unto the church wardain, towards the reparacon of the church aforesaid, the second best garment (viz. gowne or cloke) he, or they soe departed had at the tyme of his death, or the value thereof, at the choies or discretion of the said heire or exec.

"Item, we ffynd that all the comonaltie or laymen of the said towne, which hath or would have there buriall within the body of the said parish church, are to pay or deliver the best cloacke or maunttell he or they soe departed had at the tyme of his death, or the just value thereof, to the church wardian, towards the reparacion aforesaid, or otherwise to be buried in the church-yard.

"2. Item,

"2. Item, we ffynd, that all and every yong artificer of the inhabitants of this towne or the subarbes thereof, viz^t. as massons, carpenters, joyners, houppers, fresh watter and salt watter fishers, gold smythes, blake smythes, brassers or pott makers, tinckers, peatterers, English and Irish tayolors, Irish and English showmakers, glowers, weawers, and cottoners, with all and every other craft, science or trade what soever he or they be of, shall at his first coming to be free with the rest of his professed occupation, before he exercise, or occupie his arte, sattisffie and pay unto the church wardeine, fiv shillinges ster. towarde the reparacion aforesaid.

"Item, we ffynde it convenient, that all and every such person or persons whatsoever from hence fourth, in this towne, as shall tacke chardge uppon hime or them to be masters of a boath, either by sea or river, shall sattisfie and pay, for his income to the church wardiane, fiv shillings ster. towards the reparacion aforesaid, excepting such fishermen as formerlye paied the same.

"3. Item, we ffynde it lickewise decent, that all and every such backers, as are at this present or hereafter shalbe in this towne, or the subarbes thereof, and chiefflye Walter Shoy, Humphrey Poinard, William Reagh, Dermott O'Nolane and Moyller O'Hallorane, and ther successors backers, shall pay unto the church wardiane aforesaid, towards the foresaid reparacone, the some of ffyve shillings sterl. yncome, apice, forbyding any other hereafter to use or occupie that traid, without the speciall liscence, and agreement of the said church wardian, and the rest of that company.

"4. Item, we ffynde it meette, that Walter Costelly, Margrett Coocke widow, and Raffe the candell makers, shall pay unto the church wardian aforesaid, fiv shillings ster. the yire, to the use aforesaide; inhibiting any other what soever hereafter, to use or occuppie that trade, without the speciall liscence and agreement of the forsaid company and church wardiane.

"5. Item, we ffinde in like manner, that Donnell m^c Robage now tannere, and all others that is, or shalbe hereafter of that trade, shall according the rest of the artificers, sattisffie, and pay unto the church wardian aforesaid fyve shillings ster. apice, towards the reparacion aforesaid; forbiding any other hereafter to use or occupie that trade without the liscence and agreement of the foresaid church wardiane, and the rest of that company of tanners.

"6. Item, we ffynd, that in the old ancient tyme, it hath been used and accustomed in this towne, that every manner of persone or persones what soever, which did, or should brywe within this towne or the suborbes thereof, aille or beere to sell, should pay unto the church wardiane aforsaide, one pottell of the said beere or aille, for every brywing; which we doe lickewise confirme and alowe hereby: And for that, in consideracione as the same cannott be tacken up and reared by the church wardiane, we thinke

thinke it ffitt that every such brywer, shall at allhallontyd and May, by even portiones, yearlie for ever more hereafter, sattisfie and pay twelf penc a pice in liew of the said beere, towards the reparacion of the parish church aforsaid.

" 7. Item, we ffynde, that there is due to the church wardiane, towards the raparacion aforesaide, out of every vessell of acquvittir which is or shall be retaylled in this towne, one pinte thereof, so as allwaies the said vessell, exceede fower gallones; and if the same be a hogsett or a butte there is noe more due there uppon, which we doe lickewise confirme.

" 8. Item, we ffynd, that there is due to the church wardiane uppon any townsman, or merchaunt straunger what soever, which bringeth or procureth any shippe, or barke, be it great or small, into this towne or port of Gallwey, ladden with what comodities soever, one peny for every tone of her said ladding; and also wine, salte, irone, Batry and Honny (for which there is two pence a tone due) to be collected by the church wardian duley, towards the raparacion aforesaid.

" 9. Item, we ffynd, that there is due to the church wardian three shillings four penc ster. upon the tatch house, next adioyning unto the great stone house, wherein now dwelleth John Nolane, belonging unto Marcus Duffe Lynch, which diew was left thereupon by Mr. Stephen Lynch fits-Arthur of Gallwey alderman deceased, towards the reparacion of the parish church aforesaid, to be yearlie collected and tacken up by the church wardian for the tyme being, for ever, at allhallontyde, per annum.

" 10. Item, we ffynde, that Nich[ls] Blake of Gallwey aforesaid merchaunt, deceased, by his last will and testament, bequeatted and leifte towards the reparacion of the church aforesaid, to the church wardiane for the tyme beinge every allhallontyde for ever, out of the high tatch house, right against Peetter oge French fitz-Petter is mansione stone house, which thatch house is now in the possession of Richard Lynch fitz-James Roe.

" 11. Item, likewise we ffynde, that Mr. Domnick Browne of Gallway alderman, deceased, by his last will and testament, leift towards the reparacion aforesaid, the some of three shillings and fower pence ster. to be yearlie received and taken up for ever, by the church wardian for the tyme beinge, out of the rent of the land called Athey Thomas reagh, in the west syde of Gallwey aforesaid.

" 12. Item, we ffynde, that by comone consent of all thinhabitants of this towne, it hath bene grauntted, and thereuppon acoustomed, that at all tymes, when any massons or glassiers did, or hereafter shall, woorke uppon the parish church aforesaid, the wholle gents and merchaunts of the said town, are by tournes to fynd them diett, and the common or lay men to fynde woorkemen, or labourors during the said woorke.

" 13. Item, we ffynd, in like manner, that is acoustomed of ancient old tyme, that when there is any worke of reparacion or glassing uppon the said parish church, the wardiane

wardiane of the colladge and the rest of the viccars are to give the massons or glassiers ther Breakfast, dally during the woorke, and if there be any great worke they are to diett one masson altogether.

" 14. Item, we ffynde, that every gent. merchaunt or free man of thinhabitants ought, of righte, acording the auncient use, to pay fower pence a pice at Easter. per ann. for their comonyone monney, both for him self, his wiffe, children and ffamyllie: and every householder of lay men or artificers, two pence a pice, towards the reparacion aforesaid, and every yong man two penc a pec.

" 15. We the Jury, whose names are above written, doe by virtue of our oathe. ffynde, that all the forsaide diews and duties therein sett down. doth, of right according as in the old ancient tyme it hath been used, belong and apperteyne unto the parish church of St. Nicholas in Gallway aforesaid, towards the reparacione thereof: the which, in owere consciences, we ffynde ought hence forth, for ever more. to be dully collected and taken up by the church wardiane for the tyme beinge. to the use aforesaide; and for that the same hath bene of late neglected. to the great ruyane. decaye and want of reparacione of the parish church. as well through the negligence of the forsaid church wardianes, as also of our magestrates not forwarding the same. or assisting them in the collection thereof; We think it henceforth meetter the same may be confirmed, and that the comone seale may be hereunto fixed as a president or monement thereof. Wittnes our hands, the last day of October, Anno Domini 1609.

" Willyk Linch, Foreman.	William O'Many Cottoner. is signe.
Anthony Kyrowan.	Coghlin Luderagh Fisher. is signe
Patrick Blake.	Nicholas Nolane.
Arthur Lynch.	Edmund Athie.
Davy O'Fowdy, Master of the Bothmen at the Wood Key, is signe.	Christo. Bodkin f. Richard.
Walter Shoy.	Markus Bige.
Conor Duff, Master of the Fishers of the See, is signe.	Tegg Ballage, is signe.
	Gelly Patryk m'Coghlan, is signe.
	James Lynch fitz-Henry."—*Orig.*

Among the foregoing curious items, may be perceived some strong proofs of overbearing municipal authority, and the monopolizing spirit of the time. But the reign of James I. was the golden age of monopoly. That pernicious system appears to have prevailed to a large extent in Ireland; and to have reached even these distant western districts. Of this there are numerous evidences on record. Thus, on 18 Feb. 19° Jac. I. Robert Blake, Jeffry Lynch, Nicho. Martin, John Bodkin, and Edmond Kerwane of Galway.

Galway, merchants, obtained a monopoly of the sale of good and wholesome wines there, during the lives of Richard Blake and Peter French.—Same to Martin, Richard, James, and Peter Darcy of Athenry, to make and sell aqua-vitæ or usquebagh during their lives.—*Id.* On 1st May, 17°. Jac. I. James Viscount Doncaster and his deputies, licensed to keep taverns and sell wines, usquebagh, and aqua-vitæ in Ireland, for 22 years. For several similar grants, see the Patent Rolls of James I. *passim.* On 7th June 4°. Jac. I. Sir Henry Folliott obtained a monopoly of the whole fishing and taking of salmon, *herrings, and all other kinds of fish*, for 41 years, in the ports, bays, creeks, or floods of Ballyshanan, Bondrois, and Callebeg. This grant extended to the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo.—*Id.* A treatise on Monopolies in Ireland would develope many curious historical facts.

NOTE L. *See page* 39. "*Bourkes of Mayo County.*"

The genealogical account of "Bourke Viscount Mayo," given in Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Ed. 1754, vol. ii. p. 313, is one of the most perfect pieces of family history contained in that work. Archdall, in his edition, A. D. 1789, has given the account entire, but divided into two portions. One will be found in his memoir of "Bourke *earl* of Mayo," vol. iii. p. 414; and the other in that of "Bourke *viscount* Mayo," vol. iv. p. 227. It may be observed that, although Archdall, in the latter account, has stated, that John the eighth (and last) Viscount Mayo died in 1767, "since when the title has lain dormant," p. 249; and in the former that, "John then earl of Mayo was, on 13th January, 1781, created viscount Mayo of Monycrower in the county of Mayo:" yet he afterwards mentions "Sir [ ] Bourke, Lord Viscount of Mayo and Baronet," as then (1789) living. That there were successive claimants for the title after the death of the eighth viscount, one of whom was living at that time, is certain, but want of means and other opposing circumstances have ever since prevented its establishment; and, it is stated, that the same causes operate against the right heir to the present day. Lodge also mentions that Sir Theobald Bourke, the third Viscount Mayo, "had a son Luke," who, according to the genealogist, "died young."—Vol. ii. p. 236, Ed. 1754. But this Luke was old enough to be a captain in the army, as the Editor has lately ascertained from his epitaph, yet remaining in an old chapel attached to a ruined abbey, within two miles of the ancient church of Ballynakill, in the parish of that name, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. "Here under is interred Captain Luke Bourke, son to the Right Honorable Theobald Lord Viscount of Mayo, and D. Elynor Fitzgerald daughter to Sir Luke Fitzgerald, of Tier . . . han, who died the 10th of March, 1684." This epitaph may be found useful, in case the title shall hereafter be claimed.

O'Ferrall, in his MS. Book of Irish Pedigrees, preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin, gives the following account of the founders of the different spreading branches of the "Bourkes of Mayo County."

"Sir William Burk, ancestor to the Viscounts Mayo, and the rest of the Burkes of that county.

"His 1st son, Edmond, called the Scott (Albanach) from his being in Scotland twenty-two years with his mother's relations. She was daughter to the King of Scotland.

"2nd son, Richard, was ancestor to the Burkes, called *M' Walter* of *Luach*.

"3rd son, John, ancestor to the Burkes, called *Mac Seonin* (*Jennings*).

"4th, Philip, ancestor to the Burkes, called *M' Philbin*, or *Philip, Gibbons*, &c.

"John *Miagh* Burk (son of John the 3rd) was called *Mac Seonin*.

"Gibbon (eldest son of Philip the 4th) was ancestor to the Burks, called from him *Mac Gibbon*.

"Philip (2nd son of Philip) *a quo* the surname of *Philips* of the lower Owles (*Mac Philbin*).

"Theobald (3rd son of Philip) *a quo Sliocht Tebott*, of *Magh-Odhar*, near *Croagh-Patrick*.

"Meyler (4th son of Philip) *a quo Mac Meyler*.

"Thomas, the son of Edmond the Scot, was called *M' William Eighter*.

"His (Thomas's) eldest son was Edmond na Feoige, also *M' William Eighter*.

"Walter (2nd son of Thomas) was ancestor to the Burkes of *Balenrobe*, *Loch Measg*, *Kinlogh*.

"Thomas (3rd son of Thomas), ancestor to the Burkes of *Maine*.

"John (4th son of Thomas), ancestor to the Burkes of *Turlogh*.

"*Emon na fesoige's* eldest son, Ulick Burke, was ancestor of Lord Viscount Mayo, and the Burkes of *Partry*, *Ballyvechan*, &c. (*Ballyvechan* is in the mountains of *Partry*.)

"Richard Burke, of *Cuarsky* (2nd son of *Emon na fesoige*), was ancestor to the Burkes of *Tyrawly*: some say he was the eldest son.

"From them also descended the families of Ballaghaddy (near Partry), *Partry*, *Castlelecky*, *Ballyveghan*, *Castlebar*, and *Ballinrobe*.

"Walter *Fada* Burke was ancestor of the Burkes of *Partry*."

Compare the foregoing with Hib. Dominicana, pp. 318, 319.

It may be necessary here to observe that most of these Mayo families write their name *Bourke*. The Galway families, *Burke*.

NOTE

NOTE M. *See page* 40. "*Order of Hermits of St. Augustine.*"

The following deed of endowment of this foundation, A. D. 1517, is preserved in the Collegiate Library of Galway, before referred to.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Ricardus Edmundi De Burgo dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo Nangle, sacre pagine professori, ordinis heremitarum Sancti Augustini, ac patri Donato O'Maille priori ejusdemque conventui monasterii nove ville Galvie, ejusdem ordinis Sancti Augustini, eorumque successoribus in dicto monasterio degentibus, de consensu et consilio Reverendissimi in Christo patris ac domini, domini Thome Dei gratia pro tunc archiepiscopi Tuamensis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Ecclesiam meam parochialem de *Roskam*, Enachdunensis diocesis, cum cimiterio ex parte occidentali muri ejusdem ecclesie, cum quadam particula terre sita prope dictam partem occidentalem, vulgariter nuncupatam *Tirnahalle*, prout mete et bunde undique docent et proportant, viz. in latitudine usque ad magnos lapides occidentalis partis de Tyrnahalle, et in longitudine a mari superius usque ad murum prope silvam, cum alia magna sacerdotali terra vulgariter nuncupata *Gort in tagart*, prout mete et bunde undique docent et proportant, per longum et latum prout se extendunt; cum libertate pascuale octo vaccarum et sex caballorum, pro anima mea, parentum successorumque meorum: habendum et tenendum predictam ecclesiam cum suo cimiterio, Tyrnahalle et Gort in tagart, cum pascuali libertate predictarum octo vaccarum et sex caballorum, cum omnibus suis emolumentis, obvencionibus et pertinenciis prefatis, dictis priori conventuique prefati novi monasterii, suisque successoribus et assignatis suis, qui pro tempore fuerint, de me, heredibus et successoribus seu assignatis meis, imperpetuum; de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servicia ecclesiastica, et ordinis suffragia recompensando. Et ego vero prefatus Ricardus de Burgo, heredes, executores et successores seu assignati mei, predictam ecclesiam cum suo cimiterio, Tyrnahalle et Gort in tagart cum prefato libertate octo vaccarum et sex caballorum, omnibusque suis pertinenciis prefatis dictis priori et conventui, eorumque successoribus, qui pro tempore fuerint, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, huic presenti carte mee, ob defectum sigilli proprii, sigillum domini Henrici Brangan, pro tunc Wardiani ecclesie collegiate ville Galvie, apponi feci. Hiis testibus presentibus, viz. Roberto fusco Lynche, Johanna Martyn ejusdem uxore, Jacobo White, Johanne M^{c} Kyachra et Memonia Myleyn, et multis aliis. Datum, Galvie, xvii°. die mensis Julii, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi nono, et Domini M.D.XVII.—Et nos Edmundus confirmamus manu propria.—Et nos dominus Thomas Tuamensis Metropolitanus, hanc concessionem factam aprobamus, admittimus, et manu nostra propria confirmamus. Thomas Tuamen. M.

"Et nos Edmundus confirmamus, manu propria."—*Orig.*

NOTE N. *See page* 41, *note* [b]. "*Sir Charles Coot.*"

By letters patent dated 13th May, 1645, Sir Charles Coote, knight and baronet, "in consideration of his courage, wisdom and circumspection," was appointed to the office of Lord President of the province of Connaught, "in as full and ample manner as Sir Charles Willmott, late Lord Viscount Willmott of Athlone, the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, or the late Earle of Clanricarde, had or enjoyed the same." To this appointment were annexed certain curious Instructions, which will be found enrolled on "Cromwell's Roll," No. 1, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin.

NOTE O. *See page* 42, *note* [c].

The following "State letter" affords ample testimony that there were active traitors, within the walls of this devoted town, during the siege:

"*Dublin Castle, 20th. May 1656.*

"GENT.

"The Council having, of late, received large testimony of the singular good services performed by *Mr. Dominick Bodkin*, *Mr. Nicholas Oge French*, and *Richard Kirvan* (inhabitants of the towne of Galway) for and in behaulfe of the English interest during the late Rebellion, not a little conducinge (as we are informed) to the advantage of the state, though (tis probable) they had, by such their ample testifieing of their affeccions to the English, prejudiced their private interests, and contracted a malice (from those of their own naccon, among whom they are now to live) which may prove dangerous to them. Their lordships have therefore thought fitt, hereby to recommend the consideration of their meritts unto you, that finding the same to bee as hath been alledged, you may in your proceedings (in the determining of their respective qualifications and claymes) afforde them what convenient dispatch you may, with such just and reasonable favour, as may be conceived meete and agreeable to your instructions for a reward and encouragement of well doing. Yours THO. HERBERT.—To the Commissioners for adjusting the claymes of the Irish, at Athlone."—*Original Privy Council Book, A. D.* 1656.

These men were, accordingly, well recompensed for their "singular good services." Thomas Lynch Fitz-Ambrose, Matthew Browne, and Lieutenant Charles Browne, also received ample rewards.—*Hist. Galway, Append.* VII.: and one Julian Browne, who performed the part of Rahab on the occasion, also received her reward.

NOTE P. *See page* 43, *note* [d]. "*Lough Lurgan, the Bay of Galway.*"

In our author's Ogyg. p. 164, an old Irish poem is quoted for the "three most ancient lakes of Ireland;" one being Lough Lurgan, the present bay of Galway. This

poem

poem, which begins, "Adam athair fhuil ar fluagh," Adam, father, stream of our hosts," has by some been attributed to Ængus Ceile De, who flourished about A. D. 800; and by others to Ængus Roe O'Daly, who died in A. D. 1350. See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 97. But our author in the passage referred to says, that in place of *Lough Lurgan*, another antiquary has *Lough Lumny*, a lake in Desmond (for which see Keating's Hist., lib. i.); and adds "iste lacus longo post tempore legitur prorupisse," for which he refers to the Book of Lecan, fo. 284. He then hazards a conjecture respecting Lough Lurgan, viz. that, *perhaps*, it was formerly separated, by land, from the sea," "qui quondam *fortasse* firmâ terrâ a salo discretus, donec," &c., until the Western Ocean overcame the barrier, of which the three islands of Aran seem to be the remnant. This conjecture was probable, and the situation and appearance of those islands, with respect to the main land, would seem to support it, but no such circumstance is recorded; notwithstanding which, the writer, in Hist. Galway, pp. 4, 319, has incautiously asserted, that the separation alluded to had been actually mentioned by our ancient annalists. But he has since ascertained that such is not the fact; and therefore, whether Lough Lurgan, or the bay of Galway, had at any period of time been separated from the ocean, must ever remain matter of conjecture, for history is entirely silent on the subject.

The mountains of Burren, in the north of the County of Clare, shelter this bay on the south, as far as Black Head, called in Irish Ceann Dóirne, i. e. the head of Burren. Towards the east of Burren, near an arm of the bay, and south of Galway town, are the ruins of Corcumroe abbey (*Corcumdhruadh*), for which see Archdall's Monasticon, p. 44. It was so called, because, when built, A. D. 1194, the territory of Corcumroe comprehended the present barony of Burren. It was also called the "Abbey of Burren." See the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1267, which state, that Connor na Sudaine O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, was interred in the "Abbey of the East of Burren." Also in *Cathreim Toirdhealbhaigh*, or the "Wars of Thomond," compiled A. D. 1318, it is stated, that he was interred in the "Monastery of *East Burren*," and that the monks raised a monument over his remains—"Agus do h-adhlacadh a mainistir oirthir Doirne go h-uasal onórach é, ag na manchuibh, agus do thógbadar a lia ór a luighe." Dutton, in his Statist. Survey of the County of Clare, p. 325, note, states that "Some giddy young *gentlemen* amused themselves with mutilating some part of this ancient monument." Several acts of a similar nature have been recorded, during the last three centuries, in Ireland.

Near this is the island of *Muckinish*, Muicinis, containing the ruins of two old castles, which formerly belonged to the O'Loughlins, chieftains of Burren. One of these castles, called Shan-Muckinish or Ballynacregga, has been lately repaired, and is now

in

in good preservation. The other, Muckinish Noe, or New Muckinish, lies a little to the east of Ballynacregga, and close to the shore of *Pouldoody* bay, so well known for its extensive oyster beds. This castle is now in ruins. In A. D. 1585. Caithne or Owny O'Loughlin of the castle of *Gregans*, otherwise "the O'Loughlin," was chief of his name. From this castle the district of Burren was originally called the Barony of Gregans. See the Division of Connaught, A. D. 1586, in Brit. Museum. Cotton. Titus B. xiii. fo. 399. Charles O'Loughlin, Esq. of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreehy, is now "chief of his name;" or, as he is commonly called in the district, "King of Burren." See the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1584. for an account of the capture of Torlogh O'Loughlin, on *Muic-inis*, and of his having been put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon; and the same Annals, at A. D. 1582, for this captain's services against the Irish of Mayo, where "he destroyed the whole territory." These "services" are not noticed in the "Genealogical History of the Family of Brabazon," printed at Paris, 4to. A. D. 1825.

A little to the west of the abbey of Corcomroe, near the "New Quay," lies Finvarra, in Irish Finnabhair, a rising little town, which may be seen from the opposite or north side of the bay. Near it is a monument, erected to Donogh More O'Daly, a famous Irish poet. "In this district formerly lived the O'Dalys, a celebrated bardic family, several of whom first came to the county of Galway in the time of Teige Roe O'Kelly, on his marriage with Ranalt O'Brien. In A. D. 1514. Teige O'Daly, professor of poetry, who maintained a house of general hospitality, died at Finvarra, and was interred in the monastery of Corcomroe.—Four Masters. A short distance south of Finvarra point, on the shore of the bay, lie the scattered fragments of the old castle of Baile in bheathain (now called Ballyvaughan), taken by Sir Henry Sidney on his route from Limerick to Galway, in A. D. 1569.—Four Masters. Westward, between this and Black Head, Ceann boirne, are the ruins of Gleann Eidneach, Glaniny. Both these last-mentioned castles are noticed in the MS. in the British Museum, Titus B. xiii., already referred to. The coast to the westward from Glaniny Castle to Black Head is steep, and is the only place of shelter for men-of-war within Galway Bay.—See Nimmo's Piloting Directions, p. 171, for a description of the north and south shores and inlets of this extensive bay.

NOTE Q. *See page* 45, *note* [g]. "*Joyce Country—The Shoyes.*"

Joyce Country, in Irish *Duthaidh Seoighcoch*, i. e. the district or inheritance of the Shoyes or Joyces, is the name by which the mountainous barony of Ross, in *Iar-Connaught*, is still frequently called. See the "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," published by the Irish Archæological Society, A. D. 1844. p. 324. where

where the Seoaigh or Joyces of West Connaught, "Seoaiġ iarṫair Chonnaċt," are enumerated among the Welsh tribes, who, according to that authority, came to Ireland in the time of Dermod Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster. But these tribes did not settle in the western parts of Ireland until the century after. The Shoyes or Joyces settled in the district of Partry, west of Lough Mask, under the O'Flaherties, about the middle of the thirteenth century; although the O'Flaherties themselves had no jurisdiction there, or any where west of Lough Corrib, until after A. D. 1235: "The Joyes depended upon the O'Flaherties, and were always contributory with (*to*) them, and did usually yield them risings out."—*Inquis.* A. D. 1607, quoted in Hist. Galway, p. 100. A paper in the British Museum, "On the present State of Connaught," signed *Coniers Clifford*, and others, about A. D. 1596, states: "The Joies are followers to the O'Flaherties, and depend much upon Sleight Ulicke Bourke." On this passage there occurs the following marginal note, made, as I conjecture, by Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught: "Theis are still in action of rebellion."—Titus, B. xii. The name of this tribe has undergone various orthographical changes to reduce it to an Anglicised form. Thus we find it written, Yoes, Joes, Joas, Jose, Josse, Joy, Joyes, Joyce[a].—A. D. 1501, William Shioy or Joy, was archbishop of Tuam, *Ware;* 1507, William Josse, bailiff of Galway; 1542, Henry Jose, Mayor there; 1629, Andrew Joes, merchant there.—*Annals.* As a curious instance of the prejudice of the "old English" inhabitants of that town against the "mere Irish," it has been observed that none of the O'Flaherties ever held, or would be suffered to hold, any office therein, because they were of the mere Irish; but their followers, the Joyces, were admitted to every civic employment, because they were of British extraction.

In the Records of the Herald's Office, Dublin, vol. x., there appears a pedigree or genealogical account of the Joyces, professionally compiled by "Daniel Molyneux, King at Arms in the Kingdom of Ireland," for a Mr. Gregory Joyes, who died at Madrid, A. D. 1745. Although this pedigree is stated to have been compiled "ex antiquis monumentis, approved of by said Daniel Molyneux, Father Francis Browne, of the order of St. Francis" [certainly a learned man, *for whom see Ogyg.* p. 30], "who was well versed in the genealogy of the families of Galway, and Peter Albert de Launay, first King at Arms in *Belgium*," yet it is mostly fabulous, and bears internal evidence of gross fabrication. Its exordium, and a few of the early generations, may suffice to shew what value should be attached to that document.

"*Pernobilis*

[a] It may still be traced in "Villers Saint Josse," and "Josse-Sur-Mer," in that part of France anciently called Armoric Gaul.

"*Pernobilis et Pervetusta Joyseorum familia, in Geneologia Domini Gregorii Joyes.*

"Majores Joyseorum orti sunt in Anglia, familia veteri et honorabili, atque a Regibus Walliæ, ut colligitur ex antiquis monumentis approbatis a Domino Daniele Molineux, Armorum Rege in regno Hiberniæ, et a Reverendo Patre Francisco Browne ordinis Sancti Francisci, bene versato in genealogia nobilium familiarum Galviensium, item Dominus Petrus Albertus de Launay, Eques Auratus, nobilis ordinarius Domus Regiæ, et Primus Armorum Rex Provincialis Belgio, pro suo Majestate Catholica, sub titulo Brabantiæ, fidem facit et attestatur Bruxellis octavo Maii Anno 1666, familiam Joyeseorum esse antiquam et nobilem similiter. Dominus Jacobus Wareus, Eques Auratus et Regiæ Majestati a conciliis secretioribus in regno Hiberniæ, in comentario de præsulibus Hiberniæ, a prima conversione gentis Hibernicæ ad fidem Christianam ad nostra usque tempora, refert, quod in seculo 14° Eminentissimus Thomas *Joise* (*recte Jorsey vel De Jorse*) fuit Cardinalis S. Sabinæ, et quod Walterus Joise ordinis prædicatorum (frater dicti Thomæ et Cardinalis) fuit consecratus Archiepiscopus Armachanus in Hibernia, a Nicholao Cardinale Ostiensi, ut ex Bulla Clementis V. data 8 Idus Augusti Pontificatus sui 2, inter Archiva Turris Londinensis asservata, liquet; et quod forte is idem fuit Walterus Anglicus quem Raphael Vollaterranus Commentariorum Urbanorum libr. 21. Edwardi Regis Angliæ fuisse confessorem, et Genuæ in Italia sepultum asserit. Archiepiscopatum is resignavit, 16° Novembris, Anno 1311. Hic sex habuit fratres ulterius, qui omnes ejusdem fuerunt ordinis prædicatorum. Rolandus de Joise Dominicanus itidem et dicti Walteri frater germanus, consecratus est archiepiscopus Armachanus. Is porro Archiepiscopatum se abdicavit, Martii 20° anno 1321."

"1. Dominus *Thomas* Joyes, ex stirpe Regis Britanniæ sive Walliæ, aut Angliæ, appulit in Hibernia Tuamoni, duxit sibi in uxorem illustrissimam dominam Honoram O'Brien, ex semine illustrissimi domini O'Brien istius provinciæ principis. Inde, classe sua trajiciens mare in occidentalem partem Connaciæ, habuit ex ea super mari filium; quem, quia super mari natus fuit, *Mac Marah*, id est filium maris, nuncupavit. Hic loci istius principatum tenens, varias terrarum partes istius provinciæ occupavit, quas ad hæc usque tempora posteri ejus hereditarunt. Ab aliis etiam alterius filii *Mac Thomas* nomine multa prædia, multa loca publica multos montes nominavit; quæ etiam nunc ab incolis occidentalis Connaciæ iisdem nominibus plusquam sexcentis annis appellantur.

"2. Dominus *Mac Marah* Joyes, seu filius maris, aliquot post annos, defuncto patre, duxit in uxorem, alterius istius nomine occidentalis Connatiæ principis, *O'Flaherty*, filiam. Herede ibi relicto, filiisque aliis et filiabus, reversus est in Tuamoniam, ubi

ubi, mortua prima uxore, secundam sibi accepit dominam *Dorotheam*, illustrissimi domini O'Neillan filiam, ex qua filios et filias genuit, ita ut in magnum numerum ejus crevisset. Dominus Mac Thomas Joyce, filius secundus post filium maris natus, sibi loca varia assumens, simul cum hæreditate sibi a patre et fratre relicta, ex uxore sua altera principis O'Flaherty filia, habuit prolem, crevitque in gentem maximam clarissimorum virorum, qui præclaris suis virtutibus bellicis, ad hæc usque bella, qui plurimos Hibernos funditus delevêre, suas ditiones, suas hereditates et splendorem retinuere.

"3. Dominus Gulielmus Joyes, ex stirpe filii maris et primæ uxoris, oriundus, in oris Galviæ sese conferans, uxorem duxit Agnetam, ex *nobilissima* Moriceorum familia. Versus Italiam, Neapolim et Romam, deinde in Græciam navigans, captus est a *Saracenis*, et ductus in Africam. Ibi septem annos commoratus est. Deinde Barbarorum manus effugiens in *Hispaniam* impulsus fuit, ubi præclaræ ejus virtutes cælitus remunerabantur : nam monitus indicio aquilæ supervolantis et demonstrantis locum thesaurum invenit incredibilem. Domum inde reversus, mænia urbis Galviensis, ecclesias et alia ædificia extrui curavit. Demum cum ei dicta uxor Jacobum, Henricum et Robertum peperit, plenus meritis vitam cum morte commutavit; et sepultus est in monumento quod sibi et suis posteris erigendum curavit, in celebri fratrûm minorum conventu Galviæ.

"4. Dominus Jacobus Joyes, præclaræ indolis vir, junctus in matrimonio fuit pernobili matronæ, dominæ Christianæ French; ex qua unum tantum filium, Johannem suscepit. Dominus Henricus Joyce, natu secundus, uxorem sibi assumpsit nobilissimam dominam Catherinam Browne eximii domini Thoma Browne, Athenriensis aliquando Vicecomitis, filiam. Ex qua, cum liberos non suscepisset, patriam curam supra fratris sui hæreditatem adhibuit, alias sibi atque alias hæreditates comparando maximas; quas postquam Vicetenentis Regis, et prætoris sive gubernatoris comitatûs Galviensis officio perfunctus est, instante morte, primo nepotum suorum, simul cum sua hæreditate quoad partem reliquit, reliquam hæreditatis partem alios inter nepotes divisam, et ad ecclesias reficiendas ornandasque testatus est, sepultusque est cum suis."

To the foregoing corruptions of history, and much more *ejusdem farinæ*, here omitted, the following high official testimonies are annexed. "Omnibus et singulis ad quos presentes pervenerint, Ego Chichester Fortescue Eques Auratus, Ulster Rex Armorum, et principalis Heraldus totius Hiberniæ, salutem : Sciatis quod Ego prædictus Rex Armorum potestate et authoritate a Regia Majestate, sub magno sigillo Hiberniæ, mihi concessâ, certiores vos facio, quod, &c. In cujus rei testimonium, nomen titulumque meum hisce adscripsi, et sigillum meum officiale apposui. Dublinii die decima

septima mensis Decembris, anno Domini milesimo, septingentesimo nonagesimo. By the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland. WESTMORELAND. At the humble request of Sir Chichester Fortescue Knt. &c. Given under our hand and seal of Arms at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 1st day of January, 1791.

"[Signed] R. HOBART."

It may be necessary here to observe, that the family in question did not stand in need of this fabricated account of its origin and descent. These will be found faithfully detailed in Mac Firbis's great collection of Irish Genealogies, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. See also the "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," p. 325. To this day the Joyces retain some of the great characteristics of the ancient Irish. "Populus magnus sicut Gigantes, procera homines staturæ, et fortissimi."—*Usser. in Primord.* p. 726. See also Irish Minstrelsy, vol. I., p. 332; Lond. 1831.

NOTE R. *See page* 46, *note* [k]. "*Edmond Burk.*"

On 29th Oct. A. D. 1327, this Edmond "Burk" or De Burgo (after the death of his father the Red Earl) and Walter, the son of William De Burgo (which Walter is not mentioned by Lodge) were appointed to the offices of justices of the peace in the counties of Connaught, Tipperary and Lymerick, with power to protect the lands of Richard late Earl of Ulster in those counties.—Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. II., for which see Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Ireland, p. 33, N° 13. And on 5 Sept. A. D. 1333, the same Edmond, three months after the murder of his nephew William third Earl of Ulster, at Carrickfergus, obtained a grant of all the lands and possessions of the said earl William, in Connaught, during the minority of his heir (Eliz. afterwards wife of Lionel Duke of Clarence) rendering therefore, to the Exchequer, £200 yearly. And a writ of *liberari facias* thereupon issued, directing Roger de Flete, Seneschal of Connaught, to deliver unto him the possession of the same.—Rot. Pat. 8 Edw. III. See the same Calendar of Patent Rolls, p. 40. N°. 119. This writ was the cause of his death, and also that of the Seneschal, de Flete, as related by our author.

In Hibernia Dominicana, p. 224, the following entry is given from the archives of Athenry. "Obitus Domini Edmundi de Burgo. Mac an Iarla, qui in Saecum immissus fuit *in Claustro* Fratrum de Roba, & submersus in Lacu Mask per *Mac-Padin*, & alios de Roba, Anno Domini 1337." Brief as this entry is, it varies in three points from the account given by our author. It is moreover stated, note (*) that the victim was called "Edmundus na Fiesoga, i. e. Barbatus." Archdall has here added error to error.—Monast. p. 495. See the annals of Clonmacnoise, and those of the Four Masters, for their accounts of the transaction, A. D. 1338.

Of the "Fryer's House of Balinrobe," mentioned by our author, p. 47, Ware is silent; wherefore Archdall, in Monast. p. 495, says of it, "when or by whom founded is not recorded." But, in a description of the County of Mayo by Robert Downing, A. D. 1684, preserved in MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, it appears, that in "the now Shire Town called *Ballinrobe*, taking its name from the River or Rivillett, (*the Robe*, in Irish, *Rodhba*) is the ruins of an auncient Augustinian Mindicant Friery or Priory, built by Tutallus [Tuathal] O'Maly, lord of the Owles, in the Reigne of Brianus Boruvius King of Ireland, about the beginning of the Eleventh Century. There was likewise a small abbey or cell of the Joanitar, called Taghown or St. John's House, now altogether gone to ruine; and a small cell called Kilcrava, it was a small House of Nunns." Their possessions appear to have been few. On 2nd July, 1608, Thomas Nolan of *Ballinrobe*, gent. obtained a grant by patent, of the four quarters of land in Ballinrobe, for ever.—Rot. Pat. 15°. Jac. I. p. 1.

This Thomas Nolan, before the date of the above grant, resided at "the Crevaghe," now called Creagh, in the barony of Kilmain and Co. Mayo. In the Indenture of Composition for that county, A. D. 1585, which see, Appendix I., it was provided that he should have the castle of the Crevaghe, and 3 quarters of land thereto adjoining, free from the Composition rent, "in respecte of his sufficiencie to act as a *Clerke* in the said Countrey." This provision may be taken as a proof of the low state even of elementary education in the West of Ireland, at that period. To this may be added, as a matter merely coincident, that the next grantee of those very lands in the succeeding century, under the Act of Settlement, was Mr. James Cuff, ancestor of the late Baron Tyrawley, and of the present proprietor of the Crevaghe, whose first appearance here was in the capacity of clerk or secretary to Cromwell's Commissioners of Transplantation to Connaught, as appears by the following order: "By the lo. Deputy and Councill. It is ordered that Mr. James Cuff be and is hereby appointed secretary to Sir Charles Coote, and the rest of the Commissioners appointed and nominated in a commission bearing date this day, for the setting out of lands to the transplanted Irish and inhabitants of Connaught and Clare. Dated at Athlone, the 16th June, 1655. T. H. C. C."—*Orig. Council Book, Dublin Castle.* On 12th April following, Mr. Cuff was himself appointed a Commissioner of assessment for Mayo, (*Id.*) where he afterwards acquired considerable grants of forfeited lands, and among others, of the town and manor of *Ballinrobe*, forfeited by the descendants of Thomas Nolan.

The above Thomas Nolan was one of the first "English Tavern" Keepers in Connaught. When the old Irish *Biataghs* (*see* Stat. Kilkenny, p. 4,) and "houses of hospitality" ceased, they were succeeded by "English inns" or taverns. On 21st December, A. D. 1616, a license was granted to "John Coman of Athlone, merchant, and

Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe, esq. to keep taverns, and sell wines and spirituous liquors. The former in Loughrea and all Galway co. except the town and parish of Athenrie, the town of Galway, and the barony of Kilconnell; also, in the town of Burrysowle, and in the baronies of Moriske, Burrysowle, Irrus, Costellagh, and Gallen in Mayo co., in Athlone, in Roscommon and Westmeath co^s., in Ballymote and all Sligo co. except the town of Sligo, in Ballintobber and all Roscommon co. except the baronies of Athlone and Boyle, and the towns of Ardcarne and Elffin.—To the latter in the town of Callow, and in the whole barony of Kilconnell, and in the town and barony of Kilmaine in Mayo co. during their own lives, and those of Barnaby Coman brother of John, of John Nolan son of Thomas, of Peter Nolan, son of Richard Nolan late of Athlone, merchant, deceased, and of Jane or Jennet Coman daughter of the said John."—*Rot. Pat.* 14° *Jac. I.* p. 2. *d.* N°. 58. This was one of the extensive Monopolies granted at that period, for more of which see *ante*, p. 240.

NOTE S. *See page* 52, *note* [z]. "*Moycullin barony—Gnomore, Gnobeg.*"

In the document before referred to, p. 44, note [g], preserved in the British Museum, and entitled the "Division of Connaught, A. D. 1586," Titus B. xiii. fo. 399, this barony is described as follows: "The barony of Muckullen, containing Cosarg [Coir-fuirge], *Gnovore*, *Gnobeg*, Loghcurb and Keildromedirge, 20 myles long, 20 broad; and is, after this rate, plowlands 5. Murrogh ne doe chief in the same.—Parishes 6. viz. Vicarages of Rahune, Killaen, Galway, Muckullin, Kylcumayne, Killinkelogh.—Gentlemen and castles (20) viz. Rory O'Flahairte of Muykullen: Murrogh ne doe of Nowghe and of Achneuir (*Aghnenure*) Thomas Colman, Mynlagh (*Menlo*): Jonick O'Halorane, O'hery: Owen O'Halorane, Bearne; (*Barna*) Domynick Lynche, Tyrellan: Rolland Skeret, Short Castle; (*Castlegar*) Donell oge O'Hologhan, Qwarcown Brown (*Carrowbrown*): W^m. & Redmond M^c W^m. Ffiegh, Kellyn: Redmond M^c Thomas, Ballymuritty: Redmond Beogh, Ballindully; Richard Beg, Cloynecanyn: Darby Augny, Lysacowly: John Blake fitz-Ricard, Kiltullagh; John Blake fitz-Ricard, Kiltorog: Thomas Blake, Ballemicro: Thomas and John Blake, Turlagh ne sheamon: Muriertagh O'Conor, Tullekyhan; Martyn Lynch, New Castle."—Much of the topographical information contained in the foregoing document, could not be procured elsewhere, at the present day. All the castles, with the exception of that of Menlo, the residence of Sir Valentine Blake, baronet, are now in ruins.

The barony of Moycullen was created A. D. 1585: and it was so called from the castle, which was itself named from *Magh*, a plain or field, and *Ullinn*, mentioned *ante*, p. 52, note (z). It was formed of the two ancient territories of *Gnomore* and *Gnobeg*

Gnobeg, for the origin of which, see Ogyg. p. 387, "Gnomore et Gnobeg duo filii Lugadie," &c., and Mac Firbis's Book of Irish Pedigrees, "Dona Dealbnuib," 7c. O'Dugan, in his topographical poem before referred to, p. 143, states, that in the twelfth century, Mac Conraoi was chief of Gnomore, and O'Heyny chief of Gnobeg.

"Mag Conraoi reid do gabar	Mac Conry, meek, you shall find
Ar Gnó mór na mídoncallaid,	Over Gnomore of smooth callows,
O'h aidnaid ar Gnó m-beag m-buan,	O'Heyny over Gnobeg, lasting,
Nead nad daidbir ir nad diombuan.	A nest not poor, not transient."

See, likewise, Cambrensis Evers, p. 27. After that period, the O'Flaherties seized upon this territory, after having been driven from their own ancient inheritance, on the east side of Lough Corrib, by the De Burgos. The latter afterwards pursued them across the lake; and, in A. D. 1256, Mac William Burke plundered *Gnomore* and *Gnobeg*, and possessed himself of all Lough Orbsen (*Corrib*).—Four Masters. In A. D. 1584, Morogh na doe (*na d-tuagh*, i. e. *of the battle-axes*) O'Flaherty, who had been previously appointed by Queen Elizabeth chief of all the O'Flaherties, was hereditary chieftain of Gnomore, and resided in the castle of Aghnanure. Rory (*Roderic or Roger*) O'Flaherty, our author's grandfather, was hereditary chieftain of Gnobeg, and resided in the castle of Moycullen. Between these kindred chiefs there long subsisted violent territorial disputes, of which a curious detail will be found in Appendix II.

NOTE T. *See page* 60, *note* [s]. "*O'Halloran.*"

The MS. fragment in Trin. Coll. Lib., H. 2, 17, here referred to for this ancient family, states that "O Halloran is the chief of the twenty-four townlands of Clan Fergail; and of these are the O'Antuiles and O'Fergus of Roscam." "O h-Allmuran tairead ceithri m-baile ficet cloinni feargaili, agus oirein hi Antuili agus hi Fergusa Rosa-caim." See also the Book of Ballymote for same, fo. 54. This document refers to the twelfth century. These twenty-four townlands of Clan Fergail lay east of the river *Gallimh*, or Galway. The name Clan Fergail is now obsolete; but Roscam, on which are the remains of a round tower, is still well known. It lies about two miles S. E. of Galway. Mac Firbis, in his Book of Irish Genealogies, gives the pedigree of the O'Halloran family for twenty-five generations, as follows:

"Eochaid Muigmeodoin (a. c. 358) athair	Eochy Moyvane, A. D. 358, father of
Briain, athair	Brian, father of
Aongusa,	Aengus,
	Muirchertaig,

Muirċeartaiġ.	Mortogh,
Ailmhuráin,	Allmuran, *a quo* O'Halloran.
Fearġallaiġ,	Fergallach,
Choncoille,	Cucolle.
Aoḋa,	Aodh,
Diarmaḋa,	Dermot,
Conchaḃair, chaṫa-luireach,	Connor of Cath-lury,
Domhnuill,	Donnell.
Taiḋg talcair,	Teige, the strong.
Fhearġail,	Ferrall,
Aoḋa,	Hugh,
Chonchaḃair,	Connor,
Giolla-feṙain na fooḋla,	Gilla-Stephen of the plunder.
Maoilruanaiḋ,	Mulrony,
Domhnuill,	Donnell,
Daiḃiṫh,	David,
Amhlaoiḃ,	Awley,
Taiḋg,	Teige,
Gillecriṙt,	Gillchrist,
Domhnaill,	Donnell,
Seonac,	Johnock.
Daḃaic.	Davock" (*David Oge*).

In the thirteenth century, the O'Halloran were dispossessed of their ancient inheritance of Clan Fergail, by the De Burgos: and were obliged to emigrate, with the O'Flaherties, to Iar-Connaught, where they built the castle of O'Hery in Gnomore; and also, according to tradition, the castle of Rinvile in Northern Connemara. See our author's Ogyg. p. 376, for this old family: and the "History of Ireland," by Doctor Sylvester O'Halloran of Limerick, who states, vol. ii. p. 389. that he was himself "descended from the House of Clann Fergail." But there was another family of this name in Thomond, for which see *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or the Chronicles of the Wars of Thomond, at A. D. 1309, which family was "descended from the stock of the O'Briens, and the other Dalcassians."—*O'Brien, Dict.* p. 514. The learned historian claims for "the House of Clan Fergail" the celebrated St. Finbar of Cork, and *Aileran*, surnamed an ṡ-eagnaiḋ, or the wise, for whom see Ussher in Primord. pp. 818, 966; O'Conor's, *Annal. Ulton.* pp. 56, 57, and Petrie's Tara, p. 99. He also claims for this family the "invincible" William Ockham, mentioned by Harris, in Ware.

Ware, vol. ii., Writers, p. 82 ; but Wadding renders this claim more than doubtful. See Harris, in *loc. ult. citat.* An account of the historian O'Halloran will be found in Fitzgerald's History of Limerick, Appendix, p. lx.

In A. D. 1585, the "O'Halloran" was one of the contracting parties in the Indenture of Composition for Iar-Connaught with Queen Elizabeth, which will be found in Appendix I. It appears from the "Description of Connaught," preserved in the British Museum, and quoted in the last additional note, S, p. 252, that Jonick O'Halloran was proprietor of the castle of O'Hery, in Moycullen barony. On 27th March, A. D. 1619, "the east quarter of Barney was granted by patent to Teige and Moyler O'Halloran."—*Rot. Pat. Jac. I.* And on 28th Nov., 1638, Stephen Lynch obtained a decree in Chancery against Edmond O'Hallorane, of Barney, for £410. 19*s.* 8*d.*, and the lands of O'Hery to be charged therewith."—*Orig. enrolled.* This decree is supposed to have led to the transfer of the Barna estate to the Lynches, by whom it is possessed to this day. The following documents relating to the O'Hallorans, who since that time have shared the vicissitudes of most of the ancient Irish families, are considered sufficiently curious for preservation. They are taken from the originals, in the possession of the Editor:

"*Carta Dermicii O'Halloran.*

"*A. D.* 1594.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Dermicius, alias Dermoid duff M^c^ Shane *O'Halloran* de Bearna in comitatu Galway generosus, pro quadam summa pecunie mihi per Edmundum Halloran de Galwey mercatorem pre manibus solute, dedi, concessi, vendidi et barganizavi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi eidem Edmundo omnia et singula maneria, dominia, castra, messuagia, terras et cetera hereditamenta quecunque, cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis in villis, campis, locis . . . . . de Rinemoyly, Ayrdnegrivagh et Tulaghvor, que mihi jure hereditario pertinent, in baronia de *Balynahensy* infra comitatum predictum. Habendum et tenendum omnia et singula premissa superius expressa, cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis prefato Edmundo Halloran heredibus et assignatis suis, imperpetuum; de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Dermicius alias Dermoid O'Halloran et heredes mei omnia et singula premissa prefato Edmundo Halloran heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes, warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum, per presentes, defendemus. Et ulterius sciant me prefatum Dermicium alias Dermoyd O'Halloran fecisse, ordinasse . . . . . in loco meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Nehemiam Ffolain generosum, meum attornatum ad intrandum, et possessionem et seisinam capiendum pro me, vice et nomine meo, de et in omnibus et singulis premissis, cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis. Et

post

post hujusmodi possessionem et seisinam sic inde captas et habitas, deinde pro me, vice et nomine meo, plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam inde et de qualibet inde parcella prefato Edmundo deliberandum et tradendum. Habendum et tenendum sibi, heredibus et assignatis suis, secundum tenorem, vim, formam et effectum hujus presentis carte mee inde ei confecte. Ratum et gratum habens et habiturus totum et quicquid predictus attornatus meus fecerit in premissis per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum vicesimo septimo die Junii. Anno regni domine Elizabethe, Dei gratia Anglie, Francie et Hibernie Regine, fidei defensoris, etc. tricesimo sexto.

" Present NICHOLAS LINCH, fyz Marks.

HEW, is sign.

Mc Dabac.

DORBY alias DIERMOYD O HALLORAN, his signe.+"

" I Eremond Hallorine sonne and heyre of the within named Ed. Halloraine do release unto Edmond Flahertye of *Rinvile* esq. all my right to the castle and lands of *Rinvile*, by virtue of this deede or any other deede whatsoever. In witnesse whereof I have heereunto subscribed my name the last of October Anno Dni 1638.

" EREMOND HALLORAINE.

" Present HUGH FLAHERTYE. NICHOLAS BROWNE."

" *Carta Joh. O'Halloran*,

" *A. D.* 1594.

" Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes *O'Halloran* de Galwey, piscator, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ambrose Martin de Galwey predicta mercatori, omnia et singula manerium, castrum, messuagium, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, boscos, suboscos, moram, montium, aquas, gurgitas piscarum et alia hereditamenta quorumcunque, cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis que habeo, habui, seu quovismodo in futuro habere potero, vel aliquis alius habet vel habere debet, vel aliqui alii habent vel habere debent, ad meum usum in villis, campis et hamletis de *Renvyle*, vel in aliquo alio loco in *Erconnaght*, in comitatu Galwey predicta; habendum et tenendum omnia et singula premissa superius expressa, concessa, recitata et specificata cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis, prefato Ambrose Martin heredibus et assignatis suis, ad usum predicti Ambrose, heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Johannes O'Halloran et heredes mei omnia et singula premissa superius expressa, concessa, recitata, et specificata cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis, prefato Ambrose Martin heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus

abimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. Et ulterius sciant me prefatum Johannem O'Halloran fecisse, constituisse, ordinasse, deputasse, et in loco meo possuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Edmond boy M'Bryne de Irislona, et Dermod M'Hyue de Shanvalliard in *Erconnaght* predicta, *yeomen*, meum verum et legitimum atturnatum, ad intrandum et possessionem et seisinam capiendum pro me, vice et nomine meo, et post hujusmodi possessionem et seisinam sic inde captas et habitas, deinde pro me, vice et nomine meo, plenam et pacificam possessionem, et seisinam omnium et singulorum premissorum superius expressorum, cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinenciis, prefato Ambrose Martin heredibus et assignatis suis deliberandum, secundum tenorem, vim, formam et effectum hujus presentis carte mee, inde ei confecte per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium, presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Gallwey VIII.° die Septembris, Anno Domini, 1954.

"JOHN O'HALLURAN, his mark" (*viz., a curiously shaped fishing-hook*).—*Orig.*

"*Morrertagh O'Hallurane and Teig is Dede, the*
"17 *of Oct.* 1606.

"Be yt knowen into all men by theis presents, that wee Morrirtegh fytz Davocke *O'Hallorane*, and Teige fytz Davocke O'Hallorane of Rynvilly in the county of Galway yeomen, have gywen and graunted into our welbeloued land-lord, Morrogh ne Moyer O'Flaherty of Bonnowen in the county of Gallewey aforesaid gentle, all that quarter of land sett, lying and being in *Rynvilly* within the Barony of Ballenehensy in the county of Galewey aferesaid, frome us our heires, executores and assignes, into the said Morroghe ne Moyer O'Flaherty his heires, executors and assignes, sole and proper use for ever, uppon condicion and forme folowinge, viz. to sey, that yfe in cause that the said Morrirteghe O'Hallorane, Teige O'Hallorane or ther heires sheold happen to dwell in and uppon any part or parcell of that land, that then he or they shall yeald and pay into the said Morroghe ne Moyer O'Flaherty his heires, executores and assignes, the just some of six shillings and eight pence sterr: corant lawfull money in England, for and out of every cartron of that quarter of land, that he or they shall occupie or meynure yearly, otherwyse yf it shald happen that the said Morroghe ne Moyer O'Flaherty his heires or assignes shall occupie or meynure anny cartrone of that quarter of land, that then he his heires or assignes shall yeld and pay into the said Morirtegh O'Hallorane and Teige O'Hallorane or their heires, the just some of wane (*one*) shilling and eight pence ster. yearly: provided allweys that the said rent of six shillings eight pence ster. is to be paid yearly out of every cartrone in Rynvilly to Morroghe ne Moyer O'Flaherty, in respect of and consideracion of his lordshipe in that soylle. In withnes whereofe we have sett hirinto our signes and sealles. this 17

of October 1606.—Teig O'Hallorane is sign & seall.—Morteigh O'Hallorane is sign and seall.—Present at thensealling and delivery hereofe, wee whose names inswethe. —Nichas Martin, Richard Lynce fytz-Nich. Davy O'Dowan, testis."—*Orig.*

"*Deede of the Clagann, A. D.* 1612.

"Be it knowen to all men by theis presents, that wee Margarett nyne Dermott mor *O'Halluran* late of the Clegan in the countie of Galwey, and Onora nyne Jonecke *O'Halluran* of the same, for a certaine soome of money to us in hand well and truely contented, satisfied and paid, have remised, released, and for us and our heires for ever, quitt claimed by these presents, unto Morugh ne Moyre O'Flaherty of Bonoven in the countie of Galwey aforesaid, gent. in his full and peaceable possession and seisin being, his heires and assignes for ever, all that our right, title, claime, demand and interest, which ever we have had, or which for ever hereafter we shall have, our heires, executors and assignes, of all and singuler the cartron of land with thappurtenances called Knockbane, the cartron of land of Lacknehae, the cartron of Knock m'Gillechrist, the haulf quarter of land in the Kealmor, the cartron of land of Knockyle, the cartron of Kleganbig and Fallereagh, and the cartron of the Kyllyne called Sranelana, with their hereditaments and appurtenances, situated in the Clagan in the barony of Ballenehense within the countie of Galwey, soe as neither we the said Margarett and Onora nor our heires, nor any other person or persons whatsoever by us, for us, or in our or any of our names, any right, title, claime, demande, or interest of and in the lands, tenements hereditaments with thappurtenances aforesaid, or in any parte or parcell thereof; and that we may not dispose, claime, or sell the same for ever hereafter, but of all actions, rightes, titles, claime, demaund, and interest, shalbe excluded for ever by these presents. And we the said Margarett and Onora and our heires, all and singuler the lands, tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances aforesaid, unto the said Morogh O'Flahertie his heires and assignes for ever, against us and our heires, and against all other person or persons whatsoever lawfully haveing, clainneing or which for ever hereafter shall lawfully claime, into the lands, tenements, and hereditaments with thappurtenances aforesaid, or into any parte or parcell thereof, anie right, title, state or interest, of, by or under us the said Margarett and Onora, our heires or assigns, shall save, warraunt, acquitt and defend for ever, by these presentes. In witnes whereof we have hereunto set ouer signes and seales, dated the fifteenth day of September A°. D°. 1612.—Margrett nyn × Dermot mor O'Halloran. Onner nyn × Jonicke O'Halloran.—Beinge presente at the signing, sealing and delivery of this deede we whose names are subscribed.—Forinan m'c Dermote Follan is marke. F. F.—Morrogh × Marrey O'Dovane, is marke.—Davy × O'Dovane is marke.—Knogher × og m'c Knohor m'c Owen."—*Orig.*

"*Donoghe*

" *Donoghe mᶜ. Moyller et al. is dede A. D.* 1614.

" Be yt knowen to all men by theise presents, that wee Donogh mᶜMoyller *O'Halloran*, Moyller Granae O'Halloran and Teige mac Donoghoe O'Halloran of Bearney, in the county of the towne of Galway, gent. for and in consideration of the some of sixteine poundes ster. currant money in England, to us before the perfectinge hereof payed and contented, of and by the hands of Morough O'Flahertie, alias Morough *ne muyer* O'Flahertie of Bonowen in the countie of Galway, gent. have graunted, bargainned, sould and confirmed, lyckas by theis presentes wee doe give, graunte, bargann, sell and confirm, unto the said Morough *ne muyer* O'Flahertie all that the castell, commonly caled the castell of *Rinviel-ohuoy*, and three cartrones of land thereunto ajoynninge, viz. the cartron of Inveran, whereuppon the said castell is situated, the cartron of Ardenegrevagh, and the cartron of Korrwoher, all situated lyenge and beinge in *Ier-connaght*, within the barrony of Ballinehinsey in the said county of Galway: To have and to hould unto the said Moroghoe O'Fflahertie his heires and assignes for ever; to hould of the chief lords of the ffee, by the services thereof due and by lawe accustomed. And we have appointed our welbeloved in Christ Ffargananym mᶜSearvreh of Moerysh gentleman, our true and lawfull attorney to deliver livery, seisin and possession of the said castell and landes with thappurtenances unto the said Moroghoe O'Fflahertie, accordinge the purporte, effect and true meaning of this our present deed; hereby ratefienge and confirminge all and whatsoever our said attorney shall doe or happen to be don in the premisses, firmely by theis presentes. In wittnes whereof we have hereto putt our handes and seales, the last day of the month of Aprill Anº. Dom. 1614.

" Present when the said Ffarganannim mac Searvreh the attorney, delivered livery, seisin and possession of the castell, towne and landes within specified, unto the said Moroghoe O'Fflahertie, wee whose names ensue, Edmond O'Halloran mᶜDonell O'Halloran, testis—Ffernando Folain—William O'Duan—Rory Oge Duan, testis..—*Orig.*

" *Erevan O'Halloraine his deede of Mullaghglasse.*

" *A. D.* 1645.

" Be it knowne unto all men by these presents that I Erevan O'Halloraine of Mullaghglasse in the countie of Galway, gent. for the sum of seaven pounds fouer shillings ster. currant lawful money of and in England, to me before hand well and truely contented, satisffied and paied, have given, granted, confirmed, bargained and sold, like as by these presents I doe give, graunt, confirme, bargaine and sell, unto Edmond Fflaherty of Roynvoyly in the said county of Galway Esqʳ. his heires and assignes for ever, all that the cartron of Mullaghglasse, with the appurtennances, being in the barony of Ballynehensy within the county of Galway, and all woods, water-ways, easures, pro-

fitts, comodities, houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anie wise appertaining: To have and to hould all and singuler the foresaid hereditaments before given, graunted, bargained and sold, unto the said Edmond Fflaherty his heires and assignes for ever, to his the said Edmond Fflaherty, his heires and assignes sole and proper use and behoofe for ever, from the cheefe lords of that fee, for such services as are thereout due and accustomed. And I the said Erevan O'Halloraine my heires and assignes, all and singuler the aforesaid hereditaments, before given, graunted, bargained and sould, unto the said Edmond Fflaherty his heires and assignes, against all manner of persones, shall save, warrant, acquitt and defend for ever, by theis presents. And further be it knowne that I the said Erevan O'Halloraine, with my proper hands, have delivered full and peasable possession and seisin of all and singuler the aforesaid hereditaments, unto the said Edmond Fflaherty, according to the true meaning, intent and effect of this my present deed; provided alwaies and uppon condition that, whensoever hereafter I the said Everan O'Hallorain, my heires or assignes, doe well and truely content, satisfie and paie unto the said Edmond O'Fflaherty, his heires or assignes, the full and just sum of seaven pounds fouer shillings ster. currant lawfull money of and in England, of a good, fine and weaghtie coined silver, as at this day is currant in that realme, having five shillings to every ounce troy-weaght, and fouer Irish ounces to every pound therof, in one entheir payment, that then and from thenceforth, it shalbe lawfull for me the said Erevan O'Hallorain my heires and assignes, into all and singuler the said hereditaments to reinter, and the same to have againe and repossesse as in my former estate, anie thing herein contained to the countrary notwithstanding. In wittnes whereof, I the said Erevan O'Hallorain have sett hereunto my hand and seale, the 19th of November 1645.

"Erevan O'Halloraine (*seal*).

"Being present C. Dowan testis, &c."—*Orig.*

"Indenture, 9th Jan. 1681, between Nicholas Lynch fitz-Marcus of Barney in the county of the town of Galway, gent. and Ffinyne Hallorane of Galway, gent. recites that John Whaley of Newford co. of Galway, esq. (*Grantee under the Act of Settlement*) in consideration of £644 13*s.* 9*d.*, to him paid by the said Nicholas Lynch, by deeds dated 15th and 16th October 1681, released unto the said Nicholas Lynch, among others the lands following: and that the said Ffinyne Hollerane paid unto the said Nicholas £83 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling, part of the said larger sum, and in trust received from said Ffinyne towards the same: the deed therefore witnessed, that the said Nicholas Lynch, in consideration thereof, granted and released unto the said Ffinyne, one-third part of the lands of Pollneromy, Gortetlevey, Parke ne Toriny, part and parcell of the quarter of land of Cnocknecaragh, and a rateable proportion of the said John Whaley's

Whaley's interest in the moiety of Mincloone, (Domnick Browne of Carrabrowne & Richard Martine's interest therein always foreprized and excepted) and also a proportion of the quarter of land of Rahune, lying on the left hand of the King's high-way leading to Barney; and then in the occupation of Lisagh Hallorane, all situate in the west liberties of Galway. To hold the same to the said Ffynine his heirs and assigns, for ever. Witness Thady M^{c} Namara—Dominick Halloran—George Halloran—Andrew Ffrenche.

"On 15th Feb. 1709, the same Feenine Halloran demised to William Brock of Glanineagh, C^{o}. Clare, one-third part of Poulnaruma and Tiefgarraff; which the said Feenine held in common with his nephew Myles Halloran, together with the said Feenine's proportion of Mincloone, for 31 years at the yearly rent of £6 10*s.* sterling.—Reg^{d}. 13th May 1718."

Since that time, the O'Halloran family has lost even those remnants of its ancient inheritance. Individuals of the name still abound in Iar-Connaught and the western islands; but, with very few exceptions, they are all reduced to a state of poverty.

NOTE U. *See page* 69, *Note* a. "*The Craft of evill spirits.*"

"William Sacheverell, Esq. late Governour of Man," who was contemporary with our author, in his account of that island (London, 8vo., 1702), and of "some remarkable things there, in a letter to Mr. Joseph Addison of Magdalen College, Oxon" (the well-known writer in the Spectator), speaking of the "light generally seen at People's Deaths," says, p. 15, "I have some Assurances so probable, that *I know not how to disbelieve them.*" The Governor then gives an instance, of the truth of which he was "assured by a Man of great Integrity," and thus continues: "Whether those fancies proceed from Ignorance, Superstition, or Prejudice of Education, or from any traditional or heritable Magic, which is the opinion of the *Scotch* Divines concerning their second sight, or whether Nature has adapted the organs of some Persons *for discerning of Spirits, is not for me to determine*, since I design the whole for an Introduction to a Story which happened in the year 1690, upon the late King's going into *Ireland*, of a little Boy then scarce 8 years old, who frequently told the Family in which he lived, of two fine Gentlemen who daily Convers'd with him, and gave him Victuals, and something out of a Bottle, of a greenish Colour, and sweet taste, to drink. This making a Noise, the present *Deemster*, a Judge of the Island, a Man of good Sense and probity, went into the Mountains to see if he could make any Discovery what they were; he found the Boy, who told him they were sitting under a Hedge about a Hundred Yards from him. The *Deemster* bid the Boy ask them, why he could not see them, accordingly the Boy went to the Place, put off his Cap, and made his Reverence,

rence, and returning said, It was the Will of God they should not be seen, but the Gentlemen were sorry for his Incredulity. The *Deemster* pull'd a Crown-piece out of his Pocket, and ask'd the Boy what it was; the Boy answer'd he could not tell, he bade him ask the Gentlemen; the Boy went as before, and returning told him, they said it was silver, but that they shew'd him a great deal of such silver, and much yellow Silver besides. Another day a Neighbouring Minister went into the Mountains, the Boy told him they were in a Barn hard by, exercising the Pike: he went to the door of the Barn, and saw a Pitch-fork moving with all the proper Postures of Exercise, upon which rushing into the Barn the Fork was struck to the roof, and no Person to be seen. Another day the Boy came and told Captain *Stevenson* that one of 'em came with his hand Bloody, and said he had been in a Battle in *Ireland;* the Captain mark'd the day, and tho' they had no News in near a Month after, it agreed exactly with the time Colonel *Woolsley* had given the *Irish* a considerable Defeat. I could give you an hundred other Instances during their stay, which was above a Month, but at last the King came with his Fleet into *Ramsey* Bay, which one of them telling the other before the Boy, he answer'd, it was well the King was there in Person, for had he sent never so many Generals, his Affairs would not Prosper: and speaking to the Boy, told him they must now go with the King into *Ireland;* that he might tell the People of the Island, there wou'd be a Battle fought betwixt Midsummer and St. *Columbus* Day, upon which the future Fortune of *Ireland* would depend, which exactly agreed with the Action of the *Boyne*. That the War would last 10 or 11 Years, according to one Information, or 12 or 13 according to another, (which is the only Variation I could observe in the whole Story) the Boy being so very young, and having forgot great Part of it himself before I came into the Island: but that in the end King *William* would be Victorious over all his Enemies. He that considers the Youth, and Ignorance of the Boy, which render'd him incapable of carrying on an Imposture, *must needs allow there is something uncommon in it*, except there had been a Conspiracy of all the best of the People to deceive me, and every Person mentioned is still living, and ready to attest (if need require) upon Oath what I have alledg'd. For myself I can assure you I have transmitted it with the utmost fidelity, tho' much short of my Original Information, and only beg you to accept of the whole as a Testimony of the Real Esteem of Sir, your most humble servant, W^m^ Sacheverell."

Boldly as our good governor had inveighed against "Ignorance, Superstition, and Prejudice of Education" in the beginning of his letter, it is evident that, towards the end of it, his own credulity became sadly bewildered. From Spectator No. 110, it may be inferred that the enlightened Addison himself believed the narrative, and even alluded to it in the

the following words. "Could I not give myself up to this general testimony of mankind, I should to the relations of particular persons who are now living, and whom I cannot distrust in other matters of fact." The learned priest Verstegan, who belonged to the generation before our author, in his "Restitution of decayed Intelligence," p. 85, has related an occurrence which he also seems to have firmly believed, viz. "A most true and maruelous strange accident of the *pide piper*, that hapened in *Saxony* not many ages past; which great wonder hapned at Hamel in Brunswicke on the 22 day of July in the yeare of our Lord 1376." These instances may suffice to shew that other learned men have agreed with our author in opinion, that "the craft of evill spirits is more than our judgements can sound out." Ware gravely ridicules O'Brasil, and those, qui "oleam et operam perdiderunt" in search of it.—*Antiq.* c. xxviii.

See *ante*, p. 20, note (ᵘ) for the celebrated Mananan, the son of Lir, who gave name to the isle of *Man*, as we are informed by some of the learned historians of that "kingdom;" and who further state, that the old Statute Book of Man describes him thus: "Mananan Mac Ler, the first man who held Man, was ruler thereof, and after whom the land was named, reigned many years, and was a paynim: he kept the land under *mists* by his necromancy. If he dreaded an enemy, he would of one man cause to seem one hundred, and that by art magic." But see Mac Firbis's account of the Belgæ of Ireland, preserved in MS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, which states, that old authorities relate, that the inhabitants of the isle of Man sprung from Beothach, son of Iartas, and from Semians and Fergus the red-sided. "a oeṁo ṗléaċta ele, ṗiol Ḃheoṫaiġ mic Iaṗtaiṗ, aġuṗ ṗiol Semianṗ, aġuṗ ṗiol Ḟeaṗġuṗa leṫḋeṗg ṁeaḋ ṗuil i Manuiṁ." According to Orosius, Man was first inhabited by the Scots of Ireland. Even still, many of their adventurous descendants resort thither, and, no doubt, are much indebted to the "*Mists*." But this appears to have been the case from the earliest period, "in eam tamquam in *asylum* Ultonienses confluxerunt."—*Gratian. Luc.* 12.

NOTE V. *See page* 82, *note*, ᵉ. "*Rats*."

The following curious communication, on the subject of this note, is taken from the original, preserved in the Manuscript Library, Trinity College, Dublin. B. I. 1. 3. p. 316.

"*To Dr. Molineaux at his*
House in Dublin.

"*Donegall the 9th of June* 1708.

"Sir,

"Altho I have delayed writing to you, yet I have not forgot my promise: I thought it better that the account I send you should be slow than lame, rather tedious when it comes, than imperfect.

"I have

" I have made dilligent inquiry about Ratts in this Country: and find. that it is certain (there being no reason why the whole country should deceive me in an affair of this nature, wherein they can have no interest to tell a lye) that there is a considerable tract of Land about Donegall wherein there is not one Ratt. tho' Ballyshannon on the one hand, and Killybeggs on the other, the first ten. and the latter 12 miles distant from it, have enough to send Colonies to the adjacent Countries. This is the more strange. because Donegall is a sea port town, as well as the other two. tho' not near so much frequented by ships: but such as ships come to, even sometimes now. tho formerly (as I am told) it had greater trade. I have seen one or two ships there. which might easily have left some ratts for breed, for they say generally ships have enough of that Cargo to spare. So that notwithstanding Donegall is not so much frequented with Shipping. yet there has not been opportunities wanting for rats to come thither from ships. for tis well known, that in the time of the wars, the Grayhound Man-of-War. which wanted not rats (as is probable) lay sometimes in the river not above halfe a mile from Donegall, which place they might safely goe to from the ship. which is customary to these animals. But it is not only the town of Donegall that is blessed with the absence of that vermin, the whole Parish of Drumholm. and two or three more of the adjacent Parishes, pertake of the same happiness, tho' they have this in common with other places. that they are alike pestered with mice. I was at first doubtfull whither or no Ballyshannon and Killybeggs had Rats, but now I have gott a perticular account from Henry Caldwell Esq^r. a considerable merchant who is eldest son to S^r James Caldwell. that he has had damage done him by rats in his store-house at Killybeggs. and an intelligent person told me, that about a fortnight before this. at Killybeggs. he was disturbed all night by ratts, and saw severall in the morning. for they were so bold. that they ran about the Bed, and for demonstration that there are many at Ballyshannon Mr. Caldwell told me a very odd story. viz. that the men who take care of a considerable salmon fishing, which he farms from the Lord Folliott, do Prophesie whither there will be few or many salmon catcht that year, by the number of rats they see upon a little Island in the river, where they make up their fish. So if they see many rats. they expect many salmon, if few Rats they Conclude they will take but a few fish. I do not mention this as if there was any thing to be depended on as to the observation of the persons concerned in the fishing, tho they build much upon it. but I give it as an instance that there are Rats in abundance at Ballyshannon. tho they do not come within 2 or 3 miles of my house, which is not above five or six at furthest from Ballyshannon.

" As to the other Story which you have heard. concerning some part of the Barony of Boylogh and Bannogh viz. that Cattle cannot live there in summer. I can find no great matter in it. It is sandy ground, as I am told, and I believe little grass grows there

there in a dry summer, and perhaps there may be unwholesome herbs amongst it, this makes the people drive off their cattle in summer, and by that means they have top grass in the winter. I am apt to believe that all sandy ground is much of the same nature, for I observe that my own cattle do not much love to stay upon a sandy warren that is near their pasture. I suppose it is for the same reason that the cattle do not thrive in the Rosses (that is the name of the place) in summer, so I apprehend no great matter in the relation, but if you think it worth a more exact scrutiny, at any time, I shall be ready to obey your commands.

" This, sir, is a tedious letter, but I choose rather to be impertinent than defective. Could I be so happie as to be able to serve you, you should always find how ready I would be to show how much I am, sir, your most affec^t. humble servant,

" THO. WADMAN."

NOTE W. *See page* 84, *note m.* " *Athenry.*"

This town was founded by a colony of Anglo-Norman settlers, who were brought thither shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century, by the De Burgos; and from that time until towards the close of the sixteenth century, it was a place of considerable importance in the west of Ireland. In A.D. 1249, a battle was fought here between the Irish and English, of which the following account is given in the Annals of Clonmacnois, as translated by Conly Mac Geoghegan, and preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 19.

" A.D. 1249. The [*Irish*] nobility of Connaught went to *Athenrie* to prey and spoile that towne, on the day of our Lady the blessed Virgin Mary, in the middest of harvest. There were a great armye, with Terlaugh mac Hugh. The sheriff of Connoght with many Englishmen were in the said towne before them. The sheriff and Englishmen desired them, in honnor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbeare with them that day, which the said Irish nobility refused to give any respect, either in honor of the Blessed Virgin or holly roode. They assaulted the town against the will of the said Terlaugh, which Jordan de Exetra the sheriffe and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forthe to meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought miraculouslye against the said nobillity. When the Irish nobility saw the Englishmen, and horsemen well appoynted with harnish, armes and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affrighted at theire sight, and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that presence. Dermott Roe mac Cormach O'Melaghlen, the two sonnes of O'Kellie, Bryen and Dery mac Manus, Carick an Tivall mac Neale O'Connor, Brithgalagh mac Keigan, the sons of Dermott Backagh O'Connor, the two sones of Loghlyn O'Connor, Daniel mac Cormack mac Der-

moda, Finanagh mac Brannan, Cowmowan mac Cassurley, with many more, were killed in that place." See also the Annals of the Four Masters, at the same year.

This victory gave confidence to the new settlers, and the town consequently increased. On 14th October, 1310, a murage charter was granted to the bailiffs and good men of Athnery (*Athenry*) empowering them, for three years from the then feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, to levy and take the customs therein specified, for the purpose of enclosing the town with a stone wall.—Rot. Pat. 3, 4 Edw. II. *m.* 3. This is one of the earliest Anglo-Norman documents of the kind now remaining on record in Ireland. The commodities specified in it, and the customs chargeable on them, are here extracted:

"De quolibet crannoco cujuscunque generis *bladi* venali, unum obulum—de quolibet crannoco *salis*, unum quadrantem; de quolibet *equo* vel *equa*, *hobino*, *bovi* vel *vacca* venali, unum obulum; de quolibet *carcasio bovis* vel *vacce* venali, unum obulum; de quolibet *corio bovis* vel *vacce*, *hobbini*, *equi* vel *eque*, frisco, salsato, aut tannato, unum quadrantem; de quinque *baconibus*, unum denarium; de decem *ovibus* vel *caprie*, unum denarium; de quinque *porcis* unum denarium; de decem *agnis* unum obulum: de qualibet centena pellium *ovium* tanatarum vel schorlingorum, duos denarios: de qualibet centena *pellium agnorum*, *caprarum*, *leporum*, *cuniculorum*, *vulpium*, *cattorum* seu *squirrellorum* unum *obulum*; de qualibet centena *pellium cervorum*, *bissarum*, *damorum* vel *damarum*, unum denarium; de qualibet centena *Panni hibernici*, quatuor denarios; de qualibet centena *linee tele*, duos denarios; de quolibet *Panno integro anglicano* cujuscunque coloris, duos denarios; de quolibet *Panno hibernico integro*, unum obulum: de qualibet *folynga*, unum quadrantem; de quolibet *dolio vini*, quatuor denarios: de qualibet *centena ferri*, quatuor denarios; de qualibet centena de *canabo*, quatuor denarios: de quolibet *salmone*, unum quadrantem, de qualibet *lampreda*, unum quadrantem; de qualibet *pisa uncti*, *cepi*, *butiri* et *casei*, unum denarium: de qualibet carrectata de *tandust*, unum denarium; de qualibet carrectata *maeremii*, unum obulum: de qualibet carrectata *bosci*, unum quadrantem; de ..... de qualibet centena *cere*, quatuor denarios; de quolibet sumagio *mellis*, unum denarium; de .....; de qualibet centena de *Verdegris*, vel alterius cujuscunque coloris, duos denarios; de duobus millibus *ceparum*, unum obulum; de qualibet meysia *allecum*, unum denarium; de quolibet summagio *piscis* maris, frisci vel salsati, unum obulum; de duobus miliarum quorumcunque *clavorum*, unum denarium; de qualibet centena *ferrorum equorum* et *clicorum* ad carrectas, unum denarium; de qualibet centena....., unum obulum; de qualibet centena *piscis sicci*, unum denarium; de qualibet centena *anguillarum*, unum quadrantem: de decem petris *canabi*, unum quadrantem; de qualibet centena de *teslis*, unum denarium; de qualibet centena cujuscunque ..... *eris* vel *cupri* operata vel non operata, quatuor

tuor denarios; de qualibet pari *rotarum* ad carectas, unum obulum; de duabus solidatis cujuscunque mercimonii quod non nominatur in litteris istis, unum obulum."—*Rot. Pat. ut supra.*

In A. D. 1316, another battle was fought near Athenry between the natives and the settlers, in which the former were again signally defeated. This battle is described in the unpublished Annals of Clonmacnoise before referred to, as follows. "A. D. 1316. Ffelym O'Connor heareing of the returne of William Burke to Conaught from Scotland, he proclaimed that all his people from all parts where they were, with such as would joyn with them, wou'd gather together, to banish William Burke from out of Conaught, at whose command all the Irishrie of Conaught from Easroe to Sliew Veghty or Eighty were obedient to him, and came to that place of meeting. Donnogh O'Bryan, prince of Thomond, O'Melaghlen king of Meath, O'Roirk of the Breifnie, O'Fferall chieftaine of the Annalie called the Convackne, Teige O'Kelly king of Imanie, with many others of the nobility of Ireland, came to this assembly, and marched towards *Athenrie* to meet with William Burk, the lord Bremingham and others, the English of the province of Conaught, where they mett, and gave battle in a place neare the said towne, in which battle the Irish men were discomfitted and quite overthrone.

"Ffelym O'Connor king of Conaught was therein killed, alsoe Teige O'Kelly, king of Imanie, and eight and twenty of the chiefest of that familie, Magnus m^{c} Donell O'Connor tanist of all Conaught, Art O'Hara prince of Swynie, Melaghlen Carragh O'Dowdye, Conor oge O'Dowdye, Mortagh M^{c} Connor O'Dowdye, Dermott m^{c} Dermott tanist of Moylorge, Mortagh m^{c} Tachleagh m^{c} Dermoda, Mortagh m^{c} Dermoda m^{c} Fferall, Mullronye oge m^{c} Magnussa, John m^{c} Murogh O'Madden, Donnell O'Boylle, Donnell m^{c} Hugh m^{c} Conchenan prince of the O'Dermotts, and his brother Mortagh, Donnogh O'Moylloye of Ferkeall with his people, the sone of Murrogh O'Manon and a hundred of his people, Neale Ffox, prince of Teaffa men with his people, Ferall m^{c} John Galda O'Ferall, W^{m}. M^{c} Hugh oge O'Fferall, Thomas m^{c} Awley O'Fferall, five of the familie of the M^{c} Donoughes, viz. Tomaltagh, Murrogh Murtagh, Connor Mortagh, and Melaughlen m^{c} Donnough, John mac Kiegan, O'Connor's chiefe judge, Conor and Gillernew, the sons of Dalere-docker O'Develen, the men called fear-imchar-nehonchon, Thomas O'Connolan of the kings guard, all which persons with many others of Mounster, Meath and Conaught (which were tedious to resite) were slaine in that battle, as a certaine Irish poet pittifully in an Irish verse said—

"Mór mac ríg nach abraim a ainm, do marbha ir an mór maidin,
Do flúagh mhóe ir mhúman, trúagh lem cridi in cathugad.

"This battle was given upon the day of Saint Lawrence the Martyre, Felym O'Connor then being but of the age of 23 years; in the fifth year of whose reign, Rowrye

m^c^ Cahall roe O'Connor (before mentioned) deposed him for one half yeare who being killed as before is declared, Ffelym succeeded for another half yeare, untill he was slaine at *Athenrye* aforesaid." See also the Annals of the Four Masters at A. D. 1316.

For more than two centuries after this decisive engagement, Athenry continued to increase in wealth and population; but about the middle of the sixteenth century it began to decline. The causes of its decay are well described in the following extract of a letter from Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Queen Elizabeth, 20th Aprill, A. D. 1567, which appears in vol. i. p. 90, of "Letters and Memorials of State," published by Arthur Collins, Lond. Fo. 1747: "From thence I went to your Highnes towne of Galowaye, the state whereof I found rather to resemble a Towne of Warre, fronteringe upon an Enemye, then a civill Towne in a Countrie under one Soveraigne. They watche their Walls nightelie, and gard their Gates daielie with armed Men. They complayned much of the Warres of *Mac William Exter* and *Offartye* againste the Erle of *Clanrycardes* two Sonnes which he hath by two Wives and both alive, and theis two yonge Boyes in the Lief of ther Father, yet likelie long to live, doe strive who shalbe their Father's Heire, and, in the same Strife comitte no small spoiles and damage to the Countrie. From thense I traveiled thoroughe *a greate and an aunciente Towne* in *Connoghte* called *Anrye*. (*Athenry*)..... The Towne is large and well walled, and it apperith by Matter of Record there hath be in it *three hundred good Howseholders*, and, since I knewe this Land there was *twentie*, and now I finde but *foxer*, and they poor, and as I write readie to leave the Place. The Crye and Lamentation of the poor People was greate and pityefull, and nothinge but thus, *Succor, Succor, Succor*. The Erle of Clanricarde could not denye but that he helde a hevie Hande over them. For which I ordered him to make them some Recompence, and bounde him not to exacte upon them hereafter."

This "pityefull" appeal does not appear to have had any effect, for the "greate and auncient Towne" of Athenry still continued to decay. Sir Henry Sydney, after a lapse of nine years, again visited the place; and, in a dispatch to the lords of the Council in England, dated 28th April, 1576, contained, vol. i., p. 102, of the "Letters and Memorials of State" before referred to, he writes as follows: "After I had remayned in Galway three whole Weeks, I departed from thence the xxii^th^ of *Marche*, and passed thorough *Athenrie, the most wofull Spectacle that ever I looked on in any of the Queen's Dominions*, totally burned, Colledge, Parishe Churche, and all that was there, by the Earles Sonnes; yet the Mother of one of theim was buried in the Churche. I toke Order for the Reedifinge of the Towne, and the Woorke is begonne; and I have taxed for the Satisfienge of the old Inhabitants indifferently upon that Countrie, weyenge the Abilities of eche Person, and the Qualitie of their Fawlte, as I thought most reasonable:

sonable; which shalbe confirmed and ratified by Order of Commissioners authorized under the greate Seale, accordinge to the Meaninge of her Majesties Lettre graunted to theim of *Athenrie*, and the Somme of this Taxation amounteth to twoe Thowsand Pounde: and I doubt not to levye it, and the rather, for that the Earle is entred into band of v. m. l. [£5000] to see as well this performed, as the first Order taken at *Lymericke* agaynst his Sonnes in my Predicessors Tyme. I have cut the Towne almost into two equal Partes, *it beinge before full as bigge, with a faier high Wall, as the Towne of Callyce.* I tooke from the Earle, the better to answere the Expectation of the People, twoe principall Castells and Keys of strength; the one called the Castle of *Bellaneslowe*, which standeth betwixt *Galway* and *Athenrie;* the other called *Clare*, and seated betwixt *Galway* and *Mac William Exeghters* Countrie; and by this Kind of Proceedinge, having greatlye satisfied the old Inhabitaunts of *Athenrie.*"

The works directed by the Lord Deputy "for the reedifinge of the towne," had scarcely commenced, before it was again attacked by the "Earle's Sonnes." "They took and sacked it, destroyed the few houses w^ch^ were lately built there, set the new gates on fire, dispersed the masons and labourers who were working, and broke down and defaced the queen's arms."—*Hist. Galway, p.* 87. See also the same work, p. 94, for further proceedings taken in A. D. 1584, "to rebuild and improve" Athenry. But this ill-fated town was yet to experience further vicissitudes. In A. D. 1596, the celebrated Irish chieftain of Tirconnell, Hugh Ruadh (or the Red) O'Donnell, made a predatory incursion into Connaught, where he committed much devastation, and in his progress took and destroyed Athenry. The following translated extract from the "Life" of that extraordinary man, preserved in MS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, details the particulars of that transaction:

"*A. D.* 1596.

"O Donel appointed Mac William Burke (Theobald[a]) to meet him at *Athenry*, and he came accordingly. That town lies a short distance to the East of *Ath-cliath Meadhruidhe*[b]. It was a powerful fortress and difficult of attack. On that occasion the (*Irish*) soldiers assaulted the fort, and cast fire and firebrands at the gates on all sides, and burned all the wooden defences of that strong fortress on the outside. They then took scaling ladders, and, placing them against the walls and battlements of the fort, ascended to the top of the high, thick, strong, fortress. Some of them leaped from the battlements down on the streets, and maintained their ground, though many of their

[a] This was Theobald, first Viscount Mayo, better known to his countrymen by the name of "Tibbott na long," Theobald of the Ships.

[b] A place now called Maaree, about six miles S. E. of Galway.

their best heroes were wounded in a sharp conflict. The gates were instantly forced open by the host, who pressed forward to the centre of the castle; and proceeded to break open the stores, the well-guarded apartments, and strongly secured bed-chambers. They remained in the castle until they stripped it of all the riches and treasures which it contained. They destroyed the entire fortress; but the people of the Queen made great havoc of those who attacked that royal castle. Numerous and invaluable were the spoils of every kind taken in that fortress, of riches and treasures of brass and iron, of armour and cloathing, and of every thing necessary and useful to the people therein, which they had previously collected. O'Donel and his host remained in the town that night, and evacuated it in the morning, after stripping it of every thing valuable. And they then sent their scouts and scouring parties to prey Clanrickard, on both sides of the river." See also the Annals of the Four Masters at the same year.

The day after O'Donnel had thus stormed and plundered Athenry, the Earl of Clanricarde dispatched the following report to the Lord Deputy:

"*Lough Reogh, Jan*ᵉ. 16ᵗʰ 1596.

"My very good Lord,

"May it please your lordship to be advertised, that this 15ᵗʰ of January Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Tibbott Bourke Mᶜ Walter Kyttagh, with many others of their adherents of Ulster, and of this province, came into this countrie of Clanricard, with 3000 foot and 200 horse, and burned and spoyled thone half of the country, and assaulted divers castles therein, but wone none of any account as yet, and divers of their men were killed and hurt about the castles; they have entered *Athenree*, where they encamped the last night, whether they got the castle or not, is more than I yet heard. They report that they will remain in Clanricard until after shrafetyde, which they may well perform if forces be not sent presently by your lordship to resist their violence. The poor country is so ruinated and brought to such desolation that they no not how to live for want of releife. The enemy's do bragge that they will laie seidge to my owne howses, which I hope shal be to little effect: although I doubt divers other holds in the country maie be lost for want of reliefe. Doubtless they will not leave any corn or cottage unburnt in three days within the whole country, the which we beare, and God willing will most contentedly, in respect that we sustain the same for our daily service and due obedience to our natural and most gracious prince's, from whom we will never swerve, for any losses or afflictions whatsoever. I have sent to my Lord Thomond for his ayde, whose coming I expect daily, although not yet come; but God knoweth our forces both are nothing in respect to theirs, but God willing our best endeavours shall not want, and still as occasion shall be ministered your lordship shall be advertised thereof; within the meane time I leave to your lordship

ship careful and most honourable consideration; and humbly take leave from Lough Reogh the xvi.th of January, 1596.

" Your Lordship's most humble
at command,
" CLANRICARDE."

[*From the original in the British Museum, Cotton. Lib. Titus B.* xiii.]

The Mayor of Galway also made the following communication :

" My most humble duty remembered, may it please your lordship, Hugh Roe O'Donell, and other the rebells of Tyrconell, coming of late to this province of Connaght, assembleth with them, Tibbott Mc Walter Kittagh Bourke, whom he made Mc. William, with all the rebells and renagates of Connaght, wasted, burned, and destroyed this last week, almost this whole countie of Galway; wherein, on Saturday last, they sallied *Athanrie*, burnt the gates thereof, and having entered the same, after continuing there one night, in the morning sallying the castle there, and being withstood, took all the wall-towers, and as manie of the inhabitants as waited them they withhould prisoners, and put to ashes all the rest of the towne, besides the said castell that resisted them, and the bodies of the abbey and churche; and thence afterwards upon Sunday last at twilight, came to our subburbs, and sent a priest and another layman to our gates, then being shut, offering that they would do no harm, if we will relieve them with wine and other necessaries, to which we answered for that night, that we mistrusted, O'Donnell himself was so nigh, and if so was, our auncient custome hath been not to open our gates at night for any affairs, with which the messengers departed. The next morrowe O'Donnell sent a line under his own hand, praying to send him victuals and other necessaries for his money, except powder and ammunition, otherwise he should annoy us the best he could : whome wee aunsweareth he did pick a quarrell for himself and the rest of his associates, breaking their allegiance to their natural prince, destroying townes, contrie and goods, of her maties loyall subjects; that unless they would revert to goodness, to God, their prince, and neighbours, we could not afford them no relief. Upon return of which answer he staid our messanger till he caused divers houses of our subjects to be fired; and the wind being at east north-east, right against that side of our town, hindered us much in not discovering the enemies till the flame was up, and then O'Donell, Tibott Bourke Mc William, Mc Dermoud, and all the chieftaines that were with them, being in the Abbey-hill, began to retire, and sent some loose shott to play upon our town, and being confrunted with like loose shott, as the inimies thronged on this side of the hill, a greate piece of ordinance was by us discharged, which scattered them, and clustering again another greater peece was let flie, which utterly daunted them, that they retired so farr that

our

our loose shott gained the hight of the ridg of the hill, and saved the houses that were not burnt, and we heare the rebells had then wounded and killed some vi. persons, and that night camping in the farther part of our ffranchises, sent some bands to fire the houses that before were rescued from them; but before that afternoon we discovered them, so that saving one house, lying beyond the greene, they missed of their purpose, and the day following they burnt every vilage down to the county of Mayo, and . . . . . very well even to the poole of Loghcoirbe to leave nothing undesturbed, amongst which about twenty villages appertaining to us were not pretermitted. Their speeches, as wee understand, are very blasphemous against us and all the rest of her majesties constant subjects, threatening they shall shortly be worse used by the Spaniards, then the poor inhabitants of Athenry hath been used by them, whom they left mother naked without anie whitt in the world to live on. And thus, &c. Galway the xixth of Januarie. Your L. most humble at command,

"Oliver oge French, Maior."

[*From the original in the British Museum, ut supra.*]

Athenry never recovered from the effects of these repeated outrages. After this time it was that the "blind prophesie" noticed by our author, p. 84, *ante*, was applied to it. In A. D. 1634, the following petition (now first printed from the original draft in the Editor's possession) was presented to the Parliament then sitting in Dublin.

"To the honorable the Knights, Cittizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the Portriffe, Burgesses and Comonaltie of Athenry.

"Shewinge, that wheras the Towne of *Athenry*, being scituated in the midest of the countie of Galway, was built and fortified for defence in the very beginning of the conquest of this kingdome, by the first plantators of the said county, and continued in greate wealth and power, untill that in y^{e} tyme of the late Rebellion, y^{e} same was by the Rebells taken by suddayne assalte, and was then burned and sacked, and soon after was infested with the contagious sicknes of the Plague which then visited most partes of this Kingdome, since w^{ch} tyme the said Towne decayed in trade and was dispeopled, untill y^{t} by direction of y^{e} state and by the consent of all y^{e} inhabitantes of the s^{d} county, both for the convenience of the scituation, for the ease of the people, and for the restoringe of that Towne to its former state and condicion, it was appoynted that the comon Gaole of the shire should bee built and kept there; and that the Assizes, Quarter Sessions and County courts should be alsoe houlden and kept there, which accordingely for awhile continued therein, in w^{ch} tyme though very short that Towne recovered soe much of its former beauty y^{t} without doubt it would by this have beene

beene in a fayer and florishing estate, but by reason y^{t} the sheriffs, for gratuities or some privat consideration, hould theire countie courts in divers obscure villages, where neyther lodginges nor entertaynments can bee expected; and that, by the favor of the Custos Rotulorum and of the Justices of the peace, the quarter sessions are kept at other places in the said countie, and y^{e} generall Assizes are alsoe removed to Gallway, and yet the said Gaole and prisoners being still left in the said Towne of Athenry, the poore inhabitants thereof, bearinge the charge and danger of the prisoners, and havinge noe benefitt by the courte, the said towne is fallen againe into its fformer misery and desolation, out of w^{ch} there is but smale hope of rayseinge it, unles yo^{r} honnors favor bee expended towards it. For as much, therefore, as it is equall and just that they that feele the burthen of the Gaole, should tast of the bennefitt of som of the said courts; and for that by the statute the county courts should be kept in some one certeyne place; and for that the said towne is well waled and fortified, and seated in the most convenient place of the said county; and for that it would much conduce to the weale publique of the whole county aforesaid, for encresinge of trade and comerce, to have the said towne well peopled and frequented; your petitioners most humbly pray that the said quarter Sessions, Assizes and county courts, by your honors comaund, may bee continually kepte in the said Towne of Athenry, or els that the said Gaole may bee removed to some of the townes where the said Courtes are kepte, And youre petitioners will ever pray," &c.—*Orig.*

See p. 196, *ante*, for a deed of feoffment by Philip, the son of William *Erla*, of premisses in *Athenry*, in A. D. 1391. A coeval indorsement on this deed, states that the grantor was called Bermingham, "Carta de Bremigham dicto Phillipo Erla." This indorsement seems to prove the truth of an old tradition that the sept of "Erla" was a branch of the Berminghams, formerly barons of Athenry, and the most ancient Anglo-Norman barons of Ireland. The title is now extinct, or perhaps only in abeyance. Mr. Kilroy of Galway, the respectable proprietor of the hotel there, is maternally descended from the Erla family. Some individuals of the name Erla, may still be traced in the vicinity of Athenry, but sunk in poverty. The old "Cittie" itself, once the bulwark of the Anglo-Normans in Connaught, is now reduced to the state of an insignificant village.

NOTE X. *See page* 105. "*Abbey of Tombeola.*"

O'Heyn and De Burgo have collected all the information, probably extant in Ireland, respecting this old foundation; but it is also probable that further particulars may yet be discovered in the Irish Monastic Records preserved in Rome, and other parts of the Continent of Europe. Belonging to the same order as Tombeola,

viz., that of the Dominicans, was "Our Lady's Church" mentioned by our author, p. 39, *ante*. The following unique compact relating to this latter foundation has been transcribed by the Editor, from the Original still preserved in the convent.

"A. D. 1651.

"This Indenture witnesseth, that whereas *Saint Dominick's abbey* near Gallway in the Weast Francheses of the same, commonly called *Our Lady's church*, in theise combustious and warlicke tymes, is found noisome and of dangerous consequence to the safety and preservation of this Toune of Gallway, if possessed by the enemies, as late experience declared when the same was possessed by The Lord Forbous, and the Parleiment partie under his conduct. Whereupon, the Mayor, sherifs, free Burgesses and Commonaltye of the said Towne of Gallway, and the Countie of the said Towne of Gallway, conceaved it necessary to pull downe and demolish the said Abbey for the preservation and safty of the said Toune. Whereunto they craved the consent of father Pierce Buthler now prior of the religious Order of the Dominicans in Gallway, and the rest of the said convent, who for the good and securitie of the said Toune and Corporacion, their freinds and benefactors, have thereunto consented: the said Toune and Corporacion promissing, assumeing, and undertaking, in tyme of peace to re-edifie soe much thereof, as appears in the scedule hereunto annexed to have beene by them broken downe, and leave the said abbey in as good case as they have found it when they pulled it doune, or as much woorke as the same may come into in true vallue, within their francheses, as to the prior and convent of the said abbey, for the tyme beeing, shalbe tought meete and required: in consideration and pursuance whereof, wee Oliver French Knight, mayor of his Ma^tie^ towne of Gallway, James French Fitz Edd. and Peeter Lynch Fitz Anthony sheriffes and free burgesses, and coumonality of the said Toune of Gallway, doe by theise presents promisse, covenant, undertake and assume to and with the prior and convent of the said Abbey of St. Dominick's Order and their successors, that the Corporation of Gallway shall after theise warrs in hand, and peace established in this Kingdome, build, erect and re-edifie the said Monasterie, and leave the same in as good condition, plight, manner and forme as the same was at the tyme of pulling doune and demolishing of the same, and alsoe to performe all such covenants, provisos and undertakeings, as the said Corporation of Gallway have formerly engadged themselves, under their comon seale, for or concearning the re-edificing of the said Monasterie: and that wee the said Corporacion shall build and erect as much woorke as the same will come unto, there or any where else without this Towne, or in the liberties thereof, on their owne ground, for the said prior for the tyme being, in dischardge of our consciences, the honner of our B. Lady and advanceing of Holly Church, and y^t^ before any other woorke shall be [illegible]

donn for any other religious work, within the corporacion or francheses of the same. In Wittness whereof, wee the Maior, Sheriffes, free Burgesses and Coumonalitye have heereunto putt our coumon seall; Given at our Toulsell of Gallway, the twentie day of September, in the yeare of our Lord God one tousand, six hundred, fiftie and one."—*Orig.*

The following document, relating to the same foundation, may be considered curious, as describing the particular divisions and dimensions of the old church alluded to.

> "A true relation and returne of the undernamed persons, qualified by the Mayor and Prior of the said Convent, to try the particulars that were demolished and pulled doune of S^{t}. Dominickes abbey, otherwise called our Ladie's Church, in the West Francheses of Gallway, upon presseing occations, in order to the preservation of this Toune against the Parlement forces under the comaund of S^{r}. Charles Coote, now incamped aboute this Towne, 10° Augusti 1651.

"Ittim first, there are sixtie seaven feete longe in the side of the church, next the doore.—In the side oppositt to the same, from the pincle of the stiple, sixtie fower foot longe.—From the stiple to the pincle of the queere, seaventie fower foote longe. Fortie fower foote in breath, betweene both the wall, with fower arches in the midle, in the bodie of the church.—Twenty two foote broade in the queere betweene both the wales.—In the chapel, towards the north, nyneteene foote longe, sixteene foote broade, and twelve foote in hight in the wall. In the wale of the bodie of the church and queere, twenty three foote in hight to the battlement, and the wale in tickness two foote and nyne enciis.—Lasorous house is twentie seaven foote longe, twenty foote broade, eighteen foote high, with two chimneys, six windowes, one of which is two lights and the rest one light.—In the bodie of the church three windowes of three lights, and two gables of three lights.—In the chaple three windowes of three lights, and one gable of three lights.—One gable of five lights in the pinicle of the queere, one gable of two lights in the side of the queere, six windowes of one light in the north side of the queere, and one window of two lights in the north (*south*) side.—All this, besids the battlement and breast wall of the same, together with a small stiple, the most of all being made of hued stone, weare demolished and pulled downe as aforesaid.—If any of the said battlement or hued stones be brought home for the use of St. Nicholas' Church, payment or satisfaction is to be made to the said religious order.

"Walter Browne Fitz-Marcus. Christo: Bodkin. Alexander Linche. Martin French, Chamberlyne [ ]."—*Orig.*

For a view of "Our Lady's Church," taken before it was so demolished, see the great

map of Galway, made A. D. 1651, and preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. On the above compact, John O'Heyn (for whom see Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 295), writes as follows: "Ecclesia erat vetustissima, sed a Fundamentis destructa est ex Concilio Catholicorum Civium, ne Inimicus Cromuellus, obsessurus eundem Locum, Fortalitium sibi faceret in illa Ecclesia. Ex communi tamen Consensu totus Magistratus spopondit, quod, advertante Pace, *totus Conventus reædificaretur in Forma priori, Expensis Civium*, et si sperata Tranquillitas affulsisset in Patria, id facerent proculdubiò, erant enim valdè pii, et potentissimi Divitiis multis accedentibus ex ingenti Commercio maritimo, quo hic Locus exuberat specialiter præ reliquis Regni Partibus."—*Epilog.* p. 22.

NOTE Y. *See page* 109, *note* (m). "*Mageoghegan family.*"

In A. D. 1567, the head or chief of this great and ancient Irish family was Conly Mac Geoghegan of Kinaleagh (*Cineal Fiachach*) in Westmeath: respecting whom Queen Elizabeth, in that year, directed the following letter (now first printed) under her sign manual and signet, to the lord deputy and chancellor of Ireland.

"Elizabeth, "By the Quene.

"Right trusty and welbeloved, wee greete you well. Wheras *Conley Mac Geoghegan* of Kenaleagh, our faithfull and lowinge subject, hath humbly submitted himself to our trustie and welbeloved Sir Henry Sidney, knight of our order, and deputy of our realme of Ireland, recognising himself as a faithfull subject to us and our crowne, offringe to surrender his estate for him and his sequele, and to receave from us an estate according to our pleasure. We in consideration of his said submission and offers, are pleased to accept and allow him as our liege man and faithfull subject: and are pleased that he shall receave from us these graces and speciall favors in maner and forme followinge.—First, that the said Conley Mac Geoghegan deliver unto you our said deputy, a full and pleyne particular, note and extent of all the manors, castells, lordshipps, landes, tenements, signories, rules, rents, ductyes, custumes, and comodities whereof he is by any maner of meane seised at this present. And after, we will and order, that our chauncellor shall accept and receave of the said Conley Mac Geoghegan, by dede to be inrolled in our court of Chancery within that our realme of Irland, the submission of the said Conley Mac Geoghegan, and the surrender and resignation of his name of Conley Mac Geoghegan, and of all the said manors, castells, lordships, seignoryes, rules, hereditaments, comodities, and profits, with all and singular their appurtenances.—After which submission and surrender so made, our pleasure is, that you our said deputy cause our letters patents, under our great seale of that our realme, to

be made to the said Conley Mac Geoghegan during his lyfe; the remaynder to his sonne Rosse alias Roger and the heyres males of his body; and the remainder after them to the heyres males of the body of the said Conley lawfully to be begotten, of all the said castells, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to hold of us, our heires and successors, in capite by knight's service, and yeldinge, payenge, contributinge and doinge to us, our heires and successors, all souch rents, services and attendance, as now by any lawe, composition, use or custome he is bound or might have, with souch words of variance as to you our said deputy, by assent of the said Conley Mac Geoghegan, shalbe thought convenient. Neverthelesse, yf it shall seeme necessary to our said deputy to alter or change the said rents, duties and attendance, which the said Conley is presently holden to doe, into other kynds meeter for our service, we authorise you so to do. Item, our pleasure is, in consideration that all manner of obedience is by the said Conley Mac Geoghegan, for him and his, offred to us, that is due from a good and faithfull subject, that the said Conley and his said heyres males of his body, their issues, ofspringe, posteritie, sequele, servants, tenants and followers, shall to the uttermost of their powers, contynue for ever faithfull, true and loyall subjects to us, our heires and successors, as others our subjects of that realme are bounden by their allegiance to do: And, in like manner, shall accept, obey, effectually accomplishe and fulfill the statutes, lawes, writts, processe and ordinances of us our heires and successors. And if you our said deputy and counsayll there thinke necessary to deale with the said Conley more particularly, we are pleased that you shall and may add to the said letters patents so to him to be made, such farther articles and covenants on his parte to be observed by him, his said heires, sequele and followers, for their better instruction how to behave themselves towards us our heires and successors, and to all other our lovinge subjects, as to you shalbe thought mete and convenient. In consideration whereof let it be expressed in the said letters patents, that we accepte him, his said heires, posteritie, servants and followers, into our protection, to be used, supported, favored, maynteyned and defended as any outher of our lovinge subjects, and to be free and exempt from the exactions, servitude and oppression of all others, contrary to our lawes, demandinge any thinge of him or them. Yeven under our signet, at our Pallais of Westminster, the last day of February 1567, in the tenth yere of our reigne.

"To our trustie and welbeloved our deputy and chauncellor of our realme of Ireland for the tyme beinge, or to the justices of our said realme, and our chauncellor there."—*Rot. Pat. de ann.* 11°. *Eliz. d.*—From the original roll.

Conly

Conly Mac Geoghegan had by his third wife, Margery Nugent, daughter of Christopher lord Delvin (*Delbhna*), Hugh boy (*baidhe, or the yellow*) Geoghegan, who died 10th June 1622, leaving Art or Arthur Geoghegan of Castletown in the county of Meath, Esq., named in the note, p. 108, his son, who married *Giles* or Julia (also named therein), daughter of James Mac Coghlan, and had Hugh his eldest and Edward or Edmond his second son, also named in the note as joint patentee with his mother Giles, in the letters patent or grant there referred to, bearing date 15th May 1678. In this grant, the castle and lands of *Bunowen*, &c. were limited to Giles for her life, remainder to Edward and his heirs male, remainder to Edward Geoghegan the younger, grandson and heir to Art, and his heirs male, remainder to Conly Geoghegan late of Lerha and his heirs male; with remainder to Francis earl of Longford and his heirs for ever, according to a deed of settlement made by said Art, of those lands, dated 22nd June 1666. By privy signet dated at Whitehall, 20 Oct. 1677, the King directed Giles and Edward her son, to pass certificate and patent of the lands allotted to said Art in Connaught, in common with other transplanters, pursuant to the Act of Settlement.—*Rot. Pat.* 29° *Car.* II. 3 p. f.

Edward Geoghegan the patentee of Bunowen, was succeeded by his son Charles, whose eldest son, Edward, died A. D. 1765, aged 73 years. His son Richard succeeded, and conformed to the Protestant faith on 18th April, 1756: the certificate of which conformity, numbered 28 for that year, is preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin. He appears to have been a lover of science, and a man of enterprizing genius. Soon after his conformity, he visited Holland to ascertain the Dutch method of reclaiming land from the sea; and on his return home he succeeded in recovering a considerable tract of the lands of Ballyconneely near Bunowen, by erecting a weir or dam to oppose the encroachments of the ocean. On this work he placed the following inscription: "Hos terminos, Deo favente, posuit mari Richardus Geoghegan, qui persæpe corruentem aggerem luctando restituit, pauca ducens solertiæ ac perseverantiæ esse impossibilia. Opus perfectum fuit anno Domini. 1758." This gentleman was enthusiastic respecting his Milesian origin; and he was often heard to declare, that, although not the "chief of his name," yet that he prized his ancient Irish descent beyond the pedigree or title of the proudest peer of France or England. In A. D. 1780, he erected a conspicuous octagonal building, on the site of the "old fortress of a down (*dun*) on the top of the hill" of Doon, mentioned, p. 109, by our author, as a monument to commemorate the concession of free trade to Ireland, as appears by the following inscription thereon: "Deo liberatori Hiberniæ, A. D. 1780, has ædes consecravit, anno eodem, gratus et laetus, R. G." He died 4th Jan., 1800, aged 83 years. His eldest son and heir, John, assumed the surname of O'Neill only, by virtue of the Royal sign manual,

manual, dated 19th Dec., 1807; and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, John Augustus, the present talented and accomplished proprietor of Bunowen; who, the elder branch having failed, is now the head or chief of the Milesian family of Mageoghegan of Ireland.

NOTE Z. *See pp.* 112, 113, *note* (r). "*Imay, Ballymac-Conroy, Castle of Doon.*"

The island of *Imay* or *Omey* (called also in old writings *Imaith* and *Umma*, but the meaning of the word does not appear), is situate on the western coast of *Iar-Connaught*, and gives name to the parish of Omey. This parish is bounded north by that of Ballinakill, east by Ballinakill and the parish of Moyrus, south by Moyrus and the parish of Ballindoon, and west by the Atlantic ocean. The island of Omey is mentioned at an early period of our ecclesiastical history. The account of the erection of the monastery founded there by St. Fechin in the seventh century, and referred to, *ante*, note r, p. 112, is here translated from the Latin of Colgan, as follows:

"On a certain night, the holy man being in the monastery of Easdara [Ballysadare in the present county of Sligo], was by an angel admonished in his sleep, that it was the divine will that he should go to a certain island of the ocean, which is called *Imaidh* [*Omey*], situated in the western district of Connaught. St. Fechin obeys the admonitions of the angel, and, with the intention of gaining many souls to Christ, and increasing the monastic institute, he, accompanied by some disciples, sought the island just mentioned, where he proposed to dwell and build a church. But the inhabitants, by the suggestion of the Devil, endeavoured by all means to exclude him; whence, at night, they, several times, cast into the sea the spades, axes, iron tools, and other instruments which his monks used in the work of building; but as often as they were thus cast, so often, being cast back on shore, they were found by the monks in the morning. But when the man of God and his monks, thus meeting with the opposition of the people, persisted in continual labours, watchings and fasts, and the people, hardened in malice, denied them all nourishment, at length two of the brethren perished, being exhausted through want. But St. Fechin, having poured forth for his servants a prayer to the Lord, in complying with whose will those who were thus exhausted had perished, merited that they should be recalled to life. And when the rumours of the occurrence had reached the ears of the king, Guarius the son of Colman, he took care that sufficient nourishment in meat and drink should be brought to St. Fechin. He added also his royal phial, which even to this day is called *Cruach Fechin*. Afterwards, all the islanders, being converted to Christ, were baptized by St. Fechin, and they consigned themselves and their island to the use and service of St. Fechin and his successors. The man of God founded another monastery in a neighbouring

bouring island which was formerly called Inis-iarthuir [but] at present Ardoilen." To this Colgan adds as a note (12). "This, from being a noble monastery, was made a parish church of the diocese of Tuam, in which St. Fechin is held in great veneration, as the patron of the church and the island; from which also we have received the Irish Book of the life of St. Fechin, of which we have made mention above in the notes to the former life of St. Fechin, N. 1."

Gaurius, the king mentioned in this extract, was the generous and hospitable Guaire king of Connaught, who died, according to the annals of Tigernach, in A.D. 663. From the foregoing narrative it appears that Omey was one of the last retreats of Paganism in Ireland. In A.D. 1017, the Four Masters record the death of Fergus, vicar of *Iomaith* (*Omey*). Upwards of three centuries ago, a branch of the ancient family of O'Toole of Leinster settled in Omey, under the protection of the western O'Flaherties.

"*The O'Tooles of Connaicne-mara*" (*Conamara*).

On 12th Sept. 1540, the Lord Deputy of Ireland wrote to King Henry VIII. that the peace with "the Otholeys (*the O'Tooles of Leinster*) endeth upon Monday nexte; and yt it is thought good by us all here, that if they will not com to suche condition of peace as shalbe thought by Your Magesties Counsell to be to your honour and suertie, that we shall, with all diligence, *procede to their utter banishment*, whiche is more to be don with peyne then with any grete power. For theos same Otholes be men inhabyting the montynes, wher they neyther sowe corne, neyther yet have inhabytation, but only the woodes and marreyses, and yet do more harme to your English Pale, then the moost parte of all Irelande."—*State Papers*, Lond. 1834, vol. iii. p. 239. See also p. 266, for a subsequent communication to the king respecting O'Toole, wherein he is told that "this Thirrologh is but a wretched person, and a man of no grete power, neyther having house to put his hedd in, nor yet money in his purse to buy hym a garment, yet may he well make two or three hundred men. Assuring your Hieghnes that he hath doon more hurte to your English Pale then any man in Irlande." On this occasion, Tirlogh and his brother Art oge petitioned the King for grants of the territory of Fercullen, and the manor of Castle-Kevin, in the present county of Wicklow, for which see the same State Papers, p. 270: and, for the King's letter directing patents to be passed to them, see same, p. 279. The curious conditions on which these patents were granted, have been omitted in the published State Papers alluded to: but they will be found enrolled on the Patent Roll, 32, 33 Hen. VIII. Rolls Office, Dublin.

Anterior to this period, a branch of these "O'Tooles of Leinster" emigrated to the west of Ireland, and settled in the island of *Omey* in Iar-Connaught, where their descendants still remain, note ", *ante*, p. 117, but mostly reduced to a state of poverty. In the

Office

Office of Arms, Dublin, I find the following "Pedigree of the O'Tooles of Conmaicne-mara in West Connaught."

"Tuathal (*Toole*) O'Toole.
Dunchain O'Toole.
Dermod Sugach O'Toole.
Dermod Oge O'Toole.
Awley O'Toole.
Hugh O'Toole.
Toole O'Toole.
Felim O'Toole.
Theobald O'Toole.
Edmond O'Toole, of Conmaicne-mara."

In A. D. 1586, the last-named Theobald (*Tibbott*) O'Toole, who is described as "a supporter of the poor, and keeper of a house of hospitality" (i. e. *a Biatagh*), was hanged by a party of Sir Richard Bingham's soldiers, who were sent on a predatory excursion to *Iar-Connaught.—Four Masters.* The present O'Tooles of Conamara are reduced to poverty; and are utterly ignorant of their origin.

"*Ballymac Conroy.*" *See page* 113.

In Irish Ɓaile ṁic Conroi, the townland of Mac Conroi. This Conroi was the first chief of the territory of Gnomore, in Iar-Connaught. See Additional Note S, p. 253. Many centuries after his time, some of his descendants emigrated westward towards the coast, and settled in this district of Ballymac Conroy, to which they gave name. After the introduction of the English tongue into Iar-Connaught, the name of the clan Mhic Conroi was anglicised "Mac Conry," "M'Enry," and finally, but improperly, "King," as if the original name was Mac an Righ, i. e. son of the *King.* The district of Ballymac Conroy was also anglicised "Kingstown;" and thus the ancient name was wholly obliterated. The following instrument appears to have been entered into before these latter changes were made:—

"This Indenture made the twelfthe of Aprille Anno Domini 1615, betwine Morroghe ne Moyer O'Fflaherty of Bonnowen in the county of Gallwey, esq^{r} one thone partie, and Knohor (*Connor*) m^{c} Conry of Balle m^{c}Conry in thaforesaid county also gentl. one thother partie: witnessethe that I the said Morroghe ne moyer O'Fflaherty have demissed unto the said Knohor m^{c}Conry his heires, executors and assignes, for ever, all that the haulfe cartrone of Eigherpoete set. lyinge and beinge in Balle m^{c}Conry within the barrony of Ballenehensse, in length and breathe as it dothe extend, together with all turffes, meadowes, pastures, mountaynes, watters, ffyshings and all other thappurtenances thereinto belonginge: To have and to hold to the said Knohor

m^c^Conry his heires, executors and assignes' sole and proper use and occuppacion for ever; yealdinge and paying by the feast of all sts: yearly, the just some of six shillings and eight pence sterling, together with fower pence ster. to the said Moroghe and his heires, collectors or sargents: And also yealdinge the king's rents and all other contributions together with O'Fflaherty is rent, if any should grow, over and besides thaforesaid some of six shillings and eight pence ster. and I the said Morroghe ne Moyer O'Fflaherty mine heires, executores and assignes, the said Knoher m^c^Conry his heires, executores and assignes, in the possession, use and occupation of the same, shall save, warrant, acquite and defend against all manner of personne and personnes whatsoever. In withness whereofe wee have hereinto interchangeably sett our haunds and seall, the day and year first above wrytten. Morrogh MF. ne Moyer O'Flaherty. Present wee whose names insueth: Te. O'Fflahertie.—Donnelle oge m'Conry, is marke. —Edmond m^c^Donnell m^c^Conry.—Richard Lynche."—*Orig.*

The last-named witness was a Galway lawyer, by whom legal instruments were prepared for the natives of Iar-Connaught at this period. These instruments were sometimes written in Irish, often in Latin, but generally in English, although it was then almost an unknown tongue in the district. Those in English usually contain certificates of having been read and explained in Irish to the contracting parties. The following testamentary disposition by one of the Clan M'Enry, has been transcribed by the Editor from the original, preserved with other curious documents in the diocesan Registry of Tuam:—

"Jesus, Maria.

"The last will and Testament of *Bryan M^r^ Enry*, made the 13^th^ of February in the yeare of our Lord God 1691, in the presence of Patrick Martin, Ed. M Bryan, Murragh M^c^ Bryan, &c. First, I bequeathe my soule to God Almighty, and my body to be interred in the church of Kill. 2. I bequeath a good in-calfe cow and calfe of a yeare old next May to my sister Sicily. 3. I bequeath a heifer of a yeare old last May to my Unkle Murrogh, and a mare to my father, and a sheep to Mary ban M^c^ Enry. 4. I order a cowe of two yeare old last May to be given to M^r^ Pat. Martin, and three sheep to be given to my wife. 5. Edmond M^r^ Moyler owes me seaven shillings, and John M^c^ Myler two shillings, which I order to be given to the three priests. 6. M^r^. Pat^r^ Martin owes me nine shillings. Bryan M^r^ Enry owes me twelve shillings, John Shoy five shillings and ten pence. Owen M^r^ Dermett, Terge M^c^ Dermott and Donnell Moghan owes me five shillings. 7. I owe William Skerrett ten shillings, Edward Martin one shilling, Anstas Martin three shillings, and John Kelly three shillings, which is to be paid out of the above debt, as Pat^r^. Martin shall think fitt."—*Orig.*

" *Cæ*

"Castle of Down." See page 113.

The castle of Down or Doon, in Irish Caiplean an Dúna, was situate on a high rugged rock on the mainland, N. E. of the island of Omey. Its site is now occupied by the ruins of an old house, but the outer walls of the original building, four feet thick, are still traceable. Opposite the castle, on the south side of the inlet of the ocean called Streamstown Bay, stood the chapel of Kill, said to have been erected about 250 years ago, by one Dubhdara Mac Conroi; who, according to tradition, was put to death by the O'Flaherty who then resided in Doon castle. The chapel and castle may be seen marked on Larkin's large map of the county of Galway.

In this vicinity lived the bard Mac Sweeny (mentioned *ante*, p. 112, note [r]) who has celebrated the castle of Doon, in a curious poem in his native language, entitled "Abrán an Phúca," the song of the Púca or Goblin, a hairy sprite somewhat akin to the well-known Brownie of Scotland, but more mischievous. This production I am induced to insert here as a specimen of modern Irish versification. It is popular among the natives of Iar-Connaught, and is generally sung to music.

"Abrán an Phúca.

"Eipeóċaiḋ mé air maiḋin a n-ainm an ḋomhnaiġ,
Agus raċfaiḋ me a ċómhnaiḋe air ċnocáinín bán,
Deanfaiḋ mé teaċ ann ar leaṫtaoḃ an ḃóṫair,
A ḃ-fogus do'n ċómhgar a ḃus agus ṫáll.
A n-áit a m-beiḋ agam fear bealaiġ agus bóṫair,
Caiḋreamh luċt eólais, fear loinge agus báiḋ,
Diaiḋ fgol ag luċt ealaḋan 'f ag óġánaíġ óga,
A lorg an eólais a teaċt air mo fháiḋ.

Is é iomráḋ na g-cailleaċ is na fean-ḋaoíne cíonna,
D'fáġ mearḃall air m'innsinn, is néull ann mo ċeann,
Ta a ráḋ go ḃ-fuil an Púca ann ó aimsir na ḃíleann[a],
Go ḃ-facaiḋ na ḋaoíne é, aċt ní fuil fíor cia an t-am;
Níor ḃ-é fin ḋoḃ ait liom-fa a teaċt ráiṫe an ġeimhre,
A ḃeiṫ ḋéanamh íorḃaisc a fteiġ an mo fháiḋ.

'S

[a] It is generally believed that the *Púca* has survived the deluge. He is supposed to be particularly busy on All-Hallow-eve; and many persons avoid going out on that night, for fear of encountering this formidable phantom of the imagination. To reason with them on the subject is useless.

'S go m-bíonn ré 'na ċaċ ir 'na ṁaḋa 'ran oíḋċe,
'S náp ḋóiṫċe 'na Phuca é, ná na ḟean ġearráin bán.

A ċómarranaiġ oílire cuġaiḃ ḋaṁ congnaṁ,
Agur oíbreoċaiḋ mé an Púca amaċ ar an áit,
Cuirfeaḋ faoí ġeara é ir faoi ḋaoirre na h-úṁlaċċ'.
Gan a ċeaċt aon oíḋċe ċoíḋċe níor ġaire ionáṫ an Mám[b].
Chinn ré air a n-Gniallaċ ir air Fháḋruiġ do Ḃúrca,
Ir air an méid reanóiríḋ do bí 'r an áit,
Acċt reólfaḋ-ra ríor é go bun ċnuic an ḋúna[c],
Mar á b fuil cairleán a' Phúca ċuar i n-a ḃárr.

Fágfaiḋ mé ann sin é go g-caiṫċeap ráiṫe an ġeimre,
Taḃairt marcuiḋeaċt do ṁaoraiḃ, bream eirġear roiṁ la,
Nó ionnroiḋeaḋ ré Cairiol tre ċeart-lár na Muiṁneaċ,
Amaċ go Sliaḃ caorać, no anonn do'n tír bán:
No teiḋeaḋ ré 'na ċeannfort air ṁaiġirtíḋ bruíġne,
Síoġaiḋ raṫa Cruaċain nó Finnḃeara Meaḋa[d],
No a fairfe fean ċairlean air airḋrean nó fuaiḋreaḋ,
Go bun ċnuic an uaignir nó anonn go Sliaḃ Ḋáġan[e].

Cuirfiḋ mé fgonra le h-Iomairfe an líonáin[f],
'S ní léigfiḋ mé aniar é ċar Mhám an cuirc móir.
Muna n-ḋéanaiḋ ré aiṫġearr tre Ḋhaile na h-ínre[g],
N'áit a m-beiḋ rentri maiḋin ir neóin.
Ní léigfiḋ me ċoram air talaṁ ná air cuinn é,
'S biaiḋ airdeaċur grinn agam roiṁe 'r an nóḋ,
Ir má ċartar do lac é[h], fear maiṫ tá 'ran tír fo,
Ḋaimfiḋ ḋe fíora de'n leiṫċeann no an e-frón.

'S

[b] See *ante*, p. 120,

[c] The hill of Down or Doon, on which stood the castle of that name, mentioned pp. 113, 283.

[d] i. e. Cnoc Meaḋa fuil.—For this well-known hill, see p. 147.

[e] i. e. Sliaḃ Ḋáġna na d-tuaṫ, a mountain in the county and barony of Roscommon. The name is incorrectly translated "white mountain" in the Statistical Survey of that county, p. 19.

[f] Iomairfe an líonáin.—See this place described, p. 51.

[g] Ballynahinch, for which see p. 92.

[h] John Joyce, better known by the name of *Shane na Baine*.—He was one of the gigantic race inhabiting the Ross mountains: and was remarkable for his stature, strength, and good-humour. He has been frequently mentioned by modern tourists as a fair specimen of a rural Irishman.

'S éad Maitiar O'Dubáin an fioránaċ lúṫmar[j],
Crann fearta na cúire nár ċlir a n-aon gábh,
Da b-fágad fé gheim fíobáin, no corráin na guailne air,
Leagfad fé an Púca ir mó táinic a riaṁ.
Raċfainn-ri a m-bannaid dá g-cuirfidhe ṫar cuan é,
Nad d-tiucfad an fuaig air an bealaċ fo niar,
'S naċ fearad an clearaid a n-aon ċeard de'n ċoige,
Níor gairbe ioná Londoin nó Tuaṫmuṁain Ui Briain[j].

Tá muiniġin ṁaiṫ aġam-sa ar ġníoṁ Fháoruiġ Seóiġiġ,
Go b-féaċfaid fé fór é le cumar a ċnáṁ,
Cineál na n-gairgideaċ ir na fidirídhe cróganta
Ghluair lé Strongbou ċugainn ar bheatain análl[k].
Dá g-carfaidhe dó an Púca a g-ceart-lár a' bóṫair,
Le cum an tráṫnóna no tamall foiṁ lá,
Dheiṫ fé 'gá larcad lé bata ir lé dórnaid
Go g-cuirfead fé móid air gan fillead go bráṫ.

Ca b-fuigfeád-sa capall ċoṁ maiṫ leir an b-Púca,
Dheiṫ meanmnaċ, lúṫmar ag imṫeaċt 'r ag toideaċt,
'S dá mbad ṫíor ag ceann Acla do ṫóigfead fé uallaċ,
Dheiṫ fé a leaṫ-uair ag geataíd baile áṫa cliaṫ.
Carad dó Laci[l] a n-deire na h-oíde,
'S é deanaṁ aoir dhírfil a riṫ n-diaid mná,
Thiomáin fé leir é go tóin Rinne maoile[m],
'S cauerion fgríobṫa ṫart lé na ċeann.

Chuaid

[j] O'Dubhain, Anglicè Duane, an old Milesian family of Iar-Connaught, anciently attached to the O'Flaherties, and still highly respectable. Of this family was Counsellor Mat. Duane of Lincoln's Inn, London, distinguished in the last century for his learning and antiquarian knowledge. See an interesting letter from him in the *Irish Magazine*, Dublin, 1809, p. 425.

[j] The district of Thomond or Clare.

[k] This alludes to the British extraction of the Joyces, for which see *ante*, p. 45; and Additional Note Q, p. 246.

[l] Lackey or Malachy O'Malley, a wit and "Rhymer" who lived near the mountains of Partry, and of whom many facetious stories are still related. The ludicrous employment of Púca-driver here assigned him by his friend, Mac Sweeny, gave occasion to several good-humoured sallies between these rival wits, which are still remembered by their admirers.

[m] Rinvile, the residence of Henry Blake, Esq. This place, with Aughris, the seat of Geoffrey Coneys, Esq., and the other localities mentioned in the succeeding stanzas, are well known in this district.

Chuaiḋ an Púca go Gaillimh air maidin dia haoine.
Ag iarraiḋ aḋbar bríste de'n éadach dob fearr.
Thainig an deireanar, ir cuig air an oíḋce,
Agus coraig ré ag caoine n-uair a d'imeig an lá:
Dhí ré ag fgreadaḋ 'r ag imeacht ear eimeioll.
Go b-fáġaḋ ré oíḋean artig leir na mnáiḃ.
Seólaḋ go h-Eaċruir ir go baile Conroi é,
Amaċ tre cnoc miaoinir ir eorc Innir meaḋoin.

A comarranna oilre ra buachailiḋe óga.
An méid agaiḃ cuigiot claonar mo cáir,
Tigiḋe cugam-ra a n-ionaḋ mo congantа,
Go g-ceapam an cúirt-reo a n-aeaiḋ trí lá,
Cuirreamuid teaċ ann a n-ainm a ieruit,
Go n-oibrigeam a' Puca amaċ ar a laun.
'S é ainm biar fearta air Criocan a c-fíomra.
Agus cairlean Mic Suibne cuar i n-a bárr.

But the most popular of Mac Sweeny's compositions is an ironical description of a "Conamara Wedding," wherein he recapitulates, in a strain of considerable humour, the preparations made for the feast, and enumerates the guests to be invited on the occasion. It has been said of the description of an entertainment at Templehouse in Sligo, in the last century, that it might be considered "as the *ne plus ultra* of all the subjects, that the wit of man has ever devised, to excite and continue the loudest peals of laughter."—*Walker's Memoirs of the Irish Bards*, vol. i. p. 331. Dub. Ed. 1818. To apply this to the following effusion might be thought presumptuous: but we may safely affirm that no one who understands the Irish language can hear the "Conamara Wedding" recited or sung by a native, without acknowledging the comic powers of the author[n]. Had Mac Sweeny received the advantages of our well-known countryman, O'Keeffe, he would, probably, have displayed equal wit and humour.

Damir

[n] In the first four stanzas, a rich assortment of dresses is ordered for the bride; and, for the feast, an abundant supply of wine and whiskey, beer in boat-loads, tea and spices of all kinds, including "nutmegs and saltpetre:" with all the necessary apparatus of "knives and forks" (which, it appears, were not at that time in general use in Conamara), pipes, tobacco, cards, backgammon boxes, and "bands of music." The eatables are next provided, beginning in the fifth stanza, with a profusion of fish, from the herring to the "tortoise;" in the sixth stanza, with fowl in great variety; and in the seventh, all kinds of meat, from the ox to the badger: with a humorous hint that it would be prudent to have these latter viands either boiled or roasted. In the three following stanzas the guests are enumerated. These con-

Ḃaimir Phegi ní h-Eaġra[o].

I.

A labrair Fheicín[p], gluair go tapaiḋ,
O 'r tú tá ċum a ḋéanta,
Taḃair leat a baile áḋḃar parcail
Agur clóca fáda fíoda,[q]
Ḃrógа 'r patenr, cnotaiḋ gallda,
Agur ribiníġe deara tríoda,
Gloucr ir bobr ir gaċ aon níḋ dear
Dár ṗóġann d'aon bean 'ran riġeaċt.
Bíoḋ rin agaḋ pompeḋóre,
Spangled rilc ir drer-cap mór
Poudered hairrin, uedge pomatum,
Murr maiṫ déanta
Chum a gleurta,
Ce haḋaiġ fear a ċórúġaḋ.

II.

Eirġe air maidin 'r gleur do ċapall,
'S imṫiġ leat go h-eurga,
Sior go Gaillimh mar b-fuil na ceannaiġṫe,
Taḃair leat gaċ ní dár féidir;

Fíon

sist of the great Milesian families of Connaught, with some "Strongbonians" and "Cromwellians," "gid nár ċóir"; and they end with the neighbouring gentry, and others of Iar-Connaught, who are summed up with some keen touches of wit. To complete the irony, the father of the bride is introduced, and the furniture of his cabin displayed, viz., a pot, a spinning-wheel, and a kneading-trough for dough; although bread was a luxury which the family never tasted. The spirit of this curious poem would be entirely lost by translation. See Tytler's "Principles," chap. xiii.

o "The wedding of Peggy O'Hara," but more generally called the "Conamara wedding." The number of English words, borrowed for want of corresponding terms in Irish, shews the increase of the English language in Iar-Connaught. These alien additions would be indignantly rejected by the older bards.

p Laurence Fechin, i. e. Laurence the son of Fechin. The surname was Coneely, for which see *ante*, p. 27, note [t]. It is common in the west of Ireland to make the Christian name of the father answer as a surname for the son. Hence Fechin Coneely's son is called Laurence Fechin. This practice has tended to multiply surnames. With this Laurence the irony commences. He was a little lame tailor of Cloghaun (Clifden), a bad horseman, and certainly the most unfit provider of a feast that could possibly be selected.

q Rascal. A slang name formerly given in the west of Ireland to an outside great-coat. This is one of the borrowed words.

Fíon a'r branoi, fiúcra canoi,
Fioban, coffe a'r tea leat,
An fgian 'f an foinfe, 'f an miaf maiṫ gheal,
'S ná deafmaid éoiòce an péatar.
An fúd do bíaf an baimf mór,
Ceaṫfar aif fiṫ éid de luċt ceóil.
Danof of muific ag an g-cúilfionn
If iad go fúgaċ
Ag feinm tiuin aif ṫéadaiḃ.

III.

Taḃaif leat mufcaifo, miaf an úfcaifo,
Tufpeen mór if teafot,
Díoò an gaċ láṁ leat cúfla iáf
Agus iad-fin lán Iamaicaʳ,
Aḃlaiò, ualnuef, cnoṫaiò gallda,
Lemonf le punch a ḋéanaṁ,
Uine decantefif, beoif 'na ċeann-fan,
Díoò do boifo-fa gléufta.
Daimf catḃafaċ go leof,
Cácaiò milfe if pancacef mór,
Fíon a n-glainíò, punch a g-canaiò,
A láiṁ gaċ feapfuiḋe,
A m-béal gaċ bealaiġ,
Ioif dá ċeann na míofa.

IV.

Taḃaif leat báo de leann maiṫ láiof,
Lán luċt dáin if fíomfa,
Na deafmaid gfáifeif, taḃaif do fáiṫ leat,
Nutmeg a'f falfefte;
Faca cáfdaiò, bofca taiflif,
Féaċ, na fág na díflíġe,

Sin

ʳ "Jamaica," *i. e.* rum. "Geneva" *i. e.* gin. is often substituted for this word; but rum is considered genuine, as it was more frequently "smuggled" into Conamara than Geneva.

Sin ir a lán nach b-fuil 'ran g-carda,
Tobac láidir ir priorai.
An rúd a bíor an raclair mór,
A b-fuil an Eirinn de lucht ceoil,
Sróirt ir aitear, glór ir cairmirt
Frir an ainnir,
Ag lucht ealadna na tíre.

V.

Sgolbard Francach[s] fág gan amhur,
Langa ir trorg ma féidir,
Dreac ir bradán, ronnach, trádán,
Díod go ro maith gléarta.
Ni mór duit fionall, ím ir peirill,
Fóghnann rin don méid rin.
Dran ir balláć ir cnúdán dearg
Do congnamh cum an fearta.
Caithir torbard, flúc ir fol,
Gliomach muire ir partán mór.
Gach iarg air aitear ir an cladach,
Go fíu an torcoire.
Do péir mo chuigrin ni béid air earbaid,
Caithir a cur le céile.

VI.

Fág fear gunna ir cuir amach é,
A marbhar dúinne eanlaid,
Naorga ir feadóg, miar maith dhuideóg,
Creabar caoch ir céirfeach;
Cúpla colum bior a g-colainn,
Sin ir buinnean léana[t],
Gonndub, gealban, crutach reamar,
Uisgeon, ir maith an t-éan é.

Caithfiom

[s] Sgolbard fhancach.—A fish known in English by the name of "Maiden-ray." *Raia clavata.*

[t] Buinnean léana.—The bittern, remarkable for his booming in the léana, "the sedgy shallow." *Ardea stellaris.*

Caiṫpiom paṫruiġṫíoḋe o' ṗáġail
ṛ a g-cur ar ṫeuṫerr ruar air clár.
Ḟaċa ir barḋal, ġé aġur ġanḋal,
Coileaċ ṗrancaċ, bioḋ riaḋ rantaċ
An a ḋream rin, 'nuair a ḃíor riaḋ gleurṫa.

VII.

Ḟaġ rġaṫa martuiġeaċt ṫ bíoḋ ġá leaġaḋ
Ḋurtoiríġe na tíre,
Ḋeanṁar ṁeannaḋ go luaṫ taraiḋ,
Ir mairḃeoċar rġaṫa caorać.
An ṗiaiġ mór beannaċᵘ, broc an gleanna.
Sin 'ṛ an eilitt maol leaṫ
Uan ir luán, gaḃar ir mionán,
Ni corṫar gaċa ḃ-puiġe tú.
Ḃíoḋ laoiġ maiṫ briaḋṫa gleurṫa air bóro.
Torc mór ṁeaṁar, ir piġín óg.
Miolbuiḋe ir coṁín. cupla picín.
Do ṁeir mo ṫuiġre. ir móide an ṫ-eiṁneaċ.
Iaḋ a ḃeiṫ bruiṫṫe ir róṙṫá.

VIII.

Sġior ḋe rġiorraḋ ríor go Sligeaċ
'S taḃair O'Conċuḃairᵛ ṫréan leaṫ.
Ḃrianaiġ, Ḋálaiġ, Flaiṫḃeartaiġ, Máillġ.
O'Ceaṙḃaill 'ṛ O'Néill leaṫ;

Do ṫ

ᵘ An ṗiaiġ mór ḋeannaċ. — The red mountain deer. See p. 121, *note* ᵉ.

ᵛ The Milesian families here invited were the O'Conors Sligo, the O'Briens, O'Dalys, O'Flaherties, O'Malleys, O'Carrolls, O'Neills, Mac Carthys, O'Brien Lord Clare, O'Rorke, O'Hara, and Mac Sweeny Fanad. Among the neighbouring gentry, the "Strongbonians" and "Cromwellians" enumerated in the succeeding stanzas, we find Geoffry Coneys of Achrisbeg, the Bodkins, the Lynches, and Walter Coneys, who built the first house at Clonmacnoise (see p. 112, note ᵗ). The "great doctor," it appears, was an itinerant quack. "Mister Stone," a well-known "smuggler" of the name of Paddy Cleary, Cloch a Stone, Gordon, mor. or Gorbet, the great testy old pedagogue: Richard Martin, the late celebrated of duelling celebrity: M. St. George of Headford; the Blakes and Brownes; and "Mistress Davis," a lady who used to boast that she was "a Cromwellian with a Williamite nose."

Díoḃ leat Mac Cárthaiġ, Tigearna an Chláir,
O'Ruairc a níor ó'n m-Dréifne,
Sin 'r O' h-Eaġra, Mac Suiḃne Fánaiḋ,
Ir Clann Dhonċaiḋ na Ceirte.
Díoḃ Strongbonianr leat go leór,
Muintir Cromell, gíḋ nár ċóir
An méiḋ ḋ' á g-cine naċ g-cuirim an fuime
Dheirim air fad go léir ḋóiḃ.

IX.

Tiucfaiḋ an iomaḋ air an ceuirseaḋ
Mór uairle na tíre,
Séaḋrún Coner a ḃ-fuil a n-Iomaiḋ,
Dóidicínigḋe ir Cinrigḋe,
Dháiter Coner croiḋe gan ċeilg,
'S Séumar Dhaba Fhionnra,
An doctúr mór, ir maiġistir Seon,
'S a ṁuintir leir tar timċioll.
Gluair air Fairge Mirtear Stone,
Superr-cargo ir Gordon mór,
A ccoinne greiḋe, ní naċ féidir,
Uedingt fadourr a cur le ċéile,
Go ḋ-tigiḋ riaḋ air na corcaiḋ.

X.

Cúpla fáiṁ a ḃi 'ran láṫair,
Air ar mian liom tráċtaḋ air aon rioċt,
Riarsard Mairtín, Sr. Seorge, Manrerġ,
Iarlaiġ ir tigearnaiġ a n-aoinfeaċt;
Drúnaiġ, Dlácaiġ Fhurbaiċ álainn,
Agus uairle breaġ na h-Eirean,
Dháiter óg na dearmaiḋ fór,
Dar liom níor ċóir a ṫréigionn.
Díoḃ gaċ duine mar ċuaiḋ ré a g-céim,
A n-ionaḋ ruiḋe air leiṫ leir féin,
Gan aon g'á ḋ-taiṫiġe aċt riliḋe
Flaṫa ir flearġaiḋ ealaḋna,
Le h-aġaiḋ airde a ḋeanaṁ.

XL.

Nać mór an dearmad rinne an fear
Do cuaid ag cruinniúgad an féarta,
Hugo, Maria, Nóra ni Fhaċartaig,
Siobán ir maigirtrear Daibir.
Aimnoriu, Ruaidríge, Brígid ní Dhruadair,
Máire ní Tuaċail ir Benus,
Brígid ir Tomár, muinter Lideáin,
Ir Steapán ceann an méid rin.
Duó é ruo fein an gliomaċ cóir,
Ar aige fágbad roinn an óir,
Ar iomda eroigán i n-a boċán,
Túrna ir eromán ir maide ideáin,
Rota, lorad ir criaċar."

The ironical song or mock-elegy which follows, is an old favorite in Iar-Connaught. It has been attributed to Mac Sweeny, but improperly, for it is now ascertained to be the production of a cotemporary bard of perhaps superior powers, the late Richard Barret, a native of Erris in Mayo; and every Irish reader will, we think, be gratified at finding it preserved here. It is entitled *Eóghan cóir*, which may be paraphrased Owen, the honest and humane. This hero is still remembered as one of the most rapacious "land-agents" of his time. For poignancy of wit, and felicity of expression, these few stanzas have seldom been excelled. Mr. Knight, in his Account of Erris, Dublin, 1836, 8vo. describes Barret as "a man of real genius, though entirely unknown to the world. His humorous compositions, in Irish, were exceedingly pleasant, generally ironically satirical; he extravagantly praised those for qualities of which they had the opposites."—p. 121. The following is one of the latter description:—

"Eóghan cóir.

"Nać é ro an rgéal deacrać 'ran tír-ri,
A n-anacair éroide agur bróin,
O fagbur ré Creagán an line
Go o-teid ré go o-tí an Fál mór.
A leiċéid de rgreadaid 'r de caoine
Níor cluinead 'ran o-tír-ri ró'.
Giod, ní fuil againn a n-iongnad,
O caillead, faraoir! Eóghan cóir.

Dhí

Dhí gnaoi agus gean ag gach n-aon air,
An feanduine crion 'r an t-óg,
Dhí an faidhir 'r an daidhir a n-grádh leir
Mar gheall air a chroídhe maith, mór,
Le togha ir le rogha na tíre
Do chaitheadh ré fíoraidh óir,
Ir lé daoine bocta eile níor rrío leir
Doidéal de'n t-síbín d'ól.

Tá Antoine O'Gábáin ag caoíneadh,
Ir ní beid Seághan O'Daoígilla b-fad beó,
O cailleadh a g-caraid 'ran tír ro
'r é d'fágbaidh a g-croídhe faoi bhrón;
An anacair chaithir níor fíneadh,
'r é mhearaim, fa liag na fód,
Aoin neach budh mhaith do'n dír-ri
Iona an duine bocht maol, Eóghan cóir.

Dubh ro mhaith ag tógbail an chíora é,
Dubh beag aige mí no dó,
Go n-díoltaidh an bó air an aonach,
Nó an giota do bídeadh 'ran t-reól.
'S é dubairt Seamar Pheadair mhic Riabaigh,
Ir é ag agairt air Rígh na n-deor,
Do réir mar bi re-rion do daoinib
Gur ab amhlaidh beid Críosda dó.

Aon agus feacht anrra líne,
Agus ocht do chur síos faoi dó[w],
Trá ghlac re-rion cead le na daoine
Agus níor labair re gíog níor mó.
Ta ré dearbtha, fgríobtha,
Gur talamh ir críoch gach beó,
Ir comh fad ar beidmid 'ran t-saoghal-ro
Cá mirde dúinn bhaon beag d'ól.

NOTE

* A. D. 1788.

NOTE A.A. *See page* 115, *note* [w]. "*Bofin isle.*"

The island of Bofin was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces on the 14th of February, 1652. The articles of capitulation will be found among the curious collection of that class, announced for publication by the Irish Archæological Society. The few extracts, from other original sources relating to this island, which follow here, may be found useful by the future topographer.

After the surrender, the "State" ordered that the fortifications at Bofin should be repaired. But on 20th Feb. 1655, Sir Hardresse Waller, and Colonels Hewson and Sankey represented to the Council of State, that "the works at *Boffin* should be abandoned, and the garrison drawn thence to some other place: and £1000 to be advanced to block up the harbour." It was accordingly ordered, "that if any undertaker will undertake to block up the harbour there, and secure the performance, he may have £600 for so doing; and to sell the barque Elizabeth of Galway, which was sent to Buffin to carry lime-stone there."—*Original Council Book, Dublin Castle.*

This intention of blocking up the harbour was afterwards abandoned, and the State again resolved to fortify the island. On 3rd June, 1656, it was ordered, "that a fort be erected and built on the island of *Boffin*, and that the other fortifications there be repaired, for the defence of the said island: and that of the 22 guns in the island, 6 or 8 of the shorter size be sent to Galway for the State's use, and that, instead of them, 3 longer be sent to Boffyn with good carriages, bullets, &c."—*Id.* On 12th June, 1656, ordered, "that it shall be taken into consideration to send an able, pious, and orthodox minister of the gospell to be settled at *Bofin*, to be paid with the company." Also "that Sir Charles Coote do consider of ordering that Colonel John Honnor, the governor there, shall suffer no Irish to keepe any boats upon any parte of that coast of Ir-conaght, the co. of Mayo, or adjacent islands: also to exclude all ill-affected Irish out of that island, and clearing the same of all dangerous and disaffected persons." Also, on same day: "Whereas this Council Board is informed that there is a necessity of appointing a Justice of peace for the island of *Buffin*, to take care for the mendinge of highways from Galway towards the said island, and also to regulate other disorders there—ordered that the Lords Commissioners of the great seale be and are hereby desired to put Lieutenant Colonel Honnor, governor of the said island, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Galway and Mayo."—*Id.* The useful work here suggested, viz. "the mending of highways from Galway towards the said Island," was not effected, in consequence of the political changes which soon after took place: nor was any improvement of the kind attempted for more than 150 years after that period.

On 12th Aug., 1656, Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, certified "that

"that the town of Galway, the isles of Arran, *Inisbuffyn*, Clagganbay, Lettermalin, &c. were then garrisoned; and conceived most necessary that they should be continued as standing garrisons."—*Original Council Book.* Soon after this, James Darcy petitioned the Council, setting forth, "that the Commissioners of Loughrea have lately assigned him a proporcon of wast and course mountayne land in the barrony of Ballinehinsy, in the territory of *Ire-Connaught*, which yieldeth very little profitt either to the petitioner, or any other inhabitants that might be drawn to reside thereon: And, that, although the principall profitt of the said land, in all times, hath been by fishing on the sea coast, yet the Governor of *Innes-Boffin*, and others, have lately seized on some boates" (see the preceding order of 12th June, 1656) "belonging to some tenants who reside on parte of the said landes, and would not permitt the said tenants to take any fish on the said coast without disturbance."—Order: "Refer the same to Sir Charles Coote, to give such order therein as he shall hold just. Council Chamber in Dublyn, the 26th Jan., 165$\frac{6}{7}$. Thos. Herbert, Clarke of the Councill."—*Id.*

The Council books from which the foregoing extracts have been taken, contain important documents relating to the general history of Ireland, at that period. Other notices of Inisbofin and the "Owles," taken from the same sources and intended for insertion here, are reserved for an opportunity which it is hoped may yet occur, of illustrating the History and Antiquities of Mayo, particularly its western districts. The future topographer of that great and interesting county, will derive valuable information from the "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," printed for the Irish Archæological Society, A. D. 1844.

NOTE B.B. *See page* 118, *note* [x]. "*Robert Martin.*"

"Trial of Mr. Robert Martin for the murder of Lieut. Henry Jolly; at the bar of the King's Bench, Dublin, 2nd May, 1735.

"The Court being sat, and the following jury sworn, viz. Michael Burke—Thomas French—Henry Burke—John Burke—Ross Mahon—William Boylan—John Holliday—John Broughton—Walter Lambert—David Poor—George Davis—(*One omitted.*) The first witness for the Crown was Lieut. Geo. Bell.—Was not present at the time of the quarrell between the prisoner and deceased, but very soon after deceased's death, saw him lying on the ground, in a gore of blood; and his body with several fresh bleeding wounds, three of which were on his right side close upon his breast, and one of them pierced out of his back quite through and through his body. Deceased had also two wounds more on the left side, which penetrated the very cavity of his body. Having been asked by the Court had deceased any other wounds, he said, a few on his left hand and arm, but they would not prove mortal. He felt to know if deceased had

any

any pulse, and found none. This testimony he gave at the Coroner's Inquest on the deceased's body at Galway. The Court and the Prisoner asked this witness very few questions, his testimony being only grounded on the description of the deceased's wounds.

" Captain Edward Southwell, sworn.—Mr. Jolly and witness were diverting themselves in a billiard-room at a coffee-house in Galway. The prisoner Martin furiously came up into the room, drew his sword, and instantly demanded satisfaction of the rascal who spit upon him as he was passing by. Witness answered it was he that did it, but through no affrontful design, and in the most humble manner asked his pardon. Such humility little availed, for Mr. Martin insisted upon further satisfaction, and, being in a very great passion, witness said, 'Let me go to my barrack for a sword—I will very speedily return, and comply with your request:' there being no sword between either Mr. Southwell or the deceased, Mr. Jolly.

" Prisoner asked witness was the first attack by the deceased with any instrument not a sword, at the billiard-table, before the prisoner drew his sword? Answer.—No.

" The next evidence was Robert Watson, the coffee-boy, who swore that there were four yards' distance at the Billiard-table between Mr. Martin and Mr. Jolly: the latter standing by the window, and Mr. Martin at the door with his sword drawn, and approached Mr. Jolly. That Mr. Jolly took up a chair to defend himself, through the frame of which the prisoner made several thrusts at the deceased.

" The evidence on behalf of the prisoner were Julian Mathews, Nicholas Bates, [ ] Donnolly; and others who, to their knowledge, gave their several testimonies in favour of the prisoner. Donnolly's testimony appeared very much in his favour, and of great moment to the jury. The Court then summed up the evidence, and charged the jury; who, after some stay, brought in the verdict NOT GUILTY. Dublin, printed by E. Waters, Blind Quay, 1735."

This report was evidently a hasty and imperfect publication, issued immediately after the trial, to gratify public curiosity: and cannot, therefore, be much depended upon. The panel was from the venue of the offence: and the lenity of a "Galway jury" has since become proverbial. The traverser ten years after embraced the Protestant faith. See Certificate, No. 96, dated 14th July, 1745, on the "Convert roll" containing that year, in the Rolls Office, Dublin, in which he is described as "Robert Martin of Dangan in the county of Galway, Esq." He died an aged man about A. D. 1792. Lieutenant Jolly was interred in St. Nicholas' Church, Galway; where the following inscription may be seen on a small mural monument:—"Near this place lies the body of Henry Jolly, Lieutenant of Grenadiers in the Hon. General James Dormer's Regiment of Foot."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

I.

Composition between Queen Elizabeth and the Lords, Chieftains, &c. of Connaught.

A. D. 1585.

IT was not until late in the reign of Elizabeth that the province of Connaught was brought under subjection to the Crown and laws of England. The proceedings by which that event was achieved were commenced by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, in A.D. 1575; and completed by a succeeding Deputy, Sir John Perrot, in A.D. 1585. The project was, to divide the province into shires; then to induce the lords and chieftains to receive sheriffs into those shires; and, finally, to prevail on the chiefs themselves to surrender their Irish titles and tenures, and to receive back their possessions by patents from the Crown, to descend in hereditary succession according to the laws of England. In a dispatch to the lords of the Council, A. D. 1576, Sir Henry Sydney writes, that he had "proved before theim," i. e. the lords and chieftains of Thomond, "(lately annexed to the presidenty of *Connaught* by the Name of the countye of Clare,) the verie Roote and Origine of their Ruyne was the uncertaine Graunte and vnstable possession of their Landes, wherevpon grewe their Warres, I brought them to agree to Surrender all their Landes, and take it of her Highnes agayne and yeelde bothe Rent and Service."—See "Letters and Memorials of State," before referred to, p. 125. Fo. London, 1747, vol. i. p. 102.

On 28th April, 1576, the Lord Deputy further informed the Council that he had "devided *Connaught* (besides the *East Breanie* or *Oreilies*, and the *Annalye* or *Offeralls* countrie) into fower counties; namelye, *Sligo*, which was a Parte of nether *Connaught* and *Maio*, which was an other parte of the same: *Galway*, which was called *Upper Connaught*, and *Rossecommen*, which was called the *Playnes* of Connaught.

"Out of the countye of *Sligo* I had nothing but lettres, but those humblye written from *Ochonnor*, affirminge that he durst not come, for Feare of the Warres, hapned betwene *Odonnell*, and *Con* his nephewe: but lewd and malitious Tales rather made hym afrayd, as I take it. He hath under his Tyrannie *O Dowd*, twoe *Mac Donoghes*, twoe *Ohares*, and *Agare*, and yet he hym selfe tributarie to *O Donnell*. They be all men of great Landes, and they shall not chuse, but yeelde bothe Rent and Service, to the Crowne; all but *Ochonnor* hym selfe, have offered it, and he, to be dischardged of *Odonnell*, will most willinglye do it; I loke daylie for *Orwarcke*, whose Countrie called *West Breange* is also a Porcion of this Countie, with whome I doubt not but to conclude for a good Rente and Service for the Quene: This countye, or these countries, are well enhabited, and ritche, and more Haunted with Straungers, then I wish it were, unles the Quene were better answered of her Custome; and thus moche for the Countye of *Sligo*.

"Out of the countye of *Maio*, came to me to Galway, first seaven principall men of the *Clandonells*, for everye of theire seaven Linagies one, of that surname, and enhabitinge that Countye, all, by profession, mercenarie Soldiers, by the name of *Gallogles*; they are verie stronge, and moche of the wealth of the countrie is under theim: they are able to goe where they will, and withe the Countenaunce of any meane Lords of Force, to make Warre with the Greatest. Theise humblye submitted theim selves, and their severall Linagies to her Magestie, protestinge, by othe, and byndinge theim selves by Endenture and Hostage, never to serve any, but with Allowaunce of the Govornor. Troth it is, I was enformed by Dyvers Advertisments, that *Mac William Exghter* wold not come to me; and therefore I drewe this Platt, that I wan his chiefe Force from hym, in getting theise *Clandonells:* But it fell out otherwise in the Ende, for *Mac William* verye willinglye came hymselfe: and moche the rather, by the good Perswasions, and Meanes of the Deane of *Christ Churche*, one of this Counsell, whome I sent into *Connaught*, when I went in Mounster, onely to sounde the Disposic[illegible] of the Potentates, and great ones of that Province: and therein he did good service, and surelye so is he well able, both for his owne skill, and the creditt that others repose in hym; if it please your Lordship to bestowe a thankfull lettre upon hym, it will be verie comfortable to the olde Man, which I humblye beseache your Lordships to doe. I founde *Mac William* verie sencible, though wantinge the *Englishe* tongue, yet understandinge the *Lattin;* a lover of Quiet and Civylitie, desierous to holde his Landes of the Quene, and suppresse *Irish* Extorcion, and to expulse the *Scotts*, who swarme in those quarters, and in deede have almost suppressed theim: in some Proffe whereof, he taried with me, most of the Tyme I remayned at *Galway*, and thence went with me to *Athlone*, and departed not till I went from thence, where verie reverentlye, by Othe,

he

he shewed his feaultye, and did his Homage, as Humblye bynding hym selfe, as well by Othe or Indenture, ever hereafter to holde his Landes of her Majestie, and her Crowne, and to pay yerelye twoe hundered fyvetie Markes *Sterlinge*, and to fynde twoe hundered Soldiors, Horssemen and Footemen, for two Monethes by the Yere; and to geve theim Foode in that Proporcion, as I trust, in Tyme, shall suffice bothe for their Meate and Wagies. In one of his Peticions exhibited unto me, he humblye besought (doubtinge that I would have taken away the Bonnaught from the *Clandonells*, which they have of him and his countrie) that they might (with drawinge it from hym) holde it of the Quene. This Devise was underhande practized by me, and they, verie glade of this Overture made by hym, humblye desiered to hold it of her Majestie; and so, by Indenture passed betwixt the Galloglas and the Quene, they presentlye doe. This, my Lords, is an entraunce of no small Consequence, bothe for the reducinge of the Countrie to her Majesties Obedience, and no small Increase may be made besides to her Commoditie, and the Augmentacion of her Revenue. He received his Countrie at my Handes, by Way of Senesshallshipp, which he thankefullye accepted. The Order of Knighthoode I bestowed upon hym, whereof he semed verie joyous; and some other little Triffles I gave hym, as Tokens betwene hym and me, where with verie well satisfied he departed. This is all I thought necessarie to write of *Mac William*, savinge that he was desierous I should sende thether an *Englishe* sheriffe, as I have lykewise donne in all the other Counties within that Province, which, of late, hath bene omitted: *Mac William* protested he would obey hym I sent, and geve hym Findinge for a sufficient Strenth of Men on Horssebacke and Foote; which I accomplished accordinge to his Desier, and sent one with hym. Surelye, my Lords, he is well wonne, for he is a great man; his Lande lyeth a longe the West North West Coast of this Realme, wherein he hathe maney goodly Havens, and is a Lorde in Territorie of three Tymes so moche Lande as the Earll of *Clanricarde* is. He brought with him all his Betheren, *Mac Phillippin*, who in Surname is a *Bourke*, as he is; and, besides theim, a great Nomber of Owners of Landes and Castells, lienge in the same Countrey: *Omaylle* came lykewise with him, who is an originall *Irishe* Man, stronge in galleys and Seamen; he earnestlye sued to hold of the Quene, and to pay her Rent and Service. At that instant were also with me *Mac Phaten*, of *Englishe* surname, *Barrett; Mac Ivyle*, of *Englishe* surname, *Staunton; Mac Jordan* of the lyke *Dexter*, *Mac Custelo* of the lyke *Nangle*, *Mac Morris*, of English surname, *Prendergast;* and theise v shewe Matter of some Recorde and Creditt, that they have not onely bene *Englishe*, which everye man confesseth, but also Lordes and Barons in Parliment, as they theim selves affirme; and suerlye they have Landes sufficient for Barons, if they might weeld their owne quietlye; but so bare, barbarous

Barons

Barons are they nowe, as they v have not three Hackneys to carrye theim and their Trayne Home. There were with me maney more of lower Degree, and no deeper of Wealth, as the Chiefe of *Clanandros*, and *Mac Thomyn;* both they, and maney more *Barretts*, *Cusackes*, *Lynches* (*Lynottes*) and of sundrie *Englishe* surnames, now degenerate, and all lamentinge their Devastacion, and with one Consent crienge for Justice and *Englishe* Government, in so miserable (and yet magnanimous) Manner, as it would make an *English* Harte to feele Compassion with theim; and thus for the Countye of *Maio*.

" Touchinge the countye of *Galway;* first, I finde the Towne of *Galway* moche decaied, both in Nomber of expert sage men of yeares, and younge Men of Warre, in respect of that I, have seene; which great Decay hath Growen thorough the horrible Spoyle donne upon theim, by the Sonnes of the Earle of *Clanrickarde*, in so moche as it was evidentlye proved before me, that fiftie Howseholders of that Towne doe nowe enhabite under *Mac William Croghter*. And it seameth, they have not onelye lost their Wealth, but with it their Wittes and Hartes; Surelye it may well seme they were in Pointe to have geven up all, and almost to have forgotten that they received any corporacion of the crowne; but I trust they are nowe revived, and I hope on the mending Hande. Duringe mine Aboade there, the Earle of *Clanricarde* continuallye attended on me, and so did the Earle of *Thomounde*, the Archbishopp of *Tweom*, the Bishopps of *Clanfert* and *Kilmaglogh*, and the Baron of *Athenrie*, by surname *Beremynghme*, as poore a Baron as lyveth, and yet agreed on to be the auntientest Baron in this Lande; *Offlahertye*, *Okelley*, and maney of their Surnames, which are veryc great; *O Madden*, and all of any Accompt of that Surname: *Onaughton*, and maney other pettie Lordes and Capteines of Countries, all were with me, confessinge that they ought service, cravinge that they might hold their Landes immediatlye of her Highnes: Theise are the principall of this Countye, savinge soche as be of my Lord of *Clanrickards* Sute or Surname, as *Oheyne*, originall *Irishe*, and in old Tyme veryc great, nowe meane: *Mac Cough*, *Mac Hubbert*, *Mac Dacye*, *Mac Edmound*, *Mac Redmounde;* all theise *Burks*, and many more, but all holdinge of the Earle of *Clanrickarde* (by due Service sayeth he) but Thorough Oppression, say they, but all longinge for Reformation crye for *Englishe* Governement and wold fayne hold of the Quene and her Crowne . . . . I departede from thence the xxii^th^ of *Marcii*, and passed through *Athenrie*. I went thence with the Earle of *Clanrickarde*, and was veryc honorablye enterteined with hym. The next Night I lodged in the *Kellies* Countrie, and the Night followinge in the Castle of Rossecommon.

" I stayed at *Rossecommon* but a night, both for that I had apointed Provision at *Athlone*, which is in the Same Countye; as also, for that I found nothinge there layed in to furnishe me withall, and therefore willed the Assemblie to be at *Athlone;* yet, duringe

duringe my abode at *Rosscommon*, *O Chonnor Donne* come unto me, whose Auncestor, they say, was sometymes called Kinge of *Connaught*. The Castle of *Rossecommon* I tooke from hym in my former Governement, whose Auncestors possessed the same the contynuance of cxl Yeares, and never came into *English* men Handes: vnder his Rule there are, *Obyrne* and *Offlun*. *O Chonnor Roe* came not at me, for Feare I wold make hym make Recompence for Hurts donne in the Rebellion Tyme; under hym is *Oflanigan*, but I can have theim when I will, and make theim bothe Arme in Arme beare and drawe, with their Fellowes. *Mac Dermod* was with me, and one under hym called *Mac Manus;* theise people, and some more pettie Lordes enhabite the Playnes of *Connaught*, and are all destroyed by the *Scotts* chieflye. The Countrie is large, and of excellent Soyle; the best, and all the rest Beggars, desireous to be delyvered from the Tyrannie of their stronger Neighbours they all craue to be subiected to the *English* Governement. A number of perticular Cawsies were ended duringe my beinge at *Athlone*, wher I remayned ix days in which Tyme was executed a notable Rebell of the *Burks*, whome I cawsed to be apprehended in the countye of Galway; and by Order of Lawe, (for Burninge comitted by hym in *Westmeithe*) he was indyted, atteinted, and executed as a Traytor, (whose Landes I have Cawsed to be seised to her Magesties Vse); and thus moche for the countye of Rossecommon.

"I look daylie for *Ochonnor Sligo*, *Orwarcke*, and *Odonnell*, and *Con Odonnell*, his Nephewe, and doubt not but so to agree with theim, as the *Scottes* shalbe sone banished out of that Province of *Connaught*."—*Letters and Memorials, &c.*, vol. i. p. 104.

The foregoing is, perhaps, the most interesting of all the dispatches made by Sir Henry Sydney, during his then government in Ireland. It has been introduced here, as explanatory of the causes which led to the Composition with Connaught, and introductory to the documents connected with that measure, which follow. See in the same Collection, vol. i. p. 114, a curious account of the Deputy's proceedings with O'Rourke, O'Conor Sligo, O'Donnell, and the O'Kellys, which concludes thus:—"The O'Kellies and I are agreed, and Articles of the same drawne betwene us to be perfected at *Michelmas* Terme next; from which Terme for ever, they shall pay for their Countrie in Rent and Service, better than fyve hundred *Markes yerelye*." Soon after that, the Lord Deputy was recalled, and the progress of this "Civil Reformation" of the province was in a great measure suspended, until the government of Sir John Perrot, in A. D. 1585[a].

The

[a] The following intermediate State document may serve to develope the views of Government, in A. D. 1579, respecting the "Civil Reformation" here referred to. It is entitled, "Orders to be obsarved by Sir Nicholas Malby, Knight, for the better goverment of the Province of Connaght. At Westminster the last of March, 1579, in the xxi. yere of our Raigne.

The achievement of the "Composition," appears to have been a principal object with Sir John Perrot. Accordingly, on 15th July, 1585, a commission issued, directed

"Elizabeth R.

"Ffirst, forasmuch as We have determyned to unite, and by theise presents do unite the Country of Thomond otherwise called the Countie of Clare to your goverment of Connaght as yt was in the tyme of Sir Edward Fitton or any other Presidente or governor of that province; Our pleasure is that you do carefully consider of the nomber of Baronyes within that Countie, and after view & consideracon of the same, to resarve upon the said Baronies such yerely somes of money, services of men, laborers in our works & cariadge horses by consent of the gentlemen and freeholders as ratably is resarved in the rest of Connaght by the late Composicons made by you there, the same to passe by Indentur betwene you & the said gentlemen of Thomond.

2. "Also that you have a spetiall regard to the comen quiet of that countrie of Thomonde and to prevente such hurts hereafter as have bene don betwene those of Thomond & the Inhabitaunts of Clanricard, severelie punishinge those on both sides the mountayns that shall give any mayntenaunce to the proclaymed Rebels of the Bourks, & others that live in those parts, unlese they shalbe lycenced by you to gev them releefe when any such Rebell shalbe protected by you, & not otherwise.

3. "Also wheare by advice of our Counsell heere, wee have thought it necessary that the north parte of the cittie of Lymerick from Newgate upward where the Castell standeth, might sarve as the Shire towne for the Countie of Clare at the tyme of the assises, because a good Jurie maie be had there for thorderly triall of all the Countrie causes, That uppon your impartinge of those our orders to the Lord Justice of that Realme that he and you resolve upon som meane how to drawe the Maior & inhabitaunts of Lymerick to consente thereunto either by parliament or otherwise, or at least for a tyme tyll som apte place in Thomond maie at the Countrie chardges be circuited with a wall, which we think not harde to be brought to passe in this peaceible tyme, wherein we are contented that the laborers to be resarved to us in the Composicons be employed, & do refer to you the choise of the place, w^ch we conceave maie fitlie be at Quyne, Killaloe, or Inish, yf Clare be not ours, but graunted to the earle of Thomond as We are enformid.

4. "Further yt is to be wisshed that in every Countie of Connaght where there are not already apt & saulfe places for the keepinge of the Assises & Cessions, that the Countie at their chardges were induced by good perswacon & not by constraynte, to circuit a convenyent place apte for a towne, with a wall of lyme & stone, w^ch places we are contente to incorporat with such liberties, to drawe inhabitaunts to yt, as to other Corporacons of like Sorte within that Realm have bin graunted. For passinge of which graunts, these shalbe sufficient warrant to the Governor for the tyme beinge, which Our determynacon & desire to have theise places of strength builded, we will you in our name to signifie to all those under your governmente, so as every Countie performe one worke in the same, thinking that the best place be at Sligo for the County of Sligo, at Boyle (*Burishool*) for the County of Maio, at Roscomon for the Countie of Roscomon, & at Ballimote for the County of Gallowey.

5. "And wheare O Conor Sligo uppon a wrong Suggestion entreatie of the small Circuit and Inhabitie of his Countrie, obtayned of us a Warrante for a graunt to passe in Irelande for ten freshon of his lands, in consideracon of C. Irish per annum, to be payed by hym, which graunte he hath neither passed there, nor observid the condicions to be performed on his parte: we think it meete that ye treate with hym, to yelde to such Composicon as the rest of the captayns of Countries within that Province have consented unto, ratibly accordinge to the quantetie of

rected to Sir Richard Bingham Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenrie, Sir Tyrrelagh O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William

his countrie, which we thinke reasonable, as well in respect of our chardge and expences as setling a Goverment ther for defence of hym, and other of his qualitie, as also that the condicons to be observed by hym have not ben kepte accordinge to the worde and meaninge in our former graunte.

6. "Also, we thinke yt convenyent that Connaght be restored to the auncyent boundes, & that the goverment thereof be under you, especially of all the lands of Connaght & Thomond, beinge within the waters of Shenyn, Loughrye, & Lough Erne; & because Maguyer chalengeth som Ilands in the Lough, & som uppon the mayne uppon Connaght side, Our pleasure is that you make chalenge of a rente, by waie of Composicon, for so much therof as is out of Ulster, thinking yt also reasonable that for his lands in Connaght he shall beare with that province accordinge to the quantitie of the soyle, & to the Composicons resarved uppon others, wherein our pleasure is, he be as favorably dealte withal, as any other of Connaght that hath compounded (the goodness of the soyle considered).

7. "Also whereas at our chardge a bridge hath ben lately buylded at Ballenslowe uppon the river of Sucke, & that there is great liklihode that the same should be shortlie overthrowne yf the Castell there weare in the kepinge of thIrish, or any doubtfull or undutifull subject; We have thought mete in respect of our service that the said Castell be contyneued in our hands & possession, being in the comen passadge to Galloway: And therfor do will you to kepe yt to our use, with a warde therin accordinge to the chardge now assigned in our establishment of thArmy, tyll such tyme as yt maie further be assured to us, either by release from the arle, by Composicon, or Act of parliament.

8. "Also where the arle of Ormond claymeth certayn lands in the Countrie called O'Kellies Countrey, & claymeth also by a graunt from us to have them free, whereuppon the fermors of the same landes deteyne xl^{li} per ann. wherewith you are chardged as parcell of the Composicons. We have ordred that the Earle shall, within twelve monethes next ensuinge, acquaynt our Counsell learned in that Realme with his tytle, & yf yt fall out to be good and sufficient, then thearle shall be compounded withall & consideracon had of hym to the value, and you to receive the hole Composicon of the Okellies, And tyll the tytle be decided & the Earle satified, the said xl^{li} per ann. shalbe allowed to you uppon your accompte yerely, by the Auditor for w^{ch} this shalbe sufficient warrante to hym & to his Deputie.

9. "Also where Sir Edward Fiton late President in Connaght, hath in his custodie certeine books of the devicon of Connaght, & other conteyninge orders taken in his tyme, & bondes of recognisaunces forfeicted by divers persons to the some, as we be informed, of ten thousande pounds; Our ples^{r} is that you repaire to our Justice, requiringe hym to demaund in our name the said bookes & bonds of the said Sir Edward; And that our said Justice cause a doble to be made of them, And the duplicate to be delivered to you, the originalls to remayne in our Exchequir there, wth the chiefe Remembrauncer of that Court. Nevertheles no execucon to be don in the levienge of the said debts, without the privitie of the lord Justice and the reste of our privie Counsell there.

10. "And we have thought good to let you knowe, that we take in good & acceptable parte the manner of your procedinge hetherto in your chardge, because you have used the sword no further than to such as have ben in open hostilitie and rebellyon, and that to the rest you have extended our clemency, after a mylde and curteous maner of dealinge; in w^{ch} course we wysh you to continewe, beinge a matter most pleasinge to us, when we hire that our subjects shew their loialtie without force or con-

William Eughter, Sir Donyll O'Connor Sligo. Sir Brian O'Royrke. Sir Morough ne Doe O'Flaherty, and others: reciting, "Wher our province of Connaught and Thomond.

straynte to be used by our ministers: And therefor our pleasure is that you make often advertisments as well to our Justice there, (to whom the knowledge of the whole Realme appertayneth), as to us of the state of that Province, & of the particular disposicon of the chiefe gentlemen to our service, to thend that we may uppon your good report reward & cherish those that be well affected to justice & obedience; and on the contrarie parte, punish the wicked & ill-disposed w^th^ all severitie.

11. "And where we have appoynted to you yerely, thympost or custome of Wynes within the Towne of Gallaway, as parcell of your intertaynement appoynted in thestablishment; Our pleasure is that you do yerely indent with thofficer of our Casualties, or w^th^ his deputie, as well for receipt of all such somes as shall growe uppon that ympost, as for fynes or any other casualties that shall com to your hands within your chardge: And for the fynes, we leave so much of them to your disposicon, as you shall thinke good to bestowe either in the necessarie reparacons of our howses, or for reward of service under you, so as the same appere in your accompte, & be grounded uppon good & reasonable causes & respects, whereof we assure ourselves of your care & consideracon, that nothing shall be unnecessarily or vaynely bestowed.

12. "And forasmuch as nothing is more necessarie to be loked unto caretully by you, then that record be duly kepte, as well of all manner of composicons, as of all other rents, proffitts, or casualties that shall come unto us within your rule; we will that not onely in such cases, but in all controversies betwene partie & partie, thorders taken by you be regestred by the Clearke of the Counsell in Connaght: And ffurther that all processes that shall passe from you for apparances or otherwise, be sent under the seale of the Province; & so likewyse for protecons w^ch^ we wyshe not to be graunted, but in cases of greate necessitie.

"FRA. WALSYNGHAM"

Rot. Pat. 21 *Eliz. M.* 9. *f. Rolls' Off. Dublin*

Secretary Walsingham's original draft of the foregoing "Orders," is still preserved in the Cotton Library, British Museum, Titus, B. XII., No. 59, p. 226. It contains the following interesting clauses which do not appear in the inrolment.

8. "Also, where we are desirous that a College should be erected in the nature of an University in some convenient place of Irelande, for instructing and educacon of youth in lerning. And that we conceive the town of Clonfert, within that province of Connaught, to be aptlie seated both for lerin, and comodity of the ryver of Shenin, running by it, and because it is also neere to the midle of the Realme, whereby all men may with small travell sende their children thether, we have thought good that ye viewe the place, and consider with what charge the same may be circuited with a wall, and what buildings be there already, and what necessary to be addid, and what maintenance the Bushoprocks of Clonfert and Elfine, if they were united to that Colledge might give towards the exhibicon of lernid men there. And whether the other livinges of that Province be not sufficient for the same, if they were well divided into severall discesses, of all which we will that you advertise your opinion to us: to thend we may hereafter give farther order to the justice to assemble the Bysshops of the Irish Realme, for a contribucon to be yeilded for the maintenance of lernid men in that or some other convenient place in Irelande, for we thinke that the Rumagates of that nacon, which under pretence of study in the Universities beyond the seas, do returne fraught with superstition and treason, are the very instrumentes to sturre up of subjects to unlawfulnes and rebellion

mond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftaines challenging authorities, cuttings and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynysterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c. to embrace all good wayes and meanes that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter." The commissioners were empowered to call before them "all the nobilitie, spiritual and temporal, and all the chieftaines and lords of the saide countries and barronies, and in lieu of the uncertain cesse, cuttinge, and spendings aforesaid, to compound after their best discretions, and to devise and lay down all things that shall tend to the real good and quiet of that countrie; which after the passinge of the same by Indenture, is meant to be ratified by Act of Parliament."—*Orig.*

The following proposals were made by the Commissioners. "The Chieftaines of Countries, Gentlemen, and Free-holders of that Province of *Connaught*, to passe unto the Queenes Majesty, her Heirs and Successours, a graunt of tenne shillings *English*,

for whom we mean shortly to provide by parlement; and in the mean season, will you to apprehend all such as you shall lerne to remayne within yo^{r} rule, that be so evill affected.

10. "And wher Report hath bene made unto us, by o^{r} Deputy of that Realme and by you, that Sir John Burk, comonly called *M^{c} William Euter*, hath shewid great forwardnes in o^{r} service embrasing all civility, and shewing good example to the Irishe Captens there in their Compotitions: For as much as it is also evident, that he is dissended of a noble house of Englishe race, we are therefore resolvid to nobilitate hym wth the Hon^{or} and Titell of an Erle, during his lief; and that his eldest sonne shall also be a Baron, to hym and to the heires males of his body, and to have estates accordingly of so much as is their own, with a *salvo jure* to all other that have right; for performance whereof under o^{r} Letters Patents we now send warrant to o^{r} justice accordingly: willing you to conferre with the said S^{r} John Burk and his said sonne and heire, towching the names which they like to beare in their creacons, to thend it may be accomplished accordinglie. The like order we have also given for Morroghe ne doe Oflarty to be made a Baron. And therefore leave to our Justice and to you, to appoint a convenient tyme and place for their apparaunces before hym, to perfourme the ceremony of their creacons.

13. [Concludes as follows] "And whereas we understand, that divers howses freight with Friers remaine in some parts of that Province unsuppressed; o^{r} ples^{r} is that you cause them to abandon those places, and to compell them to chaunge their cotes, and to live according to o^{r} lawes; which howses may be apt places for the habitacon of such English men, as we meane shall have Estates in our lands in those parts."—*Orig. draft.*

Titus, B. XII., No. 143, p. 598, contains a revised transcript of the draft alluded to, but the three foregoing clauses are omitted. For "Sir John Burk, *Mac William Euter*," see *ante*, pp. 300–1; and Lodge, Ed. 1789, Vol. IV. p. 288. He was commonly called Shane mór, *Johannes magnus*, and died A. D. 1580. For "Morroghe na doe Oflarty," see *ante*, p. 60; and the sequel hereof.

English, or a marke *Irish*, upon every quarter of land containing 120 Acres, manured, or to be manured, as the phrase went, and was significantly set downe, *that beares either horne or corne*, that was, with tillage or cattell, in lieu and consideration to bee discharged from other Cess, taxation, or tallage, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the Prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortifiaction for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrot, Knight.* 4to London, 1626, p. 80. The narrative then continues as follows: "According to which Commission, and the directions therein contained. These Commissioners did travaile through the several Counties of *Connaught*, first calling and conferring with the Lords, Chieftaines, Gentlemen, and Free-holders in their severall Precincts and Possessions, to finde their dispositions, how farre they were willing to condiscend, and yeeld to such a course, for the satisfaction of their Prince, and freedome of themselves from further burthens, to make their charge certaine, and that but small. These things well propounded, and discretely prosecuted: most, and in a manner, all the principall possessors of land in that Provinee, as they were generally dealt withall, did assent to this contribution."—*Id.*[a]

The reasons which induced the aboriginal Irish lords and chieftains to "assent" so readily "to this contribution," are thus stated by a learned modern writer. "Harassed by the perpetual aggressions of the warlike English families, who had settled in the chief towns, and fenced themselves round with formidable castles and entrenchments—divided also by family feuds, and shorn in a great measure of their honours and power, the native princes gladly accommodated themselves to Perrot's proposals, in the hope of a settled form of government, and perhaps of revenge, as well as defence against the Anglo-Irish lords, their rivals in power, who were better armed and disciplined than they. The old leading families of that province surrendered the exorbitant power which they had hitherto exerted over their wretched vassals. But experience soon proved that the promised protection was inadequately afforded, and they quickly returned to their Irish customs, and easily prevailed on their vassals to be governed by the maxims of their brehon laws."—*O'Conor. Cat. MSS. Stow.* p. 123.

"After

[b] Gratianus Lucius alludes to their proceedings as follows.—*Camb. Evers.* p. 29. "Percurri scriptum, quod iter quorundam à Joanne Perrotto Hiberniæ prorege, per Conaciam, & Tomoniam, anno post Christum natum 1585, stati redditus Reginæ: ac priscis possessoribus præscribendi causa, delegatorum accurate prosequitur. In toto ille decursu, nulla penè ditio fuit, in qua, originis Hibernicæ possessor censum prisci tributi vice delegatis statuenti[bus] non referrebat. Quod etiam non obscure scriptor rerum in Hibernia Joanne Perrotto prorege, gestarum innuit.—*Lib. Imp. pag.* 80 *et seq.*"

"After treaties, succeeded Inquisitions to find what quantity there was in each Barony, and who were found owners thereof. Indentures were drawne betweene the Deputy in the behalfe of the Queene on the one part, and the chiefe possessioners in the several Precincts on the other, expressing so many quarters and quantities of Land, with the Rents thereon reserved, and such other covenants as were therein contained."—*Government, &c. p.* 82.

The Commissioners commenced with the "County of Clare and Thomond." Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created "County of Galway." Among these, the following "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for the territory of Iar-Connaught. Those of the other counties of the province will be found in succession; but as they all agree in form, the technical verbiage, to avoid prolixity, has been omitted in each except the first. Almost all the Ecclesiastical lands of Connaught are held under these important, and hitherto nearly unknown, documents. The original inrolments are preserved in the Record Branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin; and the following are now, for the first time, printed.

INDENTURES OF COMPOSITION.

A. D. 1585.

I.

"*The Country of the O'Fflahertyes called Eyre-Conaght.*

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honorable Sir John Perrotte Knighte, Lorde Deputie Generall of Irlande, for and on the behaulfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^tie^ of the one parte, and S^r^ Moroghe ne doe of Aghnenure in the county of Gallway Knight, otherwise called O'Fflahertie—Donell Crone O'Fflahertie of the Cnocke, competitor for the name of O'Fflahertie—Teig ne Boolye (*na buile*) of the Arde, otherwise called O'Fflahertie of both Con o Marrice—Owine fitz-Donyell Coghie[a] O'Fflahertie of Bonowen, gent.—Moroghe O'Fflahertie of the sam, gent.—Roger O'Fflaharty of Moycullen[b], gent.—Danyell M^c^ Rory O'Fflaharty of the Owre, gent.—Rory O'Fflaharty and Danyell his brother, sonnes to Moroghe ne Mooe—M^c^ Thomas[c]—M^c^ Connor

[a] This Donyell Coghie (Oomnaill an cogaid) had to wife Grace O'Mailly, well known in modern times by the name of *Grauna Weale;* and by her he had the two sons above-named, "Owine and Moroghe." The first was slain in A. D. 1586, by the soldiers of Sir Richard Bingham.—*Four Masters.* The latter was afterwards known by the name of Morogh *na Maor.*—See p. 108, *ante*, note [m].

[b] This Roger O'Fflaharty was chieftain of Moycullen, and grandfather of our author.

[c] Mac Thomas, chief of the Joyces. See *ante*, p. 44, note [g], and additional note [F], p. 216.

Connor[d] — O'Halloran — M[c] Cahill Boy M[c] Donoghe[f] — and M Enry[g] — Domnycke Lynche of the Ballaghe, gent.—Domynicke Browne of Bearny, gent.—William Martyne of Gortetleva, gent.—Richard Martyne of Ballyerter, gent.—Anthony Linche of the Dengine, gent.—Marcus Linch fitz-Nichollas of Furboghe, gent.—and Patrick ffrence of Curcholline, gent.—for and in the behalf of themselves and the rest of the Cheiftaynes, ffreeholders, Gent. ffarmers and inhabitants, having land or holdings within the countrey or terretorie of the O'FFLAHARTYES CONTREY called EYRE-CONAGHT, their heires and assignes, of the other partie:

"WYTNESSETH, that wher the said whole Cuntry of Eyre Conaught is devided into fower barronyes, that is to witt, the barrony of Moycullyn, the barrony of Ballynehynsye, the barrony of Ross, and the barrony of the illes of Arren, which conteyneth in themselves, as well by auncient Division as by late Inquisition and presentments hereunto annexed, the nomber of 318 quarters of land, esteeming every quarter, with his pastur, woodd and bogge, at 120 acres, as by a particular layinge downe of the same, in manner and forme followinge, yt may appeare.—FIRSTE, in the barrony of Moycullen there is a quantitie of land called Gnomere and Gnobegge, which contayne 52 townes, consistinge of 138 quarters, that is to say, within Gnomore, in Aghnenure, 4 q[rs]—in Ardeollume, 4 q[rs]—in Ballynynyn, 4 q[rs]—in Coyshowne or Fwoaghe, 2 q[rs]—in Russhyne, 2 q[rs]—in the Creagge, 1 q[r]—in the Leame, 1 q[r]—in the Corre, 1 q[r]—in Ballyraghaine, 4 q[rs]—in Ballyturlagoma, 4 q[rs]—in Balliroschall, 4 q[rs]—in Ballywoghterarde, 4 q[rs]—in Ballyvickgillewye, 4 q[rs]—in Ballynera, 4 q[rs]—in Ballyclonlorge, 4 q[rs]—in Curragheduffe, 2 q[rs]—in Rusmuck, 2 q[rs]—in Leytrmyllane, 2 q[rs]—in Ballynemoght, 4 q[rs]—in Killaedhire, 1 q[r]—in Lewghill, 1 q[r]—in Clocke M[c] Cahill oge, 1 q[r]—in Tierny, 1 q[r]—in Killeane, 2 q[rs]—in Leterreally, 1 q[r]—in Ballynhenry, 4 q[rs]—in the Ower, 2 q[rs]—in Kildaycamoge, 1 q[r]—in Killuryne, 1 q[r]—in Kylgeane, 1 q[r]—in Inyse vickenchine, 2 q[rs]—and in Ballynaghkearnyn, 4 q[rs]—which in that part of Gnomore cometh to 79 quarters, the moytie whereof is said to belonge to Moroghe O'Flahertie is cept, and the other moytye to Rorie oge O'Flahertis cept. And within Gnobegge, in Moycullen, 4 q[rs]—in Ballyclenyduff, 4 q[rs]—in Ballycoshowne, 4 q[rs]—in Ballybarnac, 4 q[rs]—in Ballineterlagh, 4 q[rs]—in Ballynspiddell, 4 q[rs]—in Coyleroe, 1 q[r]—in Moyascraghe, 4 q[rs]—in Oheyrie, 4 q[rs]—in

[f] Mac Connor, chief of a branch of the O'Flaherties, sprung from Hugh, the son of Rory of Lough Kime; for whom see the Genealogical table, *post*.

[g] M[c] Donghe, chief of another branch of the O'Flaherties called the Clan Donogh, now Mac Donough, sprung from Donogh *aluinn* second son of Murchadh mor, for whom see Genealogical table.

[h] M[c] Enry, chief of the ancient Clan Conraoi or Conroy, corrupted in latter times to "King." This sept was located in Iar-Connaught, several centuries before the O'Flaherties. See *ante*, p. 268.

in Tullockyhamon, 4 q^rs—in Ballimoilgorryne, 4 q^rs—in Ballyquirecke, 4 q^rs—in Corcullen, 4 q^rs—in Lettermillayne, 2 q^rs—in Innishomictriere, 2 q^rs—in Airdberrae, 1 q^r—in Ballynteny, 1 q^r—in Ballilwye, 2 q^rs—and in Rynvilly Ohwye, 2 q^rs, within that parte of Gnobegge that is said to be belonging to Gilleduffe O'Flahertie, cometh to 59 q^rs, and for the whole within that barrony cometh to 138 q^rs. In the barrony of Ballynehynsye there are 33 townes, consistinge of 84 quarters, that is to say; in Ballinehinsie, 4 q^rs—in Ballymoylyne, 4 q^rs—in Ballymongan, 4 q^rs—in Ballindwyne, 4 q^rs—in Ballynclarie, 4 q^rs—in Ballylurie, 4 q^rs—in Ffeame, 1 q^r—in Manynbegge, 1 q^r—in Ballyfihensie, 4 q^rs—in Moynes, 4 q^rs—in Moyrushe, 2 q^rs—in Urishelenane, 2 q^rs—in Ardmore, 2 q^rs—in Dowghan, 1 q^r—in Ballyvickenrie, 4 q^rs—in Ummy, 4 q^rs—in Carrowvegge, 1 q^r—in Carrowahie, 1 q^r—in Faydarge, 2 q^rs—in Soylehearne, 4 q^rs—in Cluggin, 2 q^rs—in Moydollan, 2 q^rs—in Ballinekillie, 4 q^rs—in Moybillie, 2 q^rs—in Moyhard, 2 q^rs—in Abarrae, 2 q^rs—in Dawrosse, 2 q^rs—in Rynvilly, 5 q^rs—in Coyshinkillarie, 2 q^rs—in Clannancrewee, 1 q^r—in Ballickynealie, 2 q^rs—in Kilkernne, 1 q^r—and in Inishtrevan, 1 q^r—which are the whole within that barrony, which is said to belong to Teig ne bully O'Flaherty, and Daniell Coggie' sonnes called Owen and Moroghe O'Fflahertie, cometh to the aforesaid number of 84 q^rs. In the barrony of Rosse, there are nine towns, consistinge of 62 q^rs of land, that is to say, in Ballyrosse, 4 q^rs—in Ballynenaght, 18 q^rs, gotten by the O'Flaherties from some of the Boorks, as is said, for an Ericke—in Ballykillebride, 4 q^rs—in Ballyglantrig, 4 q^rs—in Ballyneclobricke, 4 q^rs—in Ballydowlagh, 4 q^rs—in Dwaght, 2 q^rs, which is said to be the Joysce lands, bearing Signiorie as well to O'Fflahertie as to M^c Thomas—in Tomsnawe, 2 q^rs—in Dowrusse, 1 q^r—in Tirenekillie, 1 q^r—in the Carricke, 1 q^r—in Tomnenean, 1 q^r—in Brewnan, 1 q^r—in Moynteroyn and Cwylaghe, 1 q^r—in Glynglassie, 4 q^rs—in Carrae, 1 q^r—in Fowaghe, 1 q^r—in Sleiveparthrie, 4 q^rs—and Ballybwyan, 4 q^rs—which in the whole within that barrony, cometh to the aforesaid nomber of 62 q^rs. In the barrony of Arren there are three illands, one called Arrenmore consisting of 24 q^rs, and the other two consisting of 6 q^rs a piece; which, in the whole, cometh to 36 q^rs, being the Queen's Ma^ties inheritance.—All which being drawen into one totall, cometh to the aforesaid nomber of 318 quarters.

"The said Sir Moroghe O'Fflaherty, knight, Donyll Crone O'Fflaherty, competytor, Teige ne Bulie, Owine fitz Doniell O'Fflaherty, Moroghe O'Fflaherty, Roger O'Fflaherty, Donyll M^c Rory O'Fflaherty, Rory O'Fflaherty and Donyll his brother sonnes to Moroghe ne Mooe, M^c Thomas, Mac Connor, O Halloran, M^c Cahill boy M^c Donoghe, M^c Enry, and the rest of the gent. freeholders, & inhabitants of the said contrey, acknowledginge the manifold benefitts and easments they finde, in possesinge

of

of their lands and goods since the peaceable goverment of the said Lo. Deputie, and the just dealings of S^r^ Richard Binghame, knight, their cheife officer, as well against comon mallefactors and spoylers, as also agaynst the unmeasurable cesses and oppressions of all sorts of men of warr, heretofore layd upon them: have, inconsideracon thereof, and for that the said Right honorable the Lo. deputie dothe promise, covenaunt and graunte to and with the said cheiftaines, gent., freeholders and inhabitants of the said Earconnaght, for and in the behalf of the Queen's Mat^e^, that they and every of them their heires and assignes, for their lands within the said contrey, shall, from and after the date hereof, be freelie and wholy dischardged, acquitted and exonerated for ever, off and from all manner of cesses, taxes, chardges, exaccons, cuttings, ympositions, purveying, eateing, findinge or bearing of soldiers, and from all other burdens whatsoever, other than the rents, reservacons, and chardges hereafter in this Indenture specified, and to be enacted by parleament: willingly and thankfully for them their heirs and assignes, given and graunted, licke as they hereby doe give and graunte, to the said right Honorable the Lo. Deputy and his heirs, to the use of the Queene's most excellent Ma^tie^ her heirs and successours for ever, one yearelie rent chardge of tenn shillinges of good and lawful current money of England, goinge out of every q^r^ of 280 q^rs^ of the aforesaid number of 318 q^rs^ of land, which in the whole amounteth yearelie to the some of £140 ster. payable at the feastes of St. Michaell tharchangell and Easter, by eaven porcons, the first payment to beginne at the feast of St. Mychaell tharchangell next ensuing the date hereof, and soe yearely for ever at the severall feasts aforsaid, at her highnes' Exchequer within the same realm of Ireland, or to the hands of the Vice threr, or generall receaver of the same realme for the tyme beinge: and for lacke of money to be payed in the Exchequer aforesaid, the same threasurer or generall receaver to receive kyne, to the value of the said rente, or so muche thereof as shall remayne unpayed, at the rate of 13^s^. 4^d^. ster. for everie good and lawfull beof. And if yt fortune the said rente of £140 ster. to be behind and unpayed, in parte or in all, in manner and forme afoesaid, that yt shalbe lawfull unto the said right honnorable the Lo. Deputie, or other governour or governours of this realme for the tyme being, to enter and distrayne in all and singular the lands, tenements and heredytaments of the said 280 q^rs^., and the distresse taken to detayne and keepe, tyll the said yearelie rent as afore be fullie and wholie satisfied and payd: prevyded alwayes, that if yt fortune anie parte of the quarters aforesaid, subject to this composition, to be so waste as yt beareth nether horne or corne, that the same shall not be layd upon the rest that is inhabited, but shall be forborne both in rente and arrearadges, duringe that tyme.

"And further, the persons above named, for them their heires and assigns, doe

covenaunt

covenaunt, promise & graunte to and with the said Right honnorable the Lo. Deputie and his heires, for and in the behalfe of the Queens most excellent Mat^ie^ her heires and successors, not onelye to aunswer and beare yearlie for ever, to all hostings, roods and jurneyes within the said province of Connaght and Thomond, whereas and at what tyme they shalbe thereunto comaunded, by the lo. deputie or other Governour or Governours of this realme, or by the cheif officer of the said province, fiftie good hable footemen, well armed, uppon their owne proper costs and chardges, over and besids the rent aforesaid: But also to aunswer & beare to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme, twenty footemen well armed and furnished with carriadge and victualls, uppen their owne proper costs and chardge, dureing the tyme of the said generall hostinges, if the lo. deputy or other governour of this realme, for the tyme being, doe require the same.

"And further yt is condiscended, concluded and agreed, as well by the said right honnorable the deputy, for and in the behalf of the Queens most excellent Ma^tie^, as also by the said Sir Moroge, Donyll Crone, Teige ne bully, Owen Fitz Donyell, Moroghe O'Fflahertie, Roger O'Fflahertie, Donyell M^c^Rorie, Rorie and Donyell, sonns to Moroghe ne Moe, M^c^Thomas, M^c^Connor, O'Hallorane, M^c^ Cahill boy M^c^Donghe, M^c^Enry, and the rest of the freeholders and inhabitants of the said contrey, in manner and form followeinge, viz. that the names, stilles, and titles of captayneships, taynistships and all other Irishe aucthorities and jurisdictions heretofore used by the O'Fflahertyes, together with all ellection and customarie division of land, occasioning great streeffe and contention emongest them, shall from henceforthe be utterlie abollyshed, extinct, renounsed, and put backe within the said countrey of Eyrconnaght, for ever, but that their lands and inherytants shall lynialie discend from the father to the sonn, accordinge to the course and order of the lawes of England. In consideracon whereof, and for that her Ma^tie^ doth moste gracouslie mynde of the benefitt and advancemement of everie good subject according to his degree, by redusinge of their uncertayne and unlawfull manner of takings from others, to a certayne and more beneficiall state of liveinge for them and their heires, then their said pretended titles or claymes did or could hitherto afforde them; the said right Ho: the lord deputie for and in the behalfe of the Queen's most excellent Ma^tie^, and also the aforesaid chieftaynes, gent. freeholders and inhabitants, one the behalf of themselves and the rest of the said contrey, their heires and assignes, doth covenaunt, promise, graunte and agree to and with the said Sir Moroghe ne doe, knight, otherwise called O'Fflaherty, that for the better mayntenaunce of the degree of knighthode, whereunto yt hath pleased her Ma^tie^ to calle him, he shall have, hold, receive and take, by letters patenttes from her Ma^tie^ to him his heires and assignes, the castle of Aghenure, and

fower q^rs of land with their appurtenaunces belonginge to the same, in the barrony of Moycullen, as a free demayne to his said castle, freelie exonerated and dischardged of and from this composicon; also the castle of Fowlaghe in the barrony aforsaid, and fower q^rs of land with their appurtenaunces, as a free demayne to be joyned to the said castle, freelie exonerated and dischardged of and from this composition; also the castle of Ballinneaghe, and fower q^rs of land with their appurtenaunces in the barronny of Rosse, as a free demayne to be joyned to the said castle, freelie exonerated and dischardged of and from the said composition; and also the castle of Downkearowahie, and 3 q^rs of land with their appurtenaunces in the barrony of Ballynehinsie, to be joyned as a free demayne to the said castell, exonerated and dischardged of and from this composition, withe the goods and chattles of persons attaynted of fellony, that shall happ or chaunce to dwell and inhabit within the aforsaid quarters of land so to him assigned, and all other casualties and amerciaments that shall from tyme to tyme growe within the same; and that he and his heires and assignes shall hold all and singular the premisses of the Queen's most excellent Ma^tie her heirs and successours, by knight service, that is to say by the xx^ti parte of a knight's fee, as of her castle or mannor of Arkine in the greate iland of Arren, with suit and service to the curte barron and leete of the said cannor.

"And that also Teig ne bullie O'Fflahertie aforsaid shall, for his better mayntenance of livinge, have, receive and take by letters pattents from her Ma^tie to him his heires and assignes, the castle of Ard in the barrony of Ballenchinsie, standinge on the land of Moyrus, and 6 q^rs of land with the appurtenances next adjoyninge to the said castle, in the townes of Moyrusse, Moynish, Fynish, and Illanashine, as a free demayne to the same, exonerated & discharged of and from the said composition, & of and from all other rents or demaunds of the said Sir Morogh ne doe or his heirs; and also shall have, hould, possesse and injoy to him and his heires and assignes, the castle of Ballenchinsie, and nine other q^rs of land subject to the composition, whereof he is said to be now seized as of his inheritance, in Ballenchinsie, Ballivollane, Ballinclare, Ballindowyn, and other villadges in the said barrony of Ballenchinsie, freely acquitted and dischardged of and from all rents and demaunds of the said Sir Morogh and his heires: and that the said Teig ne bullie and his heirs shall hold all and singular the premisses of her Ma^tie her heires and successors, by knight service, viz. by the xx^th parte of a knight's fee, as of her castle or manor of Arkyne in the great iland of Arren aforsaid, with suite and service to the courte barron and lete of the said mannor. And that after the decease of the said Teig ne bullie, all such rents, duties and customs as are claymed to be belonging to the name of O'Fflahertie, shall in consideracon that the same is but extorted, be thenceforth utterlie determyned and extinct, for ever.

"And

"And that also Donell Coggye's two sonnes, called Oene and Morogh O'Flahirtie, shall, for their better mayntenaunce of livinge, have, receive and take by letters pattentes from her Ma^tie^ to them their heires and assignes, the castle of Bonowne in the barrony of Ballynehinsie and six q^rs^ of land with their appurtenaunces next adjoyning to the same, in Ballyndwyn, Mannynemore, Ballycare, and Ballimongaine, as a free demayne to the said castle, exonerated and dischardged as well of and from this composition, as also of and from all other rents, duties and demaunds of the said Sir Moroghe ne doe, Teige ne bullie, and their heires; and shall also have, holde, possesse, and injoye to them their heires and assignes, tenn other quarters of land subject to this composition, whereof they are said to be now seized as their inheritance, in Ballynehensie, Ballymongan, Ayrdmore, Ballymollen, Dwoughan, Mannynebegge, Ballykinnalie, Ballynclare, Lehenaghe, Croghnett, the Killny and Fahikeraghe in the said barrony of Ballynehinsie; and that they and their heires shall hold all and singular the premisses of the Queen's Ma^tie^ her heires and successours, by knights service, that is to saye the xx^th^ part of a knight's fee, as of her said mannor or castle of Arkyne in the greate iland of Arran, with suite and service to the courte barron and lete of the said mannor.

And that also Swyrveraghe Ffolane and his brother, in respect of the civill bringing upp of the said Swyrveraghe is sonne called Nehemias Ffolan, shall have, hold, possess, and injoy to them and to their heires and assignes, two q^rs^ of land in Moyrusse and Leytterdohartee in the said barrony of Ballynehency, freelie exonerated and dischardged as well of and from this composition, as also of and from all rents and demaunds of the said Sir Moroghe and Teig ne bullie and their heires; and shall also hold the same of her Ma^tie^ her heirs and successours by knights service, viz. by the xl^th^ part of a knights fee, as of her said mannor or castle of Arkine, with suite and service to the courte barrone and lete of the said mannor.

And that also Roger O'Flahertie of Moycullyne, for his better mayntenance of livinge, and in respect of his good and civil bringing up in Englande, shall have, receave, and take, by letters pattentes from her Ma^tie^, to him his heires and assignes, the castle and house of Moycullen and fower q^rs^ of land with their appurtenances belonging thereunto, in the said Moycullen, and also fower other q^rs^ of land in the townes adjoininge to the same in Gnobegge, whereof he is said to be now seized as of his inheritants, freelie exonerated and discharged, for ever, of and from this composition; and all other his landes in Gnobegge aforesaid, discharged of and from all the rents, duties, and demaundes of the said Sir Murrough and Teig ne bullie, and their heirs; and that he and his heirs shall hold all and singular the premisses of the Queen's Ma^tie^ her heirs and successours, by knight service, viz. by the xx^th^ parte of a knight's

fee, as of her said mannor or castle of Arkine, with suite and service to the courte barron and lete of the said mannor.

" And that also M^c^Thomas in the barrony of Rosse gent. shall have, hold, possess, and enjoy, to him his heires and assignes, one q^r^ of land in Dowray freely acquitted, exonerated and dischardged as well of and from this composition, as also of and from all rents, duties, and demaunds of the said Sir Morough ne doe, or any other their heires and assignes, the same to be holden of her Ma^tie^ her heires and successors by knight's service, that is to say, by the xl^th^ parte of a knight's fee, as of her said mannor of Arkine; and that after the decease of the said M^c^Thomas, all such rents, duties, and customs as are challendged to be belonginge to the name of M^c^Thomas, except he can prove by lawe the same to be due be reasone of holdinge their landes of him, shall from thence be utterlie determyned and extinct, for ever.

" And where there remayneth in the barrony of Rosse, 57 q^rs^ of land subject to this composition, as the inheritance of the Joyes and other freeholders of that barrony, it is covenaunted, graunted, promised, and agreed as aforesaid, that the said Sir Moroghe ne doe and his heires, shall have to him and his heires one yearly rent chardge of 5^s^ ster. goinge oute of every quarter of the said 57 quarters, over and besides the said composition, amountinge by the year to £14 5^s^ ster. not chardging the porcon of the wast land uppon the inhabitted, in full recompence of all duties, cuttings and expenses by him challendged of the said freeholders, with all the goods and chattels of persons attainted of fellony that shall hap or chaunce to dwell and inhabite within the said landes, and all other casualties and amerecments that shall growe from tyme to tyme within the same: and that they and every of them their heires and assignes, according to his and their porcon of land, shall hold the same of the said Sir Morough and his heires, by knight's service, viz. by the xl^th^ parte of a knight's fee, as of his castle or mannor of Bally-Inmyn in the barrony of Rosse aforesaid, and shall also doe suite to his courte barron and lete of his said mannor.

" And where there remayneth in the barony of Moyeullen, 122 q^rs^ of land subject to this composition, it is also covenaunted, granted, promised, and agreed as aforesaid, that the said Sir Moroughe shall have to him and his heirs, one yearly rentchardge of 5^s^ ster. over and besides the said composition, goinge out of every quarter of the said 122 q^rs^, which amounteth yearly to the some of £30. 5^s^ ster. not chardging the porcon of the wast land upon the inhabited, in full recompence of all duties, cuttings, and expenses by him challendged of the inheritors of the said quarters: and that they and everie of them, their heires and assignes, for his and their porcons, shall hold the same of the Queene's Ma^tie^ her heires and successors, by knight's service, viz. by the xl^th^ parte

parte of a knight's fee, as of her said castle or mannor of Arkyne in the greate iland of Arren, and shall doe suit to the courte barron and lete of the said mannor.

"And where there remayneth in the barony of Ballynehinsie, 69 q^{rs} subject to this composition, it is also covenaunted, graunted, promised, and agreed as aforesaid, that the said Sir Morough and his heires shall have to him and his heires one yearlie rentchardge of 5$^{s.}$ ster. over and besides the said composition, goinge out of every q^{r} of the said 69 q^{rs}, which amounteth yearly to the some of £17. 5$^{s.}$ ster. not chardging the porcon of the wast land uppon the inhabited, in full recompense of all duties, cuttings, and expenses by him challendged of the inheritors of the said q^{rs}; and that they and everie of them, their heires and assigns, for his and their porcons, shall hold the same of the Queene's Mat^{ie} her heires and successors, by knight's service, viz. by the xlth parte of a knight's fee, as of her said castle or mannor of Arkyne in the greate iland of Arren, and shall doe suit to the courte barron and lete of the said mannor.

"And that also Wm. Marten of Gallway, gent. in respect of his office and service in the same, shall have, hold, possess, and enjoy, to him his heires and assignes, half a q^{r} of land called Gortytleave, with all and singular their appurtenances belonginge to the same, freelie exonerated and dischardged of and from this composition; and shall also hold the same of her Mat^{ie} her heires and successours, by knight's service, viz. by the xlth part of a knight's fee, as of her castle or mannor of Arkine, in the greate iland of Arren, and shall doe suite to the courte barron and lete of the said mannor.

"And the aforesaid cheiftaynes, gent. freeholders, and inhabitants, for them and either of them their heires and assignes, have and by theis presents doe give full power, consent and assent, that this present deed indented, and every word, clause, sentence, condicon, and article therein contayned, shalbe enroled in her Ma^{tie} high courte of Chauncery, there to remayne of record, for ever.

"IN WYTNESE whereof, to this parte of this Indenture remayninge in the custodie of the said Right honorable the Lo. Deputie, for and in the behalfe of the Queen's most excellent Ma^{tie} her heires and successors, the said cheiftaynes, gent. freeholders, ffermours, and the rest above named, have hereunto put their seales and subscribed their names, the second of September, anno Domini 1585, and in the xxviith yeare of the reyng of our Soveraigne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce and Irelande, defender of the fayth, &c. Provyded that anie thing conteyned in this Indenture, shall not extend to prejudice anie manne's right or title to any lands contayned in the same.

"Sr. Morrogh ne do O'Fflahertie his + mark.
Dominick Browne.
Servreagh O'Folan.
Anthony Linche fitz-Thomas.
William Martyne."

II.

II.

"*Many O'Kelle's Country.*"

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honorable Sir John Perrotte knt. lord Deputie generall of Irelande, for and on the behaulfe of the Queene's most excellent Majestie, of the one parte, and the lords spiritual and temporall, cheiftaines gent. ffreeholders, fermors, and inhabyttants having lands or holdings in IMANY, called the O'KELLIES COUNTRY, on both sydes of the river of Suck in the province of Connaught: that is to say, the reverend father in God William, archbishop of Twemme—Stephen, byshopp of Clonferte—John, byshope of Elphine—and Edmond, deane of Klonknoyse—Ullicke, erle of Clanrickard—Hugh O'Kelly of Lissecallone, otherwise called O'Kelly—Teige M^c William O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, and Conner oge O'Kelly of Killiane, competitors for the name of tanestship of O'Kelly—Conor ne Garroge O'Kelly of Gallaghe—Shane ne moy O'Kelly of the Craighe, gen.—William O'Mannyne of Mynloghe, otherwise called O'Mannine—Morrartaghe O'Concannon of Killtullaghe, otherwise called O'Concannon—Shane O'Naghten of Moynure, otherwise called O'Naghten—Edmond M^c Keoghe of Awenaghe, otherwise called Mac Keoghe—Donogh O'Murry of Ballymurry, otherwise called O'Murroe—Conoghe O'Fallone of the Milltowne, otherwise called O'Fallone—Teige M^c Owen of Galloe, otherwise called M^c Edmond—Collo M^c Connore of the same, gen.—Ferdorraghe M^c William Carragh of the same—Connor Mac Gerraght, otherwise called M^c Garraghte—Edmond wony O'Concannone of Cawlre, freeholder—Sir Thomas Lestrange of Athleague, knt.—Thomas Dillone of Curraghboy, esquire—John Creston of Ballymurry, gen.—Nathaniel Smith of Dromolgagh, gen.—Frauncis Shane of Beallagare, gen.—Edward Mostine of the Graunge, gen.—Robert Johnsone of the Garlally, gen.—Richard Beetaghe of the Cregge, gen.—John Burke of the Turroke, gen.—William Mostune of the Downe, gen.—John Moore of Cloncheghett, and Richard Dogherty of Ratharrowe, gen.—Fines Claye of Kynecklare, gen.—Robert Semper of Newrastell, gen.—George Goodeman and Miles Cavanaghe, ffermores of S^t Johns Jerusalem—Sir Henry Wallope Knight, ffermor of S^t Peters of Athlone—Dominick Lynch of Galway, fermor of the abbey of Cnockmoy—and Ullick Derry Linch of Gurrandarraghe, freeholder, of the other parte.

"WYTNESSETH, that wheare the said country or territorie of Imanay, called the O'Kellie's Country, is devided into fyve principall baronies, that is to wytt, Athlone, Kilconnell, Teaquine, Killyane, and Moycarnane, which contains, as well by auncient devysion, as by late Inquistion, 665½ q^rs of lands, everie q^r containing 120 acres.—FIRSTE, in the barrony of Athlone, there is a quantity of land known by the name

name of O'Murrey, and Mac Edmond's eraght (oighreadh, *inheritance*) called the Heyney, 46 q^rs^—Mac Keogh's eraght called Moyfinn, 55 q^rs^—O'Ffallone's eraght called Clonedaghe, 47 q^rs^—Eraght Hugh, called Toahaleage (cuaich, *country*) 15½ q^rs^—Eraght M^c^ Gerraght, 33 q^rs^—O'Noghten's eraght called the Ffaas, 35 q^rs^—the Slaightines, being dispersed within the former eraghts, 16 q^rs^; which in the whole cometh to 287½ q^rs^. In the barrony of Kilconnelle there is a quantity of land called Eraght Carbry, 26 q^rs^—Toachalla, 30 q^rs^—Toahbreny, 26 q^rs^, whereof belongeth to the earl of Ormond 24 q^rs^—Pobble-Keowghe, 29½ q^rs^; which in the whole cometh to 107 q^rs^. In the barony of Teaquin there is a quantity of land called Eraght O'Manyne, 24 q^rs^—Killyboggy, 21 q^rs^—Eraght I. Dermoda, 23 q^rs^—Sleigt Teighe M^c^ Donoghe, 33 q^rs^—Teagh ne palice 15 q^rs^—in Killosallane, 4 q^rs^, which is conveied over by state of inheritance to the aforesaid Thomas Dillon of Curraghboy—also Corcomoy, 24 q^rs^; which in the whole of that barony cometh to 140 q^rs^. In the barrony of Killian there is a quantity of land called Aghyarte, 12 q^rs^—Sleight Teige O'Kelly, 8 q^rs^—Eraght Dermott, 8 q^rs^—The Slewe 12 q^rs^; which in the whole of that barony cometh to 40 q^rs^. In the barony of Moy-carnane there is a quantity of land called Clonmacknoyne, otherwise Shane ne Moye's country, on both sides of the Succe, 89 q^rs^; which in the whole of that barrony cometh to 89 q^rs^.—All which being drawn into one totall, cometh to the aforesaid number of 665½ quarters.

" The aforesaid lords, chieftaines, &c. graunt to her Ma^tie^ the Queene, a penny and one third of a penny out of every acre of the aforesaid 665½ q^rs^, which amounteth in every year to 665 marks sterling; and for lack of money to be paid, the Treasurer or general receiver shall receive kine to the value of the said rent, or so much thereof as shall remaine unpaid, at the rate of 13^s.^ 4^d.^ for every good and lauful beofe, or as kine shall be worthe and solde in the markett of Athlone, the tyme of payment.

" The said lords, chieftayns, &c. acknowledging the manifold benefitts and easments they finde, &c. doe covenant to aunswere and beare, yearlie for ever, 30 good hable horsemen and 220 footmen well armed, to all hostings, roods and jurneyes within Connaught and Thomond; and 10 good hable horsemen, and 40 footmen well armed and furnished with arms, garrans and victuals, to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme. And they shall further bear, yield and pay yearly, 300 sufficient labourers with their tooles and victuals, to work 4 daies every year where the chiefe officer or commissioner of the said province shall assigne. And that the sleight of the Naghtenes shall answeare and beare the accustomed duties and service, to her Majestie's house of Athlone.

" It is agreed by the lord Deputy, on behalf of the Queene, and the said Hugh O'Kelly, otherwise called O'Kelly, Teige and Connor O'Kelly, competitors for the name and tanestshippe of O'Kellie, and others of the Irishry above named, that the captaineshippe

captaineshippe & tanistshippe of the said country, called the O'Kellie's cuntry, which hath been hertofore used by the said O'Kellies, & all colleccon and Irish customary devision of lands used amongst them, shall from henceforthe be utterlye abolished, extinct, renounced, and put backe within the said country, for ever.—In respect whereof, and for that her Majesty doth graciously meane the maintainince of such of the Irishry as willingly submitt, the lord Deputy doth, for the Queen, covenant and promise that the said Hughe O'Kelly, otherwise called O'Kelly, shall have and take by letters patent, the 4 quarters of land, now in his possession, in Eraght O'Murry in M^c^ Edmond's country in the barony of Athlone, viz. Lisenuske, Ferrenbreaghe, Lyssdallon and Moydowe, with the moyety of all the goods of felons, &^c^. within the same; to be holden by knight's service: And, for further augmentacon of his living, that he shall have, during his naturall life, £56 19*s.* 6*d.* out of the several lands following, viz. upon the eraght of O'Murray and M^c^ Edmond, one ½ q^r^ of Killeaghe, ½ q^r^ of Corragarowe, ½ q^r^ of Carrowmader, Ferrenbreagye, Shanbally M^c^ Connor, Moylyterraghe, Lisseneponre, Killenreoghe, Fyermore, the eraght called Aleage, also Sleight Gillebert, and eraght Mac Hughe, the q^r^ of Cloghane, Kewne, Funshenaghe, Clonlostaghe, eraght M^c^ Hughe 19 q^rs^, the eraght called Clonolaghe, the q^r^ of Kilchele, Ardnecolenan, Carowkewle, Gortenduffe, Kilvane, the q^r^ of Turrock, in eraght M^c^ Geraght, the q^r^ of Aghgowre, Bunnynibber, Aghgadd, Clynbrgine, the eraght called the Feaies, the cartron of Tibraghane, Killaghane, a cartron of Carghen, Carronewre, Carronderry, Moyvennan, Carronlaghane, Carronloghe, the ½ q^r^ of Carronkewen, Drineka, Clonark, Clongawnaghe, Shanvally-nanty, in the eraght called Moyfinne, the cartron of Carrowmore, Derndoly, the ½ quarter of Tawnaghe, Knocke-Cowle-ne Caldry, Carrige, Ardmolane, Cornegewre, Dondonyll, in the barony of Moycarnan, upon the whole country called Cloynvicknoyne, upon the eraght called the Slewe, in the eraght of Toavreny, the eraght of Aghoarte, and Crohone Sleight Teige O'Kelly, upon the q^r^ of Bealladryne, the q^r^ called Moyvameen, Corregarrowe, Clondalye, Carrownegapple, Cregane, Carrowganvy, Carrownefrevy, Carrow-blenglasse, Carrowmorekillyane, the q^r^ of Moynterdony, Moyrushe, Ballynecorre, Clonkure, Englyse, upon the eraght called Toccallae, the q^r^ of Lyssedoulane, the q^r^ of Carrowmenagh, Lisknedane, Barneboy, Loghanebreane, Carrownenagh, and in the barony of Teaquine, upon the septs of O'Manyne & O'Concanon, and the septs of the archbishope, which in the whole cometh to the sum of £56 19*s.* 6*d.*

"That the said Teige M^c^ William O'Kelly shall have by letters patentts, soe many q^rs^ of land as he is now justly seized of, in the barronies of Teaquine & Kilconnell, that is to say, the q^r^ of Mullaghmore, the q^r^ of Farrenfahye, the q^r^ of Cornegallaghe, the q^r^ of Carrownesire, and the q^r^ of Carrowneboe. That the said Connor

oge

oge O'Kelly shall have the four q[rs] of land in and about the town of Killian; to hold by knights service. Upon this condition, that the said Hughe, Teige, and Connor oge and their heirs, shall henceforth behave themselves like good subjects; shall put no ymposition or chardge upon the inhabytors of the said lands; shall be obedyent to the Queen's laws; shall not maintain or succour any of her enemies; and shall bring uppe their children after the Englishe fashions, and in the use of the Englyshe tounge; and that after the decease of the said Hughe O'Kelly, otherwise called O'Kelly, the lands aforesaid be discharged of the aforesaid rents. IN WYTNESSE whereof, the aforesaid lords, chieftains, &c. have hereunto put their seales and subscribed their names, the sixth day of August, Anno Domini 1585.

"W. Tuamen.—S. Clonferten.—Joh. Elphine.—O'Kelly.—Connor Oge.—Con M[c] Garet.—M[c] Coffe.—Donoghe O'Miorry.—O'Naghtine.—Thom. le Strange.—Thom. Dillone.—John Crofton.—Francis Shane.—Rob[t]. Johnson.—John Birte.—W[m]. Mostin.—Miles Cavanaghe.—John Norris.—Nehemias Claye.—Richard Dohorte.—Rob[t]. Semper.

"J. Perrot.

"Althoghe by this within written Indenture of Composition with the O'Kellies cuntry, they are charged to her Majesty after the rate of 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling upon every quarter of land, yet, forasmuche as they were the first that yealded to that Composition in that province, and thereby occasioned others to do the lyke, and that also the rest of the whole province of Connaught doth beare by their Composition but 10*s.* sterling a quarter, having in some places farre better londe then the O'Kellies hath, and not borne heretofore soe greate a burden as they have done, I the Lo. Deputie think it very reasonable, and therefore doe covenant and agree, that the said O'Kellies country shall beare but as the rest of the said province doth, (that is to saye) 10*s.* sterling upon every quarter of lande chardgeable to Her Majesty, and soe to continue until her Majesties pleasure be knowne.

"J. Perrot."

III.

"*O'Madden's Country.*

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honorable Sir John Perrotte kn[t]. lord Deputy, &c. of the one parte, and Stephen bishop of Clonfert—Donyll O'Madden of Longford, otherwise called O'Madden—Owen Balluff O'Madden of Lusmagh, gen.—Cogh O'Madden of Killyan, gen.—Edmond M[c] Downy of Rathmore, gen.—Donyll M[c] Brasill of Dryowen, gen.—Cathall Carragh O'Madden of . . . . . gen.—

and other the freeholders and inhabitants, having lands or holdings within the barony of Longford, otherwise called SYLLANMUIGHIE in the county of Galway, of the other parte.

"WHEARE the said barony of Longforde contayneth in itself, as well by ancient division as by late Inquisition, 233 quarters of lande, everie quarter containing 120 acres. FIRSTE there is a quantity of land called Lusmoghe, 20 q^{rs}—also the manor of Millicke, 4 q^{rs}, belonging to the Queen—Lysmofadda, 3 q^{rs}—the parish of Borrish, 7 q^{rs}—Knockmoy darregge, 41 q^{rs}, whereof 7 q^{rs} as is said belong to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Clonfert, and 5 q^{rs} as is said beareth chiefry to the bishoprick of Clonfert—also Kilmacoaskeagh, 12 q^{rs}—also Annaghe Carroll, 2 q^{rs}—the parish of Moynteronan, 7 q^{rs}—Kenaghan, Lessinmore and Ballinekille, 5 q^{rs}—Glaster, 2 q^{rs}—Cloughenock Inisherke, 1 q^{r}—Clonfertt, 2 q^{rs}, which belongeth to the bishoprick of the same—also there is a quantity of land called Magher in Erllae, 20 q^{rs}—Tohe Killemoy, 9½ q^{rs}—Tirran, 4 q^{rs}—Portomna, 6 q^{rs}—Tohe M^{c} Moroghe, 10 q^{rs}—Sleight Collow, 9 q^{rs}—Tohe Bolloge, 14 q^{rs}—Tohe Raherrill, 10 q^{rs}, whereof as is said 1 q^{r} beareth chiefry to the bishoprick of Clonfert—Boylosky, 9 q^{rs}—Aghavaghan, 5 q^{rs}—Gort O'Madden, 2 q^{rs}—the Sonagh, 2 q^{rs}—the Lorggie and Cappaghe-naghten, 2 q^{rs}—Corbally, 4 q^{rs}—Benigher, 1 q^{r}—Ballybaggy, 1 q^{r}—Ballynebrannaghe, 1 q^{r}—Killeran, 4 q^{rs}—Clonlaghan, 1 q^{r}—Balleneclanty, 4 q^{rs}—Killtermer, 1 q^{r}—the Moy, 4 q^{rs}—Leyssyreaghan, 2 q^{rs}—Oghill bege, 1 q^{r}—Aneghcallowe, 1 q^{r}—Tull M^{c} Sallagh, 1 q^{r}—Rahen and Killdolisk, 1 q^{r}—Clonemaskrye, 1 q^{r}—Clonewlise, ½ a q^{r}—Clare, 1 q^{r}—Ballemaghen, 1 q^{r}—Androgowle, 2 q^{rs}—Clonfeaghan, 1 q^{r}—Feabegge, 1 q^{r}—all within the said barony; and all which being drawn into one total cometh to the aforesaid number of 233 quarters.

"The aforesaid lords and chieftains, acknowledging the manifold benefitts and easements they finde, doe covenant to aunswere and beare 4 good horsemen and 12 footmen, well armed with carriage and victualls, to all hostings, roods and journies within Connaught and Thomond; and 2 good hable horsemen and 6 footmen well armed, to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme.

"It is agreed by the said lord deputy that the said Donell O'Madden, for his better mayntenance of lyvinge, shall have and take by letters patent, 8 quarters of land as a demeasne to his castells of Longford and Clonfeaghan, free; to be held as of the Queen's manor of Mylicke by knight's service; and also 5s. ster. out of every quarter of 147 q^{rs} of lande, in recompense of all rents, duties, spendings and demands claimed by the said O'Madden, of the freeholders of the said q^{rs}.

"That the lord bishop of Clonfert shall have 6 q^{rs}. free as a demayne to his house and manor of Clonfert.

"That

"That Owen O'Madden shall have 4 q^{rs} free adjoining his house of Cloghan; and also 22 q^{rs} subject to this composition, whereof he is said to be seized, as of his inheritance in Lusmagh.

"That the earle of Clanrickard shall have the castle or manor of Portumny and 4 q^{rs} free, whereof he is said to be now saized as of his inheritance, fully discharged of all rents and demands of O'Madden. IN WITNESSE whereof the said Lords, Chieftains, &c., have hereunto put their seals, and subscribed their names, the second day of September, Anno Domini 1585.

"STEPHEN CLONFERT.—OWIN O'MADDEN'S marke.—EDMD. MAC DOWNY'S marke.—DONNELL MAC BRASSALL'S marke.—CAHALL CARRAGH'S marke.—JNO. BOURKE."

IV.

"*That Part of Connaught called Clanrickard.*"

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honor^{ble} Sir John Perrott, &c. of the one partye; and Ulick earl of Clanrickarde—the rev. father in God William archbishop of Toeme—Stephen byshop of Clonferte—Thomas electe byshop of Kilmackaghe—The lord barron of Leitryme—Rickard Bourke of Derry M^{c} Laghny, esquire—Sherone M^{c} Khowge of Killenedyaine, otherwise M^{c} Kowge—Ullick Carraghe M^{c} Hubbert of the Dissharte, otherwise called M^{c} Hubberte—Hubbert M^{c} Edmund of Gortnemackin, gen.—Robert Johnesone of Binmore, gen.—William Mostonne of the Downe, gen.—Shannock M^{c} William Roe of the Naile, otherwise called Mac William Roe—Walter Wall of Droghtye, chiefe of his name—Redmond Dolphine of Rarroddy, chiefe of his name—Hugh M^{c} Swine of Cloghervanae—Oene M^{c} Swine of Kiltullage, gen.—Oene Mantagh O'Heine of Downgorye, otherwise called O'Heine—Connor Crone O'Heine, taneste to the said O'Heine—Hubbert boy Bourk M^{c} Redmond, otherwise called M^{c} Edmond—Dermod O'Shaghnes of Gortynchgory — Johne O'Shaghnes of Ardmollyvan, compettytors for the name of O'Shaghnes—Nehemias Follane of the Newtone, gen.—Edmond M^{c} Ullick Bourke of Ballily, gen.—Rickard M^{c} William of Rahale, gen.—Shane oge Bourke of Mannyne, gen.—and Brien reoghe M^{c} Killkelly of Cloghballymore, gen.—of the other parte. WYTNESSETH that wheare the whole country or territory of CLANRICKARD is divyded into six principall baronies, that is to wytt, Loughreaghe, Killetaraghe, Clare, Donkillin, Athenry, and Leitryme, which contain, as well by auncient devysion as by late Inquisicon, 958 quarters of lande, everie quarter 120 acres:—FIRSTE, in the baronye of Loughreaghe there is a quantity of land called Pobbill Clan-Henry

of the East, 28 q^rs—Ballinekilly, 9 q^rs—Ballynecreggy, 2 q^r—Raleine and Carrowbegge-Conoghor, 3 q^rs—Ballwikearaghe, 4 q^rs—Graghewylle, 12 q^rs—Ballinegarrane, 4 q^rs—Pubbell M^c Hubert, 12 q^rs—Pubbill Moynterflachie, 7 q^rs—Eraghe M^c Cowge, 17 q^rs—Ballingarry, 3 q^rs—The septe of Davie Roae his land, otherwise called Roae, 7 q^rs—Killcarvanane, 2 q^rs—The Bealane, 4 q^r, belonging to her Mat^y, as is said, in right of the nunry of Kilcrenadie—the manner of Loughreghe, 12 q^rs adjoininge to the house, and in the parke, 4 q^rs—Brownestoune, 1 q^r—Lismoyle, 2 q^rs—Rayradae, 2 q^rs—Carowemore, 1 q^r—Cahairegeallie, 1 q^r—Bealanehowly, 1 q^r—and Downsander, 2 q^rs—Ballyheine, 2 q^rs—Cahairenemuck, 1 q^r—all which in the whole within that barony cometh to 154 quarters. In the barony of Kiltarraghe there is a quantitye of land called Eraght Redmond, 27 q^rs—Ballylisabrayne, 4 q^rs—Ballycahalayne, 2 q^rs [*carious other quarters enumerated*], Killowveraghe, otherwise called O'Heine's lands, 16 q^rs—all Keynnaley *alias* Sheaghnes countrie, 101 q^rs—also Termon Kill M^c Kuogh, 6 q^rs—and several q^rs belonging to the See of Killmacoughe, &c., all which cometh to 185 quarters. In the barreny of Clare there is a quantity of land called the half cowrine [compownn, *dicision, share*], of Corroefynne, 18 q^rs—the half cowryne of Bealanae, 18 q^rs—the half cowrine of Aghrinne 18 q^rs—Twoyeghellae, 17½ q^rs—Leckaghebegge, 3 q^rs—Twoy-Castell-Crevie, 17 q^rs—the land of William M^c Thomas his sept, 17 q^rs—Moynter M^c Hue, 31 q^rs—The land of Shane bwyes sept of Castell M^c Hackett, 34 q^rs—the Handel's lands, 14 q^rs—the lands of Edmond M^c Redmond's sept, 14 q^rs—the lands of old Walter M^c Redmonds sept, 10 q^rs—the lands of William Granae M^c Ramon's sept, 14 q^rs—Killm^c reamen, 12 q^rs—the Beahaghe, 4 q^rs—Killnemannaghe, 2 q^rs—Prowtestowne, 2 q^rs—the manor of Clare, 14 q^rs—Fairaghe, 4 q^rs—Derry M^c laghnie, 4 q^rs—the lands of Moynterheine of Balliheylye, 4 q^rs—which in the whole cometh to 287 q^rs: several of which q^rs belong to her Majestie. In the barony of Donkillane there is a quantity of land called Ayte Corewally, 18 q^rs—Aytevallyline, 14 q^rs—Ayte Ballym^c Crahie, 8 q^rs—Kenalgory, 18 q^rs—Rahin, 2 q^rs—Ardrahen, 1 q^r—Raivane, 2 q^rs—Killik, 3 q^rs—Rahanlone, ½ q^r—Srue, 2 q^rs—Sheanganoughe, 1 q^r—Killeolgane, 7 q^rs—Kinvarae, 1 q^r—Drommikowe of Oilineady, 3 q^rs—Donkelline, 3 q^rs—Ayte M William Dweyne, 18 q^rs—Killogilline, ½ q^r—Clonisky, ½ q^r—Ayte Sleight M^c Tibbot, 10 q^rs—Oranbegge, Liscineknave, 4 q^rs—Ronevile, 2 q^rs—Erigeny, 4 q^rs—Cowlrae, 2 q^rs—Mearyemore, 3 q^rs—Mearyebegge, 2 q^rs—Ballinemannaghe, 1 q^r—Derrydonill, 2 q^rs—Ayte-Clan-Meyler alias Crane more, 12 q^rs—Kildromderrigg, 13 q^rs—Roscame, 1 q^r—Lidyegane, 1 q^r—Cloghearneshamone, 2 q^rs—Twelery, 1 q^r—Rackoskrae, 2½ q^rs—Leavalirva, 2 q^rs—Cahirmoyler, 1 q^r—Kearowe Sheoing, 1 q^r—Ynlaghe, ½ q^r—Ballymarishall, 1 q^r—which in the whole in that barony cometh to 176 quarters. In the barony of

Athenry

Athenry there is a quantity of land called Eraght Dolphine, 27 q^{rs}—Magheryfaltaghe otherwise called Magheryaltaghe, 24 q^{rs}—Carnan, 2 q^{rs}—which in the whole in that barony cometh to 53 quarters. In the barony of Leitrim there is a quantity of land called Twey Kynallyhine, and Ayt Clan-Shane, 12 q^{rs}—Ayte Clan-Edmond, 12 q^{rs}—Ayte Clan-Davie, 9 q^{rs}—Crannagh M^{c} Knavin, 4 q^{rs}—Leyhayt M^{c} Edmond, 6 q^{rs}—Dronkeary, 4 q^{rs}—Tullagh, 2 q^{rs}—Pobbell-ne-hally, 12 q^{rs}—the castell of Leotrime, 7 q^{rs}—Cloncaslane, 2 q^{rs}—Clondagawe, 4 q^{rs}—Killmuckray, 1 q^{r}—Tinnaghe, 2 q^{rs}—Annaghebrid, 1 q^{r}—Balledowgane, 2 q^{rs}—Ballynekilly, 2 q^{rs}—Killcowly, 2 q^{rs}—Bealananen and Bealafenton, 4 q^{rs}—Ballynleylys, 1 q^{r}—Dowry, 2 q^{rs}—Carrowcroyne, 1 q^{r}—Carrawowny, 1 q^{r}—Killineane, 2 q^{rs}—Sheangorry-ne-Mylodaghe, 1 q^{r}—Shanvoy, 4 q^{rs}—Ballenronan and Clonrashe, 2 q^{rs}—which in the whole in that barony cometh to 103 quarters; and all which being drawn into one totall cometh to the aforesaid number of 958 quarters.

" The said chieftains, lords, &c. do covenant to aunsweare and beare 40 good hable horsemen & 200 footmen, well armed with carriage and victualls, to all hostings, roods and journeyes within Connaught and Thomond; and 20 good hable horsemen and 50 footemen well armed and furnished with arms, garrans, and victuals, to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme.

" It is agreed by the lord deputy, on behaulfe of the Queene, that the earl of Clanrickard shall have 34 q^{rs} in the barony of Loughreagh free, as a demeane to his manor of Loughreagh. There belonge to the heires of Sir Dorby O Shaghnes, knight, 101 q^{rs} in the barony of Kiltarraghe; and to Nehemias Ffolane 2 q^{rs} adjoining to the Newtowne.—That the s^{d} earl shall have 10^{s} ster. out of every q^{r} of 64 q^{rs} within that barony. In the barony of Clare there are 287 q^{rs}, whereof belong to the queen in right of Abbey-land 41 q^{rs}; and by the attainder of Tybbott Bourke 5 q^{rs} & there belong to the archbishop of Tweame, 21 q^{rs}. That Rickard Bourke of Derrymaclaghny shall have 22 q^{rs}, whereof he is now seized as of his inheritance. The manor of Clare are 7 q^{rs} of land in the possession of Dominick Browne of Gallway, alderman, and James Darcy has 3 q^{rs} in the towns of Collene, Cloncrye and Carrow-I-Cullan. That the said earl shall have 14 q^{rs} free in the lordship of Clare, as a demesne to his house of Corryfinne; and a rentcharge of 3$^{s.}$ out of every other q^{r} of the residue.

" In the barony of Donkellyn there are four q^{rs} in Oranmore, in possession of Dominick Browne of Galway, merchant. William Martine of Galway gent. has 2 q^{rs} adjoyning to the town of Cahirforvace. That the said earl of Clanrickard shall enjoy 28 q^{rs} free as a demeane to his castell of Kilcolgan; and have 13$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ out of every q^{r} of 33 q^{rs} in the barony of Athenry.

" That

" That the baron of Leitrim and his heirs shall have 10 q^rs free. and 13' 4^d oute of every other q^r in the barony of Leitrim, the Queen's and Churchlands excepted.

" That the archbishop of Tweame, and the bishop of Kill M^c Keogh shall have several q^rs all particularly named, free.

" That Rickard Bourke shall have 8 q^rs free, adjoyning his house of Derry M^c laghnie and Ballinderry.

" That the heirs of Sir Dorby O'Shoghnes shall have 8 q^rs free. adjoining the manor house of Gortynchygorye.

" That William Martene, in consideration of his services diversly done to the state, shall have 2 q^rs in Cahirforvase in the barony of Donkellyne. free.

" That Nehemias Follaine, in respect of his travaile and pains taken for her Majesty, in the search of the quantity of land within the said Clanrickard. shall have 2 q^rs in the Newtowne in the barony of Kiltaraghe, free.

" That Dominick Browne, in respect of the like, shall have 2 q^rs free adjoining to the castle of Lyedegane and Cahirforvace, in the barony of Donkellyne. free.

" That James Darcy, for the like consideration, shall have the three q^rs before named in the barony of Clare free.

" And for as much as divers of the meane freehoulders of the said territorie of Clanrickard, and the tenants dwellinge upon their lands, are and shall be greatlie burdened by this composition, if the petty lords and captaines next above them be allowed to take such rentes & customarye dutyes, as they pretend to belong to them: for remedy whereof it is condescended, concluded and agreed, that the above named M^c Kowghe, M^c Hubert, M^c William roe, the Ffealtaghe Dolphinaghe, O'Heine, M^c Redmond, M^c Cremon, and all others of that sort of petty lords or captaines, shall have, hold, possess, and enjoy all their castles and lands, to descend from ech of them to their heirs by course and order of the laws of England: and after the decease of everie of them, now livinge, the aforesaid rents, duties, and all exaccons shall, from thenceforth be utterlie determyned and extinguished for ever. IN WITNESSE whereof the said lords, chieftains, &c. have hereunto put their seales and subscribed their names the second day of September, Anno Domini, 1585.

" Clanricarde.—S. Clonfert.—Tho. Duacen.—William Mosten.—Richard Bourke.—Hu. M^c Swine.—Redmond Dolphine.—Owen mantagh O'Heine.—Nehemias Follane.—Tirlagh O'Heigne.—James Dorcye."

V.

V.

" Mac Davye's Countreye."

" THIS INDENTURE made betwixt the Right Honorable Sir John Perrotte Knt. lord Deputy, &c. of the one parte, and William Archbishop of Tweame—Sir Hubert Bourke Mᶜ Davie of Glenske, knight—Davie Mᶜ Edmond of Kilcroan, gen.—Thomas MᶜHenrie of Ballymo, gen.—Richard Betaghe of the Cregg, gen—Hobbert bwy Mᶜ Edmond of the Moate, gen.—Shane Mᶜ Ullicke Bourke of Rahenille, otherwise called Mᶜ Walter, chiefe of his name—Shane Mᶜ Ullicke of Killmogher, gen.—and others the freeholders and inhabitants having lands or holdings within the barony of BELLAMOE, and Mᶜ DAVIE'S COUNTRY, by east the river of Succke in the countie of Roscommon, of the other parte[a].

WYTNESSETHE, that whereas the said baronie of Bellamo, and the lands by east the river of Suck, conteyneth, as well by ancient division as by late Inquisition, 212½ qʳˢ each containing 120 acres.—FIRSTE in the barronie of Bellamo there is a quantity of land called Loghlaunge, 8 qʳˢ—Clafaghne, 1 qʳ—Cloncae, ½ qʳ—Rosemolan, 1 qʳ—Ballyne, 2½ qʳˢ; all which are belonging and adjoining to Mᶜ Davie's howse or manor of Glinske—also Ballynekillie, ½ qʳ, belonginge to the bishoprick of Elphine—Cloncomyske, 4 qʳˢ—Tonreggie, 4 qʳˢ—Cornemucklaghe, Tossecreggan and Gylcaghe, 8 qʳˢ, whereof ½ a qʳ lyeth by east the ryver of Succke,—Dengenterragh, 4 qʳˢ—Dromenehea, 2½ qʳˢ—Garrowghe, 4 qʳˢ, whereof 1 qʳ lyeth on the east side of the Succke—Downoman, 4 qʳˢ, whereof 2 qʳˢ lyeth on the same east side of the said

[a] Two Indentures of Composition appear to have been entered into for Mac Davy's country. The second Indenture is that given above. The first was entered into on 4th Sept., 1585, and in it the entire territory is stated to contain only 192 qʳˢ, viz. " There is in the said barrony of Bellamo a quantity of land called Tohe-Killebeggenet, 18 qʳˢ—Toherioghe, 15 qʳˢ—Fferrynlynode, 4 qʳˢ—Tohetogher, 39 qʳˢ, viz. Sleight Shane garaf, and Sleight Tybete, 2 qʳˢ—in the towne of Urriegher, 4 qʳˢ—Lisdrissaghan, 2 qʳˢ—Kearoweneny, 1 qʳ—Kearoweroo, 1 qʳ—in Letully, 2 qʳˢ—in Tylbegge, 2 qʳˢ—in Tome-Croymer, 2 qʳˢ—in Kearowderry, 1 qʳ—in Derrymoy, 2 qʳˢ—in Bonedober, 2 qʳˢ—in the Shrede, 1 qʳ—in Ardclone, 1 qʳ—in Curraghebay, ½ qʳ—in Cortdrissy, ½ qʳ—in Liskea, 1 qʳ—in Killnelag, 1 qʳ—in Kearoweroney Mᶜ Rist, 1 qʳ—in Croghill, 1 qʳ—also in Glinske and Donemayne, 8 qʳˢ—also Tohe Mᶜ Walter, 27½ qʳˢ—in Bokerran and Lisborly, 2 qʳˢ—which, in the whole, within that barony of Bellamo cometh to 113 qʳˢ.—Also th re is a quantity of lande by easte the Sucke, in Magher Connaght, within the countie of Roscommon, belonging to Mᶜ Davy, and his kinsmen, consistinge of 85 qʳˢ." Sir Hubert Bourke Mᶜ Davie, afterwards " came in," and made discovery of the concealed lands, which occasioned the second indenture of composition given above; in which his " industrie and dilligente search" appear to have been amply rewarded.

said river—also Cornveagh-Shonen, ½ q^r—Farrontynod, 5 q^rs—There are also in Toatogher within the said barrony, theis parcells of land following, viz. Killveg, 2 q^rs—Tomeghroyne, 2 q^rs—Lyederry, 2 q^rs—Derrymod, 2 q^rs—Mondobber, 2 q^rs—Carrowderre, 1 q^r—Carroweroe, 1 q^r—Ardclone, 4 q^r—Killybegge, 1 q^r—Nyeny, 1 q^r—Croghill, 1 q^r—Carrowroe-ne-Dowelonaghe, 1 q^r—Lyssedryssaghan, 2 q^rs—Dregher 4 q^rs—Castelreoghe, 1½ q^rs—Kylmore, 1 q^r—Kyllmoghare, 1 q^r—Laghill and Crantage, 1 q^r—Carrowreoghe, 1 q^r—Rysseruse, 1 q^r—Kilmore-dromly, ½ qr.—Curraghnetumyd, 1 q^r—Calleriegh, 1 q^r—Carrownvallie, 1 q^r—Clonaghgarrowe and Gortnowe, 1 q^r—Gortnegier and Clondowill, 1 q^r: also in Toa M^c Walter within the said barony, there are theis parcells of land following, viz. Attymeghan, 4 q^rs—Cladagh, 1 q^r—Leavally, 1½ q^r—Moylisse, 1½ q^r—Carroweroe and Downbreane, 1½ q^r—Kilberran, 1 q^r—Killevoher, 1 q^r—Kinclaremore, 1 q^r—Rissenuske, 1 q^r—the Parck, 1 q^r—Lynclaghe and Tweamarde, 1 q^r—Cappanaghe, 1 q^r—Cloncon and Killteakle, 1 q^r—allso Ballyneuleskaghe, 4 q^rs—Iskerrigan and Tobbernecloggc, 1 q^r—Clonmore and Gurtyne, 1 q^r—Clonmarkan and Lamnro, ½ q^r—Lonanaghe and Clonagh, 1 q^r—Loghiuelan and Trilie, 1 q^r—Bokerran and Lisburlie, 2 q^rs, belonging to the archbishoprick of Tweame—Killmurry, ½ q^r belonging to the same, which in the whole within that barronie cometh to the number of 129 q^rs.

" In M^c Davie's country, by east the river of Sucke, there is a quantity of land called Awflare, 4 q^rs—Farrer, 4 q^rs—Skehenegan, 4 q^rs—Kiltultoge, 4 q^rs—Ballynakerell, 4 q^rs—Ardlaghen, 4 q^rs—Rackinylie, 2 q^rs—Carrowclulfe, 1 q^r—Lysselunsheghane, 1 q^r—Ballynowe, 4 q^rs—Crive, 3 q^rs—Runebackan, 1 q^r—Rameue, 4 q^rs—Curresdowne, 2 q^rs—Killenredd, 2 q^rs—Carvally, 4 q^rs—Akagher, 4 q^rs—Donderrnod, ½ q^r—Clongalgan, 4 q^rs—Balleferran, 4 q^rs—Ballevorgan, 4 q^rs—Ballegoll, 4 q^rs—Ballyturle, 2 q^rs—Ymlaghvegge, 1 q^r—Imlaghnegrie, 1 q^r—Woram alias Warham, 4 q^rs, belonging to the archbishop of Tweame—Clonycornocan, 4 q^rs, whereof 2 q^rs belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Roscommon—Ymlaghmore, 2 q^rs belonging to her Majesty in right of said abbey—Runeneate, 1 q^r—Drumtample, 1 q^r—Leamore, 4 q^rs. And so the whole, within that part of M^c Davie's country by east the river Suck in the countrey of Roscommon, cometh to the nomber of 88½ q^rs.

" The said lords, chieftaines, gentlemen, frecholders, and the rest of the inhabitants, as well of the said barony of Ballamoe as M^c Davie's countrey, by east the river of Suck aforesaid, acknowledginge the manifold benefits and easements they finde, & doe covenant to aunswere & beare, yearlie for ever, 3 good hable horsemen and 8 footmen well armed to all hostings, roods and jurneyes within Connaught and Thomond: and 2 good hable horsemen and 4 footmen well armed to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme.

" It

"It is agreed by the lord deputy, on behalfe of the Queen, that the said Sir Hubert Burke M^c^ Davy, knt. for the better supportacon and maintenance of the dignity of knighthood, whereunto it hath pleased her Majesty to call him, and in respect that by his industrie and dilligente search, there are a great number of quarters of land found out by presentment, which was like to be concealed; shall have, hold, possess, and enjoy to him and his heirs, not only such castles and lands as he doth now possess by the name and callinge of Mac Davye, but also such as he is now justlie seized of as of his proper inheritance, which are said to be in the whole the number of 104 q^rs^, whereof he shall hold 24½ q^rs^ as a demayne next adjoining to his castles of Glinske and Downamore, and to such other of his howses as he shall make choice of, free; and that he shall hold by knight's service, viz. by one knights fee, as of the manor or house of Athlone; and shall have chief rents out of the said other q^rs^ in full recompence of all duties, exactions and customary spendings, by him claymed upon the freeholders of the same.

"That Shane M^c^ Ullicke Bourke, otherwise called Mac Walter, shall have 5 q^rs^ free, as a demayne next adjoyninge his howse or castle of Renaltaghe, in the baronie of Bellamoe.

"That Shane M^c^ Ullicke of Kymogher shall have 2 q^rs^ free, as a demayne of Kylnevogher.

"That Hobert M^c^ Edmond shall have 1 q^r^ free, next adjoininge his house of Gortnedie in said barony.

"That Richard Betaghe, in respecte of the good service he hath done to Her Majesty in tyme past, and intendeth to do in tyme to come, shall have 2 q^rs^ free, as a demayne next adjoyninge to his house or towne of the Cregg.

"That Davie M^c^ Edmond shall have 2 q^rs^ free, as a demayne next adjoyninge his house of Kylcroan, and Lyssedrisseghan.

"That Thomas M^c^ Henry shall have 3 q^rs^ free, next adjoyninge his castell of Bellamoe. IN WYTNESSE whereof, the said lordes, chieftaines, &c., have hereunto put their seales, and subscribed their names, at Galway the 3^rd^ day of Feb^y^ 1585.

"Sir Hobart Bourk's marke.
"Davy M^c^ Edmonde's marke.
"Shane M^c^ Ullick's marke.
"M^c^ Walter's marke.

VI.

"*Brymegham's Country, or Barony of Donemore.*

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixt the Right Honorable Sir John Perrotte Knight, lord deputie generall of Irelande, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most

excellent Majestie of the one partie, and Ullick earle of Clanrickard—William archbishoppe of Tweame—Edmond Brymidgham lord barron of Athenrie—Tybott boy M^c Jonen of Tobberkeoghe, gen.—Donyll O'Higgin of Killelona, gen.—James duffe Brymidgham of Feartemore, gen.—Robert Fowlle of Feartemore, gen.—Walter Brymidgham of Myltoun, gen., and others the freeholders and inhabitants, having lands or holdings in the barony of DOWNMORE, within the county of Galway, of the other parte.

"WYTNESSETHE, that whereas the said baronie of Downmore, as well by ancient division as by late inquisition, contains 183 q^rs, each q^r containing 120 acres, viz. FIRSTE, there is a quantity of land called the third of Walter Brymigham's cpt. 70 q^rs; whereof is said to belong to the bishoprick of Clonmacknoyse 4 q^rs, to the archbishoprick of Tweame 6 q^rs, to the dean and parish of Tweame 5 q^rs, and to her Majesty, in right of the abbey of Killcrenade as is said, 11 q^rs—also Tohe-Tirlagh-vaughan, 43 q^rs, whereof belong to Her Majesty, in right of the Tryntye abbey of Tweame as is said, 4 q^rs; and also to Her Majesty in right of the abbey of S^t John of Tweame, 3 q^rs—also Tohe-Downmore, 63 q^rs; all which, in the whole barony of Downmore aforesaid, cometh to the number of 183 quarters.

"The aforesaid lords, &c. doe covenant to answere & beare 2 good habile horsemen and 4 footmen well armed, with carriage and victualls, to all hostings, roods and journyes within Connaught and Thomond: and 1 good habile horseman and 2 footmen well armed, to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme.

"It is agreed that the lord baron of Athenry shall have 39 q^rs free, as a demayne to his manors or castells of Downmore and Turlaghvaghan, and a yearlie rent-charge of 5^s ster. out of everie q^r of the residue of all said q^rs.

"That the earle of Clanrickard shall have the abbey of Kilcrenala, and 8 q^rs thereto adjoyning, free.

"And wheare the manor of Feartymore is said to consist of 34 q^rs, that Robt Fowell, gen. shall have the said manor and 6 q^rs free.

"That Tybott bwy M^c Johnyne shall have the castell of Tobberkeoghe, and 4 q^rs adjoyning same, free. And that they shall all hold of the Queen, as of her castell or manor of Lyssekenanan within the aforesaid county of Galway. IN WYTNESSE whereof, the aforesaid lordes and gentlemen have hereunto put their seales, and subscribed their names, at Galway the fourth day of September, Anno Domini 1585.

"W. Tuam.—Clanrykard.

"E. Athenry.—Tibbott boy, his marke.

"Robert Fowle."

VII.

"*Countie of Mayoe.*"

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honorable Sir John Perrot knight, lord deputie generall of Irelande, for and on the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Mat^ie^ of the one partye, and the reverend fathers in God, William archbyshop of Tweame —Owen ellecte byshopp of Killalae—Sir Richard Bourke of the Newton knight, otherwise called M^c^ William E*y*ghter—Walter Kettagh of Bealeck, gen.—William Bourke of Ardnery, gen.—Edmond Bourk M^c^ Oliver of Ropa, gen.—Richard Barrett of Ross, otherwise called M^c^ Padin, chief of his name—Pierce Barrett of Ballasseekery, gen.—Myly M^c^ Evily of Kinturk, otherwise called M^c^ Evily, chiefe of his name—Edmond Bourke of Castlebar, tanest to the said M^c^ William E*y*ghter—William Bourke of Ballenecarrae, otherwyse called the blinde abbote—Moyller Bourke of Castle M^c^ Kerra, gen. —Tybbott Reoghe Bourke of Boherfayne, gen.—Edmund Evagher M^c^ Jordan of Bellalahen, otherwise called M^c^ Jordan—Moyler M^c^ Jurdan of the Newcastell, gen.—Walter Leaghe M^c^ Stevane of Corran M^c^ Stephane, gen.—Jordan M^c^ Thomas of Ballahaghe, gen.—Richard M^c^ Moryse of the Bryse, otherwise called M^c^ Moryshe chiefe of his name—Davy M^c^ Moryshe of Castell M^c^ Geralte, gen.—Walter M^c^ Erydry of castell-Reoghe, gen.—William Bourke of Shrowell, gen.—Edmond Bourke of Conge, gen.—Riccard oge Bourke of Cloynecashell, gen.—Molaghlyne O'Mayle of Belclare, otherwise called O'Mayle chiefe of his name—Teige roe O'Mayle of Cahairenemart, gen.—Ouan O'Mayle of the same, gen.—Dermot M^c^ Arte of Clare, gen.—Gilleduffe M^c^ Gibbon of Ballynekillye, gen.—Ricard oge M^c^ Gibbon of Glankyne, gen.—Sherrone M^c^ Gibbon of Lackane, gen.—Nicholas fitz-Symons of Dunmacknynye, gen.—Walter M^c^ Phillipyne of Brehe, otherwise called M^c^ Phillypyne chiefe of his name—Ferraghe M^c^ Tirrlage roe of Carrickmadye, gen.—Edmond oge M^c^ Gibbon of Derrymacgornan—William Bourke of Torrane, gen.—Riccard oge M^c^ Tomyne of Ballicroen, gen.—Edmond Barret of Dowlaghe, gen.—John Browne of the Neyle, gen.—Richard Barret of Kyrenan, gen.—and John Carec of Downmacknyny, gen. of the other partie.

"WYTNESSETH, that wheare the whole country or terrytory of MAYOE ys devyded into nyne principall barronies, that ys to wytte, the barrony of Crosbohine *alias* Clanmorys, the barronies of Kilmean, Muryske, Burreshowle, Envyremore *alias* Irrish, Moyne *alias* Tyrrawly, Burreskerra *alias* Kerra, Bellalahen *alias* Gallene, & Clane-Costellae; which (omyttinge Clan-Costelloe) contain, as well by auncient devysyon as by late inquisition, 1448½ q^rs^, each q^r^ containing 120 acres[a].—FIRSTE, in the barronie

[a] The "Boundaries of Mayo" have been found as follows, by an Inquisition taken at the abbye of Conge, the 22nd August 1607, before Sir Anthony St. Leger, Master of the Rolls, &c. "The countie

barronie of Crosbohine *alias* Clanmorys, there is a quantity of land called the Brey, consisting of 7 q^{rs}—alsoe Derowle, 14 q^{rs}—the Morning, 12 q^{rs}—Ballycowle & Castlegare, 9 q^{rs}—Caslane Enlagh-Karowe, 13 q^{rs}—Ballekenknavy, 12 q^{rs}—Castellkeyle, 3 q^{rs}—Castell M^{c} Gerralt, 4 q^{rs}—Down m^{c} nynye and Castellreaghe, 22 q^{rs}—Carrickrye, 4 q^{rs}

of Mayo consisteth of ten baronies, viz. Killmean, Rosse, Murske, Boresowle, Irrus, Tyrawly, Galleng, Costello, Clanmorrice, and Kerra.—That the same county is *bounded* with the county of Galwaye on the sowthe and sowthe west. Firste the barony of Kilmean doth bound with the lord Birmingham countrye at Athsollus, in the east of Ballycheraghe, from thence to the forde of Ardower, and from thence the bogg called Clayssebryde to the river of Shrower, and from thence to Cloghane Corrigg in the east of Kynlagh, from thence to the ford of Athleaagh, and from thence the river of Moyne to Loghcorbe, which logh doth bounde the said county to the river of Fallmer: and from thence to the mountayne of Mamenne, and thence the great mountayne to the river of Loghtafaghan, which river doth extend to the sea called Kellayle, and from thence to the rocke called Carrigeolna on the sowthe side of the black rocke called Inish bofine: and so the mayne ocean sea on the west, northweast, and north, boundinge thence the baronies of Murske, Borresowle, Irrus, and Tyrawly, to the river of Moye, and from that river to the river of Bonryowe right agaynste Belleeke, which river is on the northe of Ardnerie, and from that river to the bogg of Lahagh in Tyowe on the sowth of Ballycotle, and from thence, the west and of the mountayne of Lynedane, to Mullycowes in Belclare in O'Hira reogh's countrie, in the county of Sligo: from thence to Bellahy mearing between the counties of Mayo and Sligo, from thence to Srowan-even-lode, in the north side of Ballmilen, and from thence to Bellanefohy on the north side of Killeolman in Costallo, from thence to Clownagonain neer Bungare in the county of Rosscommon: from thence to Bellamenda on the easte of the monastery of Urlare in Costello, from thence to Curragh M^{c} Eneanta nier Castenergh in the county of Rosscommon, from thence to the Legan, Kilttullagh in Sillerown in the county of Roscommon aforesaid, from thence to the forde of Cowlenedreny in Sillerown in the county of Roscommon aforesaid, from thence to the pass of Bellagh-ne-leeklen in Erneyhe in the lord Birmingham his country, from thence to the forde of Athsollus, where the aforesaid mearing first begynn.

"These are the uttermost boundes of the county of Mayo on all sides. And whatsoever is contayned within the aforesaid boundes of the county of Mayo wee finde that the barony of Kilmaine containeth 365 q^{rs}, whereof are of the chargeable q^{rs} inhabitted 81 q^{rs}, the rest free and waste. The barony of Rosse consisteth of 160 q^{rs}, but how it is inhabitted we know not. The barony of Borresowle consisteth of 131 q^{rs}, whereof 32 are inhabitted of the chargeable land, the rest free and waste. The barony of Murske consisteth of 80 q^{rs}, whereof 10 are inhabitted, the rest waste. The barony of Irrus containeth 40 q^{rs}, whereof of the chargeable inhabitted 4, the rest free and waste. The barony of Gallen containeth 183 q^{rs}, whereof are of the chargeable inhabitted 40 q^{rs}, the rest free and waste. The barony of Tyrawly consisteth of 240 q^{rs}, whereof are inhabitted 52 q^{rs}, the rest free and waste. The barony of Clanmorishe consisteth of 240 q^{rs}, whereof are inhabitted of the chargeable lands 82 q^{rs}, the rest free and waste. By an Inquisition presented and returned there are of quarters in the barony of Costell 64 q^{rs}: yet wee fynde that it is commonly heard to containe 83 q^{rs}, whereof of the chargeable q^{rs} are inhabitted 47, the rest waste. The barony of Kerra consisteth of 281 q^{rs}, whereof are inhabitted of the chargeable lands 64 q^{rs}, the rest free and waste.—

Orig. Inquis. Rolls Off. Dublin.

4 q^{rs}—Keankylly, 14 q^{rs}—Ahcana, 6 q^{rs}—Clogher, 2 q^{rs}—Barreila, 4 q^{rs}—Knockancoyle, 1 q^{r}—Ballenstrangforde, 3 q^{rs}—Balle m^{c} adame, 4 q^{rs}—the cepte of Rickard fynn, 8 q^{rs}—the cept of Moynterculleuan, 4 q^{rs}—Clonbane, 4 q^{rs}—Bally m^{c} Rickarde, 2 q^{rs}—Kilenhene, 2 q^{rs}—Rouske, 2 q^{rs}—Cowleroe, 2 q^{rs}—Clondyver, 1 q^{r}—Carrolaghemore, 1 q^{r}—Ballechrunan, 4 q^{rs}—Termon, 24 q^{rs}, belonging to the archbishopricke of Tweame—alsoe the abbey of Ballynsmalle, 1 q^{r}, belonging to her Majesty—Killvondane, 2 q^{rs}, belonging to the Queen in right of the abbay of Mayoe—Crosbohine, 1 q^{r}—Kylcowle, 4 q^{rs}, belonging to her Mat^{y} in right of the abbey of Mayoe—Keppaghe and Derradae, 2 q^{rs}—Knockdorchy and Ballynester, 1 q^{r}, belonging to her Mat^{y} in right of the abbey of Mayo—Glaneghelrine and Skrykene, 1 q^{r}—Lyannaghe and Purte, 1 q^{r}—Ballyhumillane and Singanaghe, 1 q^{r}—Ballymalavalle and Ballymagorane, 1 q^{r}—and Ballyclanristarde, 1 q^{r}, in all 200 q^{rs}. In the barronie of Kilmeane there is a quantity of land called Connyckenecowlye, 128 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to William Bourke M^{c} Shane and his frecholders, 80 q^{rs}, and to Edmond Bourke M^{c} Thomas Evagherye and his followers, 48 q^{rs}—alsoe Moynter-Creaghane, 22 q^{rs}—Eyghterhyre, 80 q^{rs}—Loughmaske, 12 q^{rs}—Ballynrobae, 4 q^{rs}—Ballynclontye, 4 q^{rs}—Kenlaghe, 10 q^{rs}—also belonging to the archbishopricke of Tweame, 22 q^{rs}—to the Queen in right of the abbey of Conge, 16 q^{rs}—also 1 q^{r} in right of the abbey of Ballynrobae—also Moyne, 2 q^{rs}—Lackfynne, 2 q^{rs}—also 2 q^{rs} belonging to her Mat^{y} in right of the nunrye of Innyshmeane and Ballyncaloe—also Dowrishe, 2 q^{rs}. The whole in that barony cometh to 321 q^{rs}. In the barronie of Muryske, in the Owles, there is a quantity of land called Lorge owle O'Mayle, 36 q^{rs}—Ilane-ne Moghea, 36 q^{rs}—also belonging to the archbishoprick of Tweame, 7 q^{rs}—and 1 q^{r} belonging to her Ma^{ty} in right of the abbey of Muryske, in all 80 q^{rs}. In the barronie of Burreshowle there is a quantity of land called the sept of Clanphillypins, consisting of 24 q^{rs}—the cepte of M^{c} Tybbot 16 q^{rs}—Termonaghegowre 24 q^{rs}, belonging to the archbishoppe of Tweame—4 q^{rs} belonging to her Ma^{ty} in right of the abbey of Ballyntober—alsoe these parcells of land followinge, belonging as is said to the erle of Ormonde, viz. Ackeall, 4 q^{rs}—Tyrenare and Boireshowle, 12 q^{rs}—Balleveaghan, 6 q^{rs}, whereof 2 q^{rs} belong to the archbishoprick of Tweame—also Balcagowre, 4 q^{rs}—Kennarde, 4 q^{rs}—Lecarroboher, 4 q^{rs}—Clogher, 4 q^{rs}—Ballyhallynan, 4 q^{rs}—Roslea and Rosnebrare, 6 q^{rs}, belonging to the archbishoprick of Tweame—also Money, 2 q^{rs}—Ferrentyre, 2 q^{rs}—Kellmaglasse, 2 q^{rs}, belonging to the archbishoprick of Tweame—also Cagall, 2 q^{rs}—which in the whole cometh to 124 q^{rs} within that barronie.—In the barronie of Enviremore *alias* Irrysh, there is a quantity of land called the Carne, 4 q^{rs}—Eyre-Irryshe, 4 q^{rs}—Leame, 4 q^{rs}—Toeskerte, 2 q^{rs}—Ymlevegger, 2 q^{rs}—Ballecroye, 4 q^{rs}, belonging as is said to the earle of Ormonde—also Glankoa-lehinskey, 4 q^{rs}—Dowghekeaghane, 4 q^{rs}—

q^rs—Carrownenowghyne, 2 q^rs—Ballymonyll, 1 q^r—Glanmoy and Dawnecartane, 1 q^r—Innvre and great Innyskey, 2 q^rs—Leteroghe, 1 q^r—Kilteyny, 1 q^r, belonging to her Ma^ty in right of the abby of Ballintobber—the Crosse, 3 q^rs, belonging to her Ma^ty in right of the abbey of Crosse—Termon-killmore, 2 q^rs, belonging to same, whereof 1 q^r belongs to the Bishopricke of Killalae—Termon-kerraghe, 1 q^r—Kilconnane, ½ q^r, belonging to same—Ballecroye, 1 q^r, belonging to same—the whole in that barronie 43½ q^rs. In the barony of Moyne alias Tyrawly, there is a quantity of land called the cowrine of Ballynewe, alias the Newtowne, 40 q^rs—cowryne ne Roppa, 23 q^rs—cowryne Bealicke, 48 q^rs—Barrell's cowryne, 18 q^rs—Toe Castellroeghe, 16 q^rs—The Laggan and the Clandonyles, 36 q^rs—Toe Kelherrenan, 18 q^rs—Toe Boawynyne and Glanhosty, 27 q^rs—Ardenery, 4 q^rs, whereof 2 q^r belong to the bishoprick of Killalae—In the said barony belong to the bishopricke of Killalae 39 q^rs—also the Grange of the Newtowne, 4 q^rs, belonging to her Ma^ty in right of the abbey of Knockmoy—also belonging as is said to the dean and chaunter of Killalae, 2 q^rs—also belonging to the Queen in right of the abbey of Ravrana, 2 q^rs—which in the whole within that barony cometh to 287 q^rs. In the barronie of Burreskarre alias Kerrae, there is a q^r of land called cowryne Downmonye, 21 q^rs—cowryne Ballincarra, 22 q^rs—cowryne Moyonylie, 21 q^rs—cowryne Kentorke, 25 q^rs—cowryne Ffarrey and Castellkerrane, 22 q^rs—the half cowryne of Cleayne, 10½ q^rs—the half cowryne of Lortane, 10½ q^rs—Sleight Ulicke Bourke, and Sleight Davy and Bourke, consisting of 21 q^rs—the cowryne of Torlaghe, 21 q^rs—the cowryne of Castell-Barrye, 21 q^rs—Slewoney, 24 q^rs—Drom and Ballyvorny, 8 q^rs—Ballintober, 8 q^rs, belonging to the Queen in right of the abbey of Ballyntobber—Levally ne tavese, 8 q^rs—Clandowane, 2 q^rs—Kearoweenny, 4 q^rs—Ballyovey, 4 q^rs, belonging to the archbishoprick of Tweame, which in the whole in that barronie cometh to 253 q^rs. In the barronie of Bellalahin alias Gallen, there is a quarter of land called Clane-Stephen, 16 q^rs—Clanmanny, 16 q^rs—Toe Boycolloe, 16 q^rs—Toe Newcastell, 16 q^rs—Cawlkearnye and Toe Bellaghaghe, 64 q^rs—Keanaufe and Killedane, 6 q^rs, belonging to the bishoprick of Achonry—also Bellalahen, 16 q^rs—also belonging to the Queen in right of the abbey of Strade, 4 q^rs—which in the whole of that barronie cometh to 180 q^rs. All which, being drawn into one totall, cometh to the aforesaid number of 1448½ q^rs: whereof belong to the Queen 58 q^rs, to the lords spiritual 151½ q^rs, and to the earl of Ormond 40 q^rs.

The said lords chieftains &c acknowledging the manifold benefits and easements they find in possessing of their lands and goods, since the peaceable government of the said lord Deputie, and the just dealings of Sir Richard Bingham, Knt. do graunt to the Queenes most excellent Majesty her heires and successors for ever, one yearlie rent-chardge

rent-chardge of tenn shillings good and lawful current money of England, goinge out of everie quarter, which in the whole amounteth yearly to the some of £600 ster. and for lacke of money, the thresurer or generall receiver to receive kyne to the value of the said rent: and further, they doe covenaunt to aunswere and beare yearlie for ever, to all hostings, roods and journies within the said province of Connaught and Thomond, 40 good hable horsemen and 200 footemen well armed, and furnished with arms, garrans and victuals; and 15 good hable horsemen and 50 footmen to all general hostings proclaymed in this realme.

The s[d] lo. Deputie for and in the behalfe of the Queens Majestie, and also the aforesaid lordes, chieftaynes, &[c.] doe covenant, promise, grant and agree, that the said Sir Richard Bourke, otherwise called Mac William Eughter, in respecte of the auncientie of his name, and for the better supportacon and mayntenaunce of the degree of knight-hood whereunto it hath pleased the Queens mo. excellent Majestie to call him, shall have by letters pattents, to him his heirs and assigns, the castells or mannors of Ballyloughmaske, Kinlaghe and Ballynrobae, and 34 q[rs] of land belonging to same—alsoe a yearlie rent-chardge of 3[s.] 4[d.] out of every q[r] of 66 townes in said barony of Kilmean, of the freeholder's lands, viz. the Bourkes, Jonynes, Clanmoylers, and Sleight vick Tybbott, in recompence for all rents, beoves, spendings and customary exaccons, who all shall hold of him by knight's service—alsoe 3[s.] 4[d.] out of every q[r] of 26 towns in the barony of Kerrae, viz. the lands of the Bourkes in Toætroyme, Klyncowane and M[c] Ivyles—also 3[s.] 4[d.] out of every q[r] of 10 townes in Burresowle, viz. the lands of Sleught Walter bouy, Sleight M[c] Kaage boy, the Clandonyles and the Bourkes—also 27[s.] 6[d.] upon 6 q[rs] of M[c] Phillipine and his kinsmens lands—also 15[s.] ster. divided upon 3 q[rs] of s[d] M[c] Phillipines lands in Dromrany—also 5[s.] out of every q[r] of 160 q[rs] of freeholders lands in the barrony of Moyne, viz. the Barretts, Bourkes, Lynots, Clanpaidyne, Cusaks, Carowes and Clandonylls—also the castle of Newtowne in the barronie of Moyn, and 10 q[rs] about the same free. And that he and his heirs shall hold the same of the Queene, by the 20[th] part of a knights fee, as of her manor or howse of Strade in the said county; and one fayre chiefe horse, yearlye to be presented in her Ma[ty's] name to the lord Deputie, with these words engraven with gold "*unde veni redeo.*"

That the archbishop of Tweame shall have such mansion places as he possesseth in the townes of Mayo, Conge, and Aghagower, with 12 q[rs] in the barony of Kilmean and Clanmores, free.

That Thomas earl of Ormond and Ossory, said to be seised of 40 q[ts] belonging to the manor of Boresowle, shall have the same free.

That

That Ulicke earl of Clanrickard shall have the castle and towne of Moyne in the barrony of Kilmeane, and 6 q^rs free, whereof 2 q^rs lyeth in Ballymartyne.

That Owen electe byshop of Killalae shall have the towne of Killalae in the barrony of Moyne, and 6 q^rs free.

That Edmond Bourke of Castlebarr shall have the towne and castell of Castlebarr in the barrony of Borreskarrae, and 10 q^rs free: and also 22 q^rs subject to this composition, whereof he and his kinsmen are now said to be seized in the said barrony.

That William Bourke of Srowle, shall have the towne and castle of Cloghan in the barony of Kilmean, and 8 q^rs free; and also other 18 q^rs in the said barony, whereof he is said to be seized as of his inheritance, subject to this composition.

That William Bourke the blind abbott, shall have the castle of Ballynakearre in the barony of Burriscarra, and 8 q^rs, free.

That Edmond Bourke of Roppogh shall have the castle and towne of Roppaghe in the barony of Moyne, and 4 q^rs, free.

That Davyd Bourke of Castle-reoghe in the barony of Moyne shall have the castle of Carragenoisse and 6 q^rs free: and the moiety of Castlereoghe and 6 q^rs subject to this composition, lying in Castlereoghe, Corane and Carrowgarrade.

That Walter kittaghe Bourke shall have the castles of Beallycke and Crossnalycke in the barony of Moyne, and 8 q^rs free: and also other 12 q^rs subject to this composition, whereof he is said to be now seized as of his inheritance.

That William Bourke of Ardnery shall have the castle and towne of Ardnery and 4 q^rs free; and also Castleleecane & 4 q^rs free: and other 6 q^rs subject to composition in Ballycashell and Ballaghe-adallae, in the said barony.

That Edmund Bourke of Congae, who is said to be seized of 20 q^rs as his inheritance in the barony of Kilmaine, shall have 6 q^rs adjoining to his castles of Aquirke and Ballycurryne, free.

That Rickard oge Bourke of Cloynagashell, who is said to be seized of 20 q^rs as his inheritance, in the barony of Kilmeane, shall have 8 q^rs adjoyninge his said house of Cloynagashell, free.

That Mac Morys, otherwise surnamed Fitzgerrald or Prendergaste, chiefe lord of the said barrony of Crossbohine, for the better mayntenance of his living, shall have the castle or manor of the Barrye and 4 q^rs free: and 4 q^rs in the Tarmon, whereof he is said to be now seized as in right of the name and lord-shippe of M^c Morysbe, free: and also the castle or manor of Mornyne, and 5 q^rs, subject, whereof he is said to be now seized as of his owne and his kinsmen's inheritance: and also a rent-charge of 5^s ster. out of every other q^r in that barrony, amounting in the year to £35 15'.

That

That Edmond Vaghery otherwise called Jordan De Exeter, chief lord of the barrony of Bellalaghen otherwise Gallen, shall have the castle of Bellalahane and 8 q^{rs}, whereof he is now seized in right of the name of M^{c} Jordane, free; together with other 10 q^{rs} in Tohe Bellahaghe and Cowlekearine, and shall have 5^{s} out of every q^{r} of 118 q^{rs}, in full recompence of all rents, dutyes, & exaccons.

That John Brown of the Neile in the barony of Kilmeane, who is said to be seized of [ ] q^{rs} in his inherytance in sundry baronies within said county, shall have 12 q^{rs}, free.

That Nicholas Fitzsymons of Downmacknynye in barrony of Clanmoryshe, who is said to be nowe seized of 22 q^{rs} in the said barony as his inheritance, shall have 8 q^{rs} adjoininge to his said castles of Downmacknynye and Castellreoghe, free, whereof 2 q^{rs} lyeth in the town or village of Ballycullane.

That Peires Barrett of Ballyasykeary, shall have the said castle and towne of Ballyasykeary in Moyne barrony, & 4 q^{rs}, free.

That Moyler and Tybbot Reoghe Bourke, sonnes to Walter Foda Bourke, shall have 5 q^{rs} each, to be joyned to such of their castells as they shall make choyce of, free.

That Shane M^{c} Hubberte of Downenemony, otherwise called the Parsone of Downemony, with respect that the town and land is greatly incumbered in holding of the Cessyons there, shall have 4 q^{rs} adjoining thereto in the barony of Burreskarra, free.

That Farragh M^{c} Donill of the Clonyne, in respect of his good service done on her Ma^{ties} side at the meeting of Srowle, shall have 4 q^{rs} adjoining to said castle, or to anyother of his houses in the said barrony of Burriskarra, free.

That Richard Barrett of Kyherrenan, in consideracon of his service done at the said meeting of Srowle, shall have 2 q^{rs} adjoininge, in the said barrony of Moyne, free.

That Thomas Nollane of the Crevaghe in the barrony of Kilmeane, in respecte of his sufficiencie to serve as a clerke in the said countrey, shall have the castle of Crevaghe and 3 q^{rs}, free.

That Moyler Bourke fitz-Thomas of Clowneduffe in the barrony of Kerrowe, shall have 2 q^{rs} in said towne, free.

That Jordan fitz-Thomas of Bellahaghe in the barrony of Bellalahin, shall have 4 q^{rs}, free.

And for as much as divers of the meane freehoulders of the sayd county of Mayoe, and the tenaunts dwelling upon their lands, are and shall be greatlie burdened by this composition, if the petty lords and the Captaines next above them, be allowed

to take such rents and customarye dutyes as they pretend to belong to the sayd petty captainshippes, which had their beginning but by compulsary means, agreeable to the disorder of the time: for remedy whereof it is condescended, concluded and agreed, that the above named Mᶜ Evilie, Mᶜ Paddyne, Mᶜ Phillippyne, O'Maile, and all others of that sort and calling, and every of them, shall have, hold, possess and enjoy, to them their heirs and assigns, not only such castles and lands as belongeth to the name and callinge of Mᶜ Evilie, Mᶜ Paddyne, Mᶜ Phillippyne and O'Mayle, but also such castells and lands as they or any of them be now justlye seized of as their inheritance, the same to descend from ech of them to their heires by course and order of the laws of England; and in respect of confirming unto them the same, that after the decease of everie of the said petty lords or captaines, nowe livinge, the aforesaid rents and duties shall, from thenceforth, be utterlie determyned and extinguished for ever.

Provyded, also, where there appeareth certain emulacon or envy betwixt the above named Mᶜ William Eyghter and his kinsmen, whereof there are some competytours, that by reason of their byrth, being descended of Mᶜ Williams of greater fame and reputacon than the said Sir Richard Bourke, thinke themselves more worthy of the English successyone now devysed by this composicon; and others, standinge upon their expectancye of succeedinge his place, wisheth the continuance of that customary name, that it shall rest in the consyderacon of the lord deputie for the tyme beinge, howe and in what sorte the above named castles, manors, lands, rents and signorys, belonging to the name of Mᶜ William, shall be disposed or lymited to the said Mᶜ William and his said kynsmen. IN WITNESSE whereof the aforesaid lords, chieftaines and others have hereunto put their seales, and subscribed ther names the 13ᵗʰ day of September, Anno Domini 1585.

Provyded always that all such lands as John Browne aforesaid hath, of his proper inheritance, within the barronies of Gallen and Clanmorysh, being 30 qʳᵉ and 3 carrows, shall be discharged from all rents, services and demands of Mᶜ Moryse or Mᶜ Jordan, other than a yearly rentchardge of 12ᵈ out of every quarter.

"W. Tweam.—Owin Electe, Killala.—Richard Bourke.—Walter Kittaghe.—Wᵐ Bourke.—Mᶜ Eville.—Edmond Bourke Mᶜ Oliver's marke.—Peeter Barrett Mᶜ Paddine.—William Bourke alias the Blind Abbott.—Mᶜ Jordan's marke.—Walter Leaghe Mac Stephen.—Rickard Oge Bourke.—Walter Mac Eruddery.—Mᶜ Morryshe.—David Mᶜ Morryshe.—William Bourke of Srowle.—Jordane Mᶜ Thomas.—Edmond Barrett.—One O'Mayle.—O'Mayle.—Nicholas Fitz-Simons.—Rickard Mᶜ Gibbon.—Teig Roe O'Mayle.—Richard oge Mᶜ Jonyne.—Shane Mᶜ Gibbone.—Richard Barrett.—William Garvey of the Leyhing."

"*Bellahownes*

" *Bellahawnes Baronye, commonly called Mac Costilo his Country.*

" WHEARE the province of Connaughte and Thomonde, through the continuall dissention of the lords and chieftaines within the same, eche whereof challenging to themselves auctorities, cuttings and cesings, uncertain, unlawful and unprofitable, under pretence of defending of the people under their several rules, have run into all errors of forgetting of their duties to her Majestie—and contemning the ways of justice: We the lord Deputie directed a commission to Sir R. Bingham & others dated the 15th July in the 27th year of her Majesties reign, who accordingly executed the same. But we found that the barony of Bellahawnesse in the co. of Mayo, commonly called Mac Costilo his country, was omytted, for that the commissioners could not, as they alleged, conveniently take view thereof, through the hard passage and travel thither, by means of the great bogges, woodes, mores and mountaines, and other evill waies in and to the said baronie, so as no composition was taken thereof. Albeit Sir Theobald Dillon, who inhabiteth the said lande by himselfe and his tenants, made suite unto the said commissioners to take view thereof, to thend that he and the contre there, might compound and yeilde a yearly compensation unto her Majestie, both for the better reducinge of the people there to sevilitie, and that they might yeilde obedience, and knowe their dutie unto her Highnes, which before were vere uncivell and barbarous, and the countrye there a verie resceptacle of Scotts, and a harbour of other lowse and evill people, through the strenghth and fastnesse thereof: wherefore he humbly desired, that a commission might be graunted for the viewing and estimating the said baronie, which commission did accordinglie issue, and Sir Thos Lestrange knt. then chief commissioner of Connaught and Thomond, and others commissioners therin, took Inquisition by jury of said barony, which founde upon their oaths, that yt contained 247 or 252 porcons or small qrs, whereof in respecte of the unfruitfulnes, barranes and badness of the soile, and the small quantity of arable land within the same, being for the most parte woods, mores, mountaines and unprofitable bogge, they have put 4 of the said qrs to one ordenarie qr of 120 acres, and so did find in their consciences that the said barony or countrie contained no more than 63 qrs meete to be charged, as by the said Inquisition may appeare.

Upon return of which Inquisition letters were addressed unto us the Lord Deputie, from the said Sir Thomas Lestrange, concerninge the premises, the tenor whereof ensueth—

" MAY IT PLEASE YR HONOUR

" We have been aboute and over-viewed Mac Castilloe his countrie; and now, at the gent's requeste fore whose cause we tooke the paines, these are to certefie your

 Lordship,

Lordship, how we have found it, that it is barren amongst the most barren: which thing beinge so, and yet standing in so discomodious a place, yet can be hardlie brought aboute to be peopled with civill inhabitaunts, excepte a respect of some extraordinarie freedoms or Immunitye drawe them thither. In this cause I have neither auctoritie nor discertion from your honnor to deale, and therefore do whollie refer the determination thereof to your Lordship's consideration, which wyll I doubt not [*be*] both wyse & juste; wyse in alluringe the inhabitaunts to a place which by want thereof might rayse a greate discomoditie to her Majestie's subjects, and just by ymposing no greater rent on the gent. then the barrones of the soyle will beare; whereof I desire your lordship most earnestlie, a gentle and favrable consideration, in respect myne eyes are wytnes how lytle it is worthe in regard of the quantitie of grounde that it contains. Thus with my humble commendations, I committ your lord-ship to the Almightie, from Athleage the 10th of Sept. 1587.

"Whereof the said Theobald Dillon, in behaulfe of himselfe and his tenaunts, and rest of the inhabitants of the said baronie, made humble suite that the said Inquisition might from henceforth stande and conteynied. Whereupon entering into the consideration of the same, and that the said Theobalde Dillon inhabiteth the said barronie, and hath by his industrie brought the people there to obedience and subjection: We have therefore concluded and agreed that the said countrie shall only be charged after the rate of fower skore and three quarters, at 10s sterling the quarter, and so to contynew until her Majesty's pleasure therin be known. Given under Her Majestie's privie seale, the 1st Dec. 1587.

"J. Perrot."

VIII.

"*Sligo.*

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixt the Right Honorable Sir John Perrott knight, Lord Deputy Generall of Ireland for and on the behaulfe of the Queene's most excellent Maty of the one partye, and the revd fathers in God John Bishop of Elphine—Owyn bishop of Aconry—Owine electe bishop of Killalae—Sir Donyll O'Conner of Sligo, knight—Pheolyme O'Harte of Ardtarmon otherwise called O'Hart, chief of his name—Owine O'Connor of the Grawndge, gen.—Edmond O'Dowey (*O Dowda*) of Killglasse, otherwise called O'Dowey chief of his name—Hubbert Albenaghe of Rathly, gen.—Breene Mc Swyne of Ardneglas, gen.—Davy Dowdy of Castle-Connor, gen.—Cormocke O'Harry (*O Hara*) of Cowlany otherwise called O'Harey buy, chief of his name—Ferrall O'Harry of Ballinefennock otherwise called O'Harry reogh, chief of his name—Breene O'Harry of Tulwy, gen.—Owene O'Harey of Cowlany, gen.—Ferrdorraghe Mc Donoghe of Cowleae, otherwise called Mc Donoughe Tyrreryll, chief of his name—

name—Mellaghlyne M^{c} Donogh of Ballyndowne, gen.—Melaghlyne M^{c} Donogh of Cowlwonye, gen.—Morryshe M^{c} Donoghe of Clonemahyne, gen.—Cene M^{c} Hughe of Bryckleawe, gen.—John Croftone of Ballymote, gen.—George Goodman of Taghtample, gen.—Manus Reoghe of Rathmollyne, gen.—Manus M^{c} Teig bwy of Lysconnowe, gen.—Alexander Mac Swyne of Loughtnevynaghe, gen.—Urryell Garry of Moye, otherwise called O'Garry, chiefe of his name—Rory O'Garry of Kearowercoghe, gen.—& Manus M^{c} Bryene Reoghe of Levally, gen.—of the other partie.

"WYTNESSETH that wheare the whole Country or terrytory of Slego ys divided into 5 principall barronies, that is to wytte, the barronies of Carbry, Tireeragh, Maghery-layny, Tire-erryell, Corryn, and the half barrony of Cowlovyne, which contain as well by auncient devysion as by late Inquistion, 909 q^{rs} of land, each 120 acres.[a]—FIRST, in the barronie of Carbry, there is a quantity of land called Cowrine Sleight

[a] The "Boundaries of Slygo" have been found as follows:

An Inquisition taken at Slygo the 25th July, 1607, before Sir Anthony St. Leger Knight, master of the rolls, &c. the Jury find 'That the said county of Slygo is in length from the leape of Gowregallen in the sowthe parte of Assaroe, where the ryver of Thanry doeth enter into the sea on the north syde, conteynuing in length forty myles, and in breadth from Beallafernan joyninge with Brena O Roirke on the easte, to the Belahye meareinge with the county of Mayo on the west, and conteyninge in breadthe other fortye myles. Item the boundes of the saide county eastwarde, begyneth at Mully I node at the Corlewes, and soe in compasse to the leape of Gowregollen, and forwarde towards the sowthe to Belahedirge, and to Belagarry at Bealaghe, and to Shroan, Killassirre, and forwarde to Bealanany, and to the river of the Moye, and to Trayohill on the west border of the barony of Tyreraghe, whereof the seven towns of Cowlekeearny is forceably healde from the said barony, since the making of the composition by the county of Mayo: and that wee finde by office, and by a decree given by Sir Richard Bingham, and the prooffes of dyvers other suffitient men, that the said seaven towns hath beane in antient tyme, and ought to be parcell of the saide county of Slygo: and from the said Trayhohill, the sea on the northe side doethe bounde the said county of Slygo to Assaroy aforesaid; and from thence to the castle of Camlyn, and to Callkinvoher betwixt Farmanaghe and Carbery on the easte parte, and soe to Sroan Carrywonny betwixte the barony of Carbery and the Breany, and forward to Garromore glandallen, and Cnockevockedy, and Farren nefenyha, and soe forwarde to Shrohe ne Coillemore on the sowthe part of Loghgill, betwixt the barony of Tyre-Irrill and the said Breny, and to Keane ne Rahabane, and to Keanne ne-hargyny, and soe to the easte end of Shroe Kedycoman, and to Altconra throug Bradlewe, and to Belafernan, and to Ebberne-howngyre, and to Bomnonyn-Aghwoghell, entringe in the easte end of Logharowghe, and soe to Shuanbuy, and to the said Molly I node, where firste wee began at Corrlewe. There is twentie quarters betwixte Bondroyes and Assaroe, which by dyvers good proffes beside, some of the Jury have fownde to be parcell of the saide county of Sligo, yett it is in the possession of O'Donnell. There is twenty quarters of the barony of Tyre-Irrell in the possession of the countie of Leytrym, since the making of the Composition, which they finde by office, warrant, and other good prooffes, to be of right parcell of the saide county of Slygo.

That the said county doth consist of five baronies and a halfe, viz. the baronies of Tire-Irrill, Corren,

Sleight Owyne O'Connor, consisting of 28½ q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Moryertaghe backaghe O'Connor of Downaly, 27½ q^rs—Cowrine Moygleny now in the possession of O'Donyll, 20 q^rs—whereof belong to the Queen in right of the abbey of Assharroy, 4 q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Briene O'Connor of Knocknerty, 26½ q^rs and ¼ parts—Cowrine Sleight Tirrellagh Carraghe O'Connor of Askelly, 30 q^rs—whereof belong to her Mat^y in right of the abbey of Sligo, ½ q^r—Carowe-Rohablern, 1 q^r—Ballybeolane, 1½ q^r—Bally Connor, 2 q^rs—Ballekilegane, 1½ q^r—Bradkyllyne, ½ q^r—Bally M^c Inyrrleyne, 1¼ q^r—Rossyveolane, 1¼ q^r—Killaspickbrony, 1 q^r, said 9½ q^rs belonging to the Bishoprick of Elphin—the Benan, 4 q^rs, belonging to her Majesty in right of the abby of Agrosse—Carrowe-Iheffenan, 1 q^r—Carrowe M^c Idewan, 1 q^r—and 1 q^r belong^e to her Majesty in right of the abbay of Kilcrenaude—which in the whole of that barony cometh to 150 q^rs.—In the barronie of Tyreragh there is a quantity of land called Cowryne Sleight Cosney of Ardglasse, 32 q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Rorye O'Dowde of Downeall, 42 q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Teige O'Dowde of Isker-Owen, 40 q^rs—Cowryne Sleight Donogh O'Dowde of Castleconnor, 40 q^rs—alsoe belonging to her Majesty in Skarmore as in right of the abbey of Ardnaree, 1 q^r—alsoe adjoininge to the said abbeye, ½ q^r—Killanly ½ q^r, belonging to the bishoprick of Killalae—Kilglasse, 1 q^r belonginge to same—Altyferrenan, 1 q^r belonging to her Mat^y in right of the abbey of Boyle—Grandgemore, 3 q^rs also belonging to her Mat^y in right of said abbey—Grandgeboegg, 4 q^rs also belonginge to her Mat^y in right of same—Skryne, 4 q^rs belonging to the bishopricke of Killalae—Dromarde, ½ q^r belong^e to same—Carrow I harry 1 q^r belong^e, as is said, to same—The Barigge, ½ q^r belong^e, as is said, to same, which in the whole within that barony cometh to 170½ q^rs—In the barrony of Magherylayny there is a quantity of land called Eaden-Sleane, 3 q^rs—Leytryme, 4 q^rs—Lyssneeby, 1 q^r—Carrowmore, 1 q^r—Carrownelicke, 1 q^r—Sleight M^c Manus, 6½ q^rs—The Loughane, 1 q^r—Carowene crive, 1 q^r—Dromcon, 1 q^r—Knocktotan, 1 q^r—Conggall, 2 q^rs—the town of

Leyna, Carbery, Tyreraghe, and the halfe barony of Cowlovine.

The barony of Leyna consisteth of 205½ q^rs; inhabited 35½, whereof free 22½, waste 105.

The barony of Carbery consistethe of 150 q^rs; inhabited 45, free 32½, waste 105.

The barony of Corran consisteth of 158 q^rs; inhabited 42 q^rs, whereof free 34 q^rs, waste 116 q^rs.

The barony of Tyreraghe consisteth of 170 q^rs; inhabited 36 q^rs, whereof free 12 q^rs, waste 134 q^rs.

The barony of Tyre-Irrill doeth consiste of 205 q^rs, inhabited 41 q^rs, whereof free 18 q^rs, waste 164 q^rs.

The halfe barony of Cowlovyn doeth consiste of 20 q^rs; inhabited 7 q^rs, whereof free 3 q^rs, waste 13 q^rs—soe they finde the whole county to conteyne the number of 908½ q^rs, inhabited in all 267, whereof free in all 142 q^rs, waste in all 712 q^rs.

Note.—The 205½ in Leyna should be but 140½.

Also an error in the total—viz. 908½ for 267 inh. 712 waste, 979.—*Orig. Inquis. Rolls Office.*

of Clare, 3 q^rs—Ballynecary, 4 q^rs—Kilteyleyny, 4 q^rs—the town of Cawlanii, 4 q^rs—Rabarryne, 1 q^r—The Leame, Shancoghe and Carowe ne Ganvy 3 q^rs—Remore, 3 q^rs—and various other lands—also Cawrine Inaspicke of Ballyary, 18 q^rs—Cowryne Sleight Shane oge, 34 q^rs—Cowryne Sleight Arte M^c Rory of Ballyklare, 9 q^rs—Sleight alty Roe of the Claddaghe, 7 q^rs—Dowgher, 7 q^rs—Moynecrannaghe, 2 q^rs—Carrow M^c Ellaroe, 1 q^r—clonyne Iarry, ½ q^r—in the whole barony 205 q^rs.—In the barony of Tyrrcryell, there is a quantity of land called Cowryne Sleight Cormyck of Cowlwony, 26 q^rs—Cowryne Sleight Tomultaghe M^c Bryene of Clonmahine, 10 q^rs, whereof belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Boyle, 3 q^rs—Cowryne Sleight Donyle came of Tollemoylle, and Cashell Loghe Dreggan, 22 q^rs—also the five townes and a half called Clanarvy, 22 q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Rory M^c Donoghe of Cowlea, 17 q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Teig M^c Briene of Ballyndowne, 29 q^rs—also Cowrine Sleight Cormock Ballagh, 11 q^rs, whereof 1 q^r belongeth to the Queene in right of the abbey of Inchyvickerinne—also Cowrine Sleight Hughe M^c Mulronye of Brickleave, 14 q^rs, whereof 3 q^rs belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Boyle—also Barrcorryne, 12 q^rs also belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Inchyvickerinne, 3½ q^rs—Killrashe, 2 q^rs— belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Loughkee—also Dromdowan, 4 q^rs, belong^g to the Bishoprick of Elphine—also Dromcollyn, 1 q^r, belong^g to same—Taunaghe, 2 q^rs, belong^g to same—Kill m^c callane, 4 q^rs, belong^g to same—Rosse, 2 q^rs, belong^g to same—Killmoydownyed, ½ q^r, and Shancoghe ½ q^r, belong^g to Her Majesty in right of the Trinity abbey aforesaid—Kilvicken-Iram, 4 q^rs belong^g to Her Majesty in right of the said abbey—Ballyagheshennaghe, 4 q^rs belong^g as is said to the Archbishoprick of Tweame, which in the whole of that barrony cometh to 205 q^rs.—In the barrony of Corrine, there is a quantity of land called Cowrine Sleight Dermott M^c Donoghe, 19 q^rs—Banyneddane, 13 q^rs, belong^g to Sleight Dermod M^c Donoghi aforesaid—Cowrine Sleight Cahall M^c Donoghe of Ballyncloghe, 10 q^rs—Cawrine Sleight Teige M^c Donoghe of Raamollyne, 32 q^rs—also Ballynedowie 6 q^rs, belong^g to said Teige M^c Donoghe—Cowrine Sleight Brian Keaghe of Ballyonaghan, 4 q^rs—Cowrine Sleight Morissh M^c Donoghe of Rossrife, 16 q^rs—Cowrine Clayne Kowanehy, in Ballyedderawen, 4 q^rs—Cawryne Sleight Tourult M^c Donoghe of Ballymote, 22½ q^rs, belonging to her Majesty as in right of the Castell of Ballymote—also Portynch, 3 q^rs—Ballyneleasse, 2 q^rs—Imlaughe Naghton, 1 q^r, all which 6 q^rs belong to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Boyle—the Grandg, 4 q^rs, belong^g to Her Ma^ty in the same right—Cowlenemannagh, 1 q^r, belong^g to Her Ma^ty in the same right—Dromratty, 5 q^rs, belong^g to the bishoprick of Achonry—Imlaghfaddae, 2 q^rs—Kylvoryne, q^r—Clonoghyll, 2 q^rs—Killosalwy, 1 q^r—Kiltoran, 1 q^r—Tampall-Mannagh, 2 q^rs—all which belong to the said Bishoprick of Achonry.—Also there is

belong^g

belong^g to Her Majesty in right of the abbey of Ballymote, 1½ q^r—also Clonyvyhane. 1 q^r, belonging to Her Ma^ty in the same right; which in the whole of that Barrony cometh to 158 q^rs.—Alsoe the halfe Barony of Cawlovyn consisting of 20 q^rs, all which being drawn into one totall cometh to the aforesaid nomber of 909 q^rs.

" The said lords, chiefftaynes, &^c acknowledging the manifold benefits & easements they finde, do graunt to the Queen's most excellent Majestie her heirs and successors for ever one yearly rent-charge of tenn shillings ster. out of everie quarter of land aforesaid; and covenaunt to answere and bear yearlie for ever 20 good hable horsmen & 60 footemen well armed, to all hostings roods and journies within the s^d province of Connaght and Thomond; & 10 good hable horsemen and 30 footemen well armed, to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme.

" That the said Sir Donill O'Conor[a], in respecte of his loyaltie & faithfulnesse to the Queene, shall have by letters patents to him his heirs and assigns the castells or manors of Slego in the barony of Carbry, and Meynlaghe in the barony of Magherylenye, and all the lands, appertayninge as well to the name and callinge of O'Conor Sligoe, as also which belong or appertayneth to Sleight Owine O'Conor, from whom the said Sir Doniell is said to be descended, or by his owne purchase or otherwise, &^c which are accounted to be 32 q^rs, freed; and shall also have a yearly rentcharge of 13^s 4^d going out of every q^r of the residue of the said q^rs, being 80 q^rs of the land of Sleight Muryertaghe, Sleight Briene, and Sleight Tirlaghe O'Connor, and those of Cawrine Moygany, in full recompence, &^c and that he and the heirs of his father shall hold the aforesaid Castles, &^c by the service of 2 knight's fees, as of her Majestie's castle of Ballymote, and he is to give one fayre chief horse yearly, to the Lord Deputy, with these

[a] Sir Henry Sydney describes his proceedings with O'Conor and O'Donnell as follows:—" 15th June, 1576.—I founde Odonnell verie humble and tractable. And whereas he, and his Auncestors, have had a rent of iii. c Markes Yerelye out of *Occhonnor Sligaghs* Countrie, fabulouslye chalenged to have bene paied, ever since *St. Patrick's* Dayes, but probablye averred on both sides, if half bene taken for theise fower or fyve Discents by the Odonnells (but never without Vyolence alleaged *Ochonnor*) and so I thinke *Odonnell* agreed, in the Ende, to stay Exactinge of it, untill I had sente Commissioners to examyne his Clayme, and the others Deniall; and upon their Certificatt, I to take Order and this to be done in *August* next: which Order will I hope fall out to be suche, as the Quenes Majestie shall be entituled to the Rent and Service from theim bothe. *Occhonnor* compounded in *Englande* to geve an hundred Markes Yerelye, to be discharged of *Odonnell*, and so hath his Countrey graunted hym, under the Great Seale of *England*: but, if I can clerlye discharge hym from *Odonnell*, he shall pay better. He desired me to constitute a Sheriff in his Countrie wishinge rather a Forriner, then any of the Seyles Breste, which I graunted, and sent one with Commission. I have great Confidence that this *Ochonnor*, who is the same that I brought into *England*, will prove a good Subiecte."—*Letters, &c.*, vol. i. p. 114

these words graven in gold, *quo vici vincor:* and he shall also have 8^{s} out of every q^{r} of 154 quarters in the barony of Tirreraghe; 10^{s} out of every q^{r} of 20 q^{rs} in the barony of Cowlovine; 6^{s} 10^{d} out of every q^{r} of 156 q^{rs} in the barony of Magheryleynye; 6^{s} 6^{d} out of every q^{r} of 166 q^{rs} in the barony of Tirreryelle; and 9^{s} 3^{d} out of every q^{r} of 110 q^{rs} in the barony of Corren.

"That the lord Bishop of Aghconry shall have 4 q^{rs} adjoining his house or town of Skrine in the barony of Tireraghe, free; and 6 q^{rs} as a demesne to his house or towne of Achonry, in the barony of Magheryleyny, free.

"In the barrony of Corran, that Cormocke O'Hary bwy shall have 3 q^{rs} free, adjoining his castle of Cowlany:—that Ferraghe Carraghe O'Hary reoghe shall have 3 q^{rs} free as a demesne to his castle of Ballinefenocke otherwise called Ballyhary—and that Hugh M^{c} Donoghe, in respecte of his adge and removing from Ballinote, shall have 4 q^{rs} free, in the barony of Corrane.

"In the barrony of Tirrerel, that Ferdorroghe M^{c} Donoghe of Cowlea shall have 3 q^{rs} adjoining his towne of Cowlea, free.

"In the Barrony of Tirrereagh, that Edmond O'Dowd shall have 3 q^{rs} as a demaine to his castle of Kylglasse, free—and that his cousin and heir apparent, Davy of Dowda, shall have 2 q^{rs} free, adjoining his house of Castle-Connor.

"That Urrell O'Gary of Moggary shall have 3 q^{rs} free, adjoining his castle of Moygarry in Cowlovine.

"That Magaghline M^{c} Donoghe shall have 2 q^{rs} free, adjoining his castle of Cowlwony in the barony of Tirrarell.

"That John O'Creane shall have 3 q^{rs} free, adjoining his house or towne of Ballynegare in the barony of Carbry.

"And for as much as the meaner sort of freeholders of the said county of Sligo, and the tenants dwellinge upon their lands, are and shall be greatlie burdened by this composition, if the petty lords and captains next above them be permitted to take such rents and customarye dutyes as they pretend to belong to the said petty captaineshipps, for remedy whereof, it is condescended and agreed that the above-named O'Harry bwy, O'Harry reoghe, M^{c} Donoghe of Tirerell, O'Gary, O'Dowd, and all others of that sort and calling, shall have by letters patent, not only such castells and lands as belongeth to the name and callinge of O'Harry buy, O Harry reoghe, M^{c} Donoghe, O'Gary, & O'Dowd, but also all such castles and lands as they or any of them be nowe justlie seized of as their inheritance, the same to descend from ech of them to their heirs, by course and order of the lawes of England: and in respect of confirming unto them the same, that after the decease of everie of them the aforesaid rents and duties shall from thenceforth be utterlie determyned and extinguished for

ever. In wittnesse whereof the aforesaid lords chieftains and others have hereunto put their seales, and subscribed their names this 23rd day of Sept. Anno Domini 1585.

"Sir Donell O'Connor, Slegoe.—Eugenius Achaden. Eps.—Eugenius Electus Aladen.—Owin O'Connor.—O'Dowde.—Brien M^c Swine.—Hubert Albanaghe.—Molaghline Mac Donoghe.—Cormock O'Harrye.—Molaghlin M^c Donoghe, junior.—D. Doowda.—Ferdoraghe M^c Donoghe.—Ferrall O'Harry.—Morrishe M^c Donoghe.—Manus M'Teige bwy.—Alexander M^c Swine.—Manus Reoghe.—Urrill O'Harry.—Rory oge.—Manus M^c Briene."

IX.

"*O'Royrk's Country*[a].

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honorable Sir John Perrott knight, lord Deputy Generall of Ireland, for and on the behaulfe of the Queene's most excellent

[a] "The county of Leitrim LIMITTED and appointed." A. D. 1583.

"The country called O'Rowrke's country, conteyneth the Breny O'Rowrke, both Moynter Olys, Dartery, Lorigain, with other small territories, together with M^c Gwyre his lands by sowthe the Lough Erne, joyned together and made and appointed to be called the countie of Letrym, being limitted and bounded as followeth, viz.—EASTE, with the country called Breny O'Reighly (now the county Cavan) as the . . . . . dereth on M^c Gawran's lands (which are included within this countye) and the . . . . now the county of Longforde, till it come to the Ryver of Shenan.—SOUTHE, with the ryver of Sheanan, which divideth the same from O'Hanlye's . . . . . Roe and O'Bryn's countryes, and a part of Moylorge, and so passing to the northern edge of the territorie called Tyrehoyle parcell of Moylorge aforesaid, to the mountayne called Slewe Corke, extending to Loghkyll.—WEST, with the Logh called Logh Kyll, as it crosseth from the mountayne aforesaid, to a small water or spring on the north syde called Ffauran M^c ffenoll, and so directly a lytle by west the Newton up to the mountayne called Slewmore; and so as the same Slewmore runneth betwixt the barony of Carbry in the county of Slygo to the lands of Bundroyes, and so to the water northwards which cometh out of the great Logh-Erne.—NORTHE, with the water which cometh from the said greath Logh, and the Logh Erne itself, into the land of M^c Gawran, and then M^c Gawran's lands as they joyne to the Breny O'Reighly.—The county is devyded into vii several hundrds or baronys, wherein these territories following are conteyned, having within them the number of quarters of land under mentioned, everie q^r conteyning 120 acres of land, viz.—1. LETRYM. The territorie called Moynter Olys, Owghderagh *alias* Moyenishe, conteyning Slenight Eyre M^c Gawran, Slenight Connor, and Slenight Cahill M^c Gawran, conteyning 151½ q^rs of land. Also Anaghanf, Kyltahurk, Kyltobrid, Fynagh, and Kylliwre conteyning 27 q^rs of land, making in the whole 178½ q^rs.—2. MOYLE. The territory called Moynter Olys Ewtragh, *alias* Clan Molaghlyn which conteyneth 110 q^rs.—3. DROMAHIRE. The territory called Carryn Dromahyre, conteyneth 22 q^rs, also Carryn Cleyn-Logh, 21 q^rs, also M^c Kagan's lands in Clanarwy 21 q^rs, also Urlare 16 q^rs, also Ballynaglogh 8 q^rs, the lands of Slenight Owen O'Rourk, 4 q^rs, the land of Slenight Donogh M^c Gowran, 12 q^rs, and the land of Slenight Cormack M^c Gawran 12 q^rs, amounting together to 135 q^rs of land.—4. ROSSECLOGHER

excellent Majesty of the one partye, and John, bishop of Kilmore—Lysaghe, bishop of Ardaghe—Sir Briane O'Royrke of Dromahire knt.—Cahall M^{c} Connor Carragh Magrannyll of Inishmurryne, otherwise called Magrannell of Moynishe, chiefe of his name—Tirlaghe M^{c} Molaghline oge Magrannylle of Dromarde, otherwise called Magrannyle of Clonmologhlyne, chief of his name—Teige oge Maglanchie of Rossclogher, chief of his name—Tyrelaghe Magawryne of the Largine, chief of his name—Owyne M^{c} Phellime O'Royrke of the Garre, gen.—Rory M^{c} Enawe of Inyshimylerye, chiefe of his name—Melaghlyn M^{c} Owyne M^{c} Murrye of Loghmoyltagher, gen.—Farrell M^{c} Ternan of Cloyloghe, gen.—Bryan M^{c} Loghlyne of the Fayhee, gen.—Phelyme Glasse of Cloncorycke, gen.—Wonye Mac Sheane O'Royrke of Loghnecouhye, gen.—and Tyernane O'Royrke of Dromahyre, gen. of the other parte.

" WYTNESSETH, that wheare the whole territory called O'Royrk's country, comprehending Breny O'Royrke, both the Moynterolyes, the Largane, Cowleovlyne, Kinaloghane and the Dartry, which contain in themselves, as well by auncient devysyon as by late Inquisicion, the number of 801 q^{rs}, every q^{r} 120 acres[b]. FIRSTE in Breny

I

The territory called Carryn Ewill-Wylegh conteyneth 18 q^{rs}, also Ballagh I mean 8 q^{rs}, Rosse Iaver 8 q^{rs}, Clonlogher 2 q^{rs}, Kyllargy 4 q^{rs}, Kyllen Umery 2 q^{rs}, Drom Leyse 4 q^{rs}, Moynter Kenny *alias* M^{c} Kenny's lands 14 q^{rs}, and M^{c} Kernon's lands 4 q^{rs}, making together 60 q^{rs}.—5. CARRE. The territory called Moyelys 18 q^{rs}, the territory called the Carre 30 q^{rs}, and the territory called the Dartery 20 q^{rs}, amounting in all to 68 q^{rs}.—6. COWLOVLYN. The territory called Kynnacloghan conteyneth Sleuight Teg ne Geyrr, Sleuight Hugh M^{c} Arte, and Sleuight Keogh, Ballynecurry, Dromervella, and Oughter Aghwe, conteyneth 37 q^{rs}, also Cowlovelyn contayning 28 q^{rs}, and Tullageaghe 44 q^{rs}, which doth amount together to 109 q^{rs}.—7. LYSSEGOWLE. The territory called Toe Rahe 30 q^{rs}, Moynter Ffeodegan's land 30 q^{rs}, Clonowly 30 q^{rs}, Clanredmond 15 q^{rs}, Knock-nyn 15 q^{rs}, and Maghery-boy 15 q^{rs}, which make in all 135 q^{rs}.

" We whose names are hereunto subscribed, having viewed and surveyed the territories and lands above mentioned, by virtue of the Queen's Majesties letters patents to us or any three of us addressed, bearing date the 8th July in the 37th year of her reign, have limitted and appointed the said territories to be one shyre or county, and to be nominated the county of Letrym; and have divided the same into 7 severall barronyes or hundreds as above is sett foorth, which our doying we doe certify unto your Lordship, according to the purport of the said commission to be returned of record. In Witness whereof we have hereunto put our seals, and subscribed our names, the 25th of September, 1583."—*Orig. Return in Rolls Off.*

[b] The " Boundaries of Leitrim" have been found as follows:

" An Inquisition taken at Dromahare, the 22nd of July, 1607, before Sir Anthony St. Leger Master of the Rolls, &c.—The jury find 'That the county of Leytrim extended in breadth from Douffcoulofflyn, mearynge upon Tayllagh-Donoghoy in the county of Cavan, unto Bundoyse butting upon the barrony of Carbry in the county of Sligo, are 37 miles, whereof the sixte parte is scarse arrable lande, but all mountayne, bogg, and wood, and in breadth from

I Royrke, there is a quantity of land called the Dartry, 20 q^rs—Karrby, 30 q^rs. whereof 1 q^r belongs to the bishoprick of Killmore—Cowryne Moylyshe, 18 q^rs, belonging

the ryver of Shankryne in M^c Gawran's country, to Carradroymroyske at the Sheanan, being the broadest parte of the county are ten myles. They finde that the said county is bounded in manner and forme followinge, viz. beginninge at the ryver of Dowffe Cowlloffluyn, yt extendeth forward to the ford or passage of the Nybber, from thence to Ahanfadda, and so forwarde to Beallamowdyne mearinge upon the county of Longforde, from thence through the bogge of Moyne-Cappoll butting forward to Skraghbunyunshine, including 8 cartrons of the county of Longforde, and so into the river of Sheanon, and contynuinge the same to Beallakillesrenan, and forward to Carradromroyske, from thence to Leyetrim, and as the course of the ryver runneth from Loghayle against the stream into that Lough, then to Srowhane nynled, and Lurgane Caylly, mearinge to the Dworyny, from thence to Cleynemockery and Lognegyhe, and so to Kilsallogh, and then holdinge the meare to Skehyenaguna adjoyninge Cayshe-loghdargane, and so crosse the mounteyne unto Loghgill, and going oute of the said Logh at . . . . harkillerodane yt extendeth forward to Aylteclaydy, including 3 q^rs and 3 cartrons of the county of Slygo, called the q^r of Clogherbegg, the q^r of Cloghermore, Carrowmaghery, Coyaroish, and 3 cartrons of Killefodder; from thence to the meare of the Mullin, and so to Laighnehilline, and then dyrectlie to Srownehowllagha, then buttinge forwarde to the streame of Srowhanesowne, and so as the meare extendeth betweene Clownekyne and the Clowaty, and from thence to Boynedoyne, and unto the ocean sea, and so aboute to Bowndroite, from thence agaynste the streame of that river of Droysse, and going oute of the ryver on the north side yt includeth a q^r of lande called Carrowneboyhane, and into the river of Owyn nefaerand, and then as the streame runneth into Lough Melvin, and so along the logh to Abbernelehe, and then includinge all the islands, yt extendeth eastwarde to Bunowyn Leiglehidd, and so mearing forward to Srahareogh near the river of Rowgy, from thence to Killtarsnye, and so followinge the streame of Killtarsnie, which boundeth Killtycowmga and Moynterloddaghane, from thence to Beallamel lanegeyre, then to Beallenemialagh, then unto Logh vackneane, and so alonge the said logh between the islands of Rosscorky on the north, and Inish M^c Derragh on the sowthe, and so to Beallacowngamore, and then to Beallucowngabegg, from thence it extendeth to Buncley Aghaarly, and so to Laigebunshanny, then forward to Carrycknecranmoy, buttinge directly to Corrylyskey and Corlacky: and so to Tonowsse, then to the Srowhanee, and mearinge to Beallanelowree, yt reacheth to Loghanevaterhollyh, on the east side of Sliewnyerin: from thence to Clowiccomyrke, then to Hayskeenagappoll, boundinge to Beallanelaghmore on the easte, mearinge forwarde to Beallah Radreynan, and forward to . . . . haysker Srahalowghane, including ¼ q^r of M^c Gawran's country called Leth Carrowlyssroughty: then yt runnith to Carroghbowlin, from thence to Beallne shaneryne and so along the river of Swawnenagh and to Beallanecane. Then Moyladadowffe Layghyn, and then to Dowffe Cowll Eogan, including the ¼ quarter of Sassagh, where they began.

"Item they finde that the said county is devided into 5 principall barronies, that is to saie—Lyetrim 91½ q^rs, whereof inhabitted 41, free 12, waste 38½.—2. Moyhill 69 q^rs, whereof inhabitted 24 q^rs, free nihil, waste 45 q^rs.—3. Carryekallen 49 q^rs 1 cartron, whereof inhabitted 12 q^rs, free nihil, waste 28 and 1 cartron.—4 Dromahcare 120 q^rs 3 cartrons, whereof inhabited 18½ q^rs, free 48 q^rs, waste 54 q^rs.—5. Rossclogher 39 q^rs, whereof inhabited 6½ q^rs free nihil, waste 32½: the whole 360½ q^rs. That Sir Donnogh O'Connor Slygo doth clayme 20 q^rs of Twobollintogher to be parcell of the county of Slygo, and 5

belonging to the Newtowne—Also Cowryne Eylwaye, 18 q^{rs}, whereof belong to the bishoprick of Killmore, 4 q^{rs}—the Bellaghe, 8 q^{rs} belong to the said bishoprick—Rossynver, 8 q^{rs} belonging to the same—Also Clonlogher, 2 q^{rs}, Kilardgye, 4 q^{rs}, Killenurnerye, 2 q^{rs}, Dromenleyssee, 4 q^{rs}, Ballynegleroaghe and Inyshe M^{c} Roe, 8 q^{rs} all belonging to the bishoprick of Killmore—Cowryne of Dromahire, 22 q^{rs}—Cowryne Cloynloghe, 21 q^{rs}—M^{c} Caggan's land in Clanarwy, 21 q^{rs}—Cowryne Balyntogher by west the said Ballyntogher 22 q^{rs}, whereof 2 belong to the bishopricke of Ardaghe in Killeyree (which 22 q^{rs} are already chardged in the composition of Slegoe, and therefore hear not to be accompted).—Alsoe the Orlare, 16 q^{rs}—Cowryne M^{c}Kearnan, 4 q^{rs}—Cowryne Sleight Owyn O'Royrke, 3 q^{rs}—M^{c} Enawe's land called Moynterkenny, 14 q^{rs}—Sleight Donoghe M^{c}Gawrene, 12 q^{rs}—Cowryne Sleight Cormack M^{c} Gawrene 12 q^{rs}—In Moynterolyshe-eghtraghe, otherwise called Clayne Moylaghlyne, there is a quantity of land called Coveryn Claine Melaghline M^{c} Granell, 110 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to her Majestie in right of the abbey of Mohill, 6 q^{rs}, and to the bishoprick of Ardaghe, 20 q^{rs}—alsoe in Moynterolyshe oghteraghe, otherwise called Moynyshe, there is a quantitye of land called Coveryn Sleighte-Eyre M^{c} Granill, and Sleight O'Muliney, 50½ q^{rs}.—Alsoe Sleight Connor M^{c} Granyll and other cepts or nasyons depending on them, 50½ q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the Queen in right of the abbey of Boyle, 8 q^{rs}—alsoe Annaghduffe, 2 q^{rs}—Kiltawhourke, 3 q^{rs}—Killtubred, 4 q^{rs}—Ffyenaghe, 9 q^{rs}—and Killfover, 8 q^{rs}, all belonginge to the bishoprick of Ardagh—alsoe in Sleight Teig ne Gier O'Royrke, there is a quantity of land called Sleight Cahall Ballaghe, 9 q^{rs}—in Sleight Hugh M^{c} Arte in Kenell-lohan, 8 q^{rs}—Sleight Keoghe, 2 q^{rs}—Sleight Shane, ½ q^{r}—Ballinecorry, 8 q^{rs}—Droumorvella, 4 q^{rs}, belonging to the bishoprick of Killmore—also Oaghter Aghow, 5 q^{rs} belonging to the same—in Kenell-lohan, 8 q^{rs}—also Cowlevlvoyne, Clane Cahall Ryoghe, and M^{c}Kygan's lands, 28 q^{rs}—also Telaghe-Kaheghe, parcell of the county of Leytrime, which is said to belong to the O'Reylye, 44 q^{rs}—also Toarahae on the south side of Lough Earne 30 q^{rs}, belonging as is said to Maguyre—also Tae Moynter Feodeghane on the same side of the lough, consisting of 30 q^{rs}—also Toe Clan-Awley, 30 q^{rs}—the chief Toœ of Clan-Redmond,

q^{rs} and one cartron in Carbry to be likewise parcell of said county of Slygo, but find that these lands, time beyond the memory of man, are in the possession of the O'Royrks, and founde and presented by several jurors to be within the limits and bounds of the county of Letrim. That 44 q^{rs} of Tyrlaghagh called Magawran's country, and not included within the circuit of this county as herein is already bownded, have been likewise beyond man's memory reputed as part of said county of Lyetrim; until about four years past, and that the O'Royrks, from tyme to tyme, have had and received yearly a chiefry of £12 or 12 cows per annum, which M^{c} Gowran himself with this rysinge oute at all tymes did willingly paye, until about fower years last past, as aforesaid." —*Orig. Inquis. Rolls Off.*

Redmond, 15 q[rs]—the half Toœ of Knock-Inye, 15 q[rs]—all on the same south side of the lough-Earne, and belonginge, as is said, to Maguyre—also the half Toœ of Magherbwy, 15 q[rs], belonging, as is said, to the same,—and all which being drawn into one totall, cometh to the aforesaid nomber of 801 q[rs]—whereof there belong[th] to the Queen, 14 q[rs], and to the lords spirituall, 89 q[rs].

"The said lords and cheiftaynes, acknowledging the manifold benefits and easements they finde, do graunt to the Queenes most excellent Majestye her heirs and successors for ever, one yearlye rent charge of tenn shillings oute of everie quarter of the s[d] lands; and covenant to aunswere and beare yearlie 15 good hable horsmen, & 80 footemen well armed, and furnishede with armes, garrans, and victuals to all hostings, roods, and journies within Connaught and Thomond; and 8 good hable horsmen and 40 footemen well armed and furnished, to all generall hostings proclaymed in this realme.

"The said Lo. Deputie for and in the behalfe of the Queen's Majestie doth covenant and promise that the s[d] Sir Brien O'Rourke[c], in respecte of his submission and profession

[c] Sir Henry Sydney, in A.D. 1574, gave the Lords of the Council the following account of his proceedings with O'Rourke. Sir Brian, the above contracting party, was executed at Tyburn for high treason on the 3rd November, 1592, for which see Stow's Chronicle, p. 762, fol. Lond. 1631:

"16th June, 1576, there came unto me thether, (*Dublin*,) shortly after Easter, Owrycke, O'Donnell, Con Odonnell, his nephew and Enemye, O Chonnor Sligagh, of the principall of the Okellies; and all these for Matter of great Consequence to be ordered between the State and theim, and lykewise betwixt one an other of theimselves. And first of Owrycke, I found hym the proudest Man that ever I dealt with in *Irelande*, and usinge him thereafter told hym, that, as he was the Quenes Subjecte and ought to hold his Lande of her, so he should behave hymselfe in Obedience as a Subiecte, and for his Land yeald both Rent and Service, or els I wold place an other in the same: He saied he wold be a good Subiecte, as alwayes his Auncestors had bene, and spake very moch Goode of theim and hymselfe, and wold pay soch Rent and Service for his Countre as was agreed upon betwene the Governor and his Father, and alleadged, that he had a Patent at his Howse for his Lande; I answered hym (as in dede it was true) that I was ignoraunt thereof, but, upon Search, I found the same entred in the eldest Council Booke that ever was made here, in the xxxiiith. yere of Kinge *Henrie the Eight*: Sir *Anthonye Sentliger* beinge then Deputie by which he bounde hym selfe to pay to the Kinge xxl. *Irish* yerelye, with his service of some Horsemen and Footemen, as by the same apearethe; of which neither his Father, nor he, ever paied any Thinge, and that he confessed otheringe to compounde for the Arrerages, and to conteyne that Rent and Service, which I made Light of, and lighter of the former Composicion, and will not agree vnder three hundered Markes *sterlinge* yerelye. Besides Service, and Finelinge of Men of Warre, he offered sixeskore Poundes *sterlinge*: all which I refuzed, lest, he beinge so great a man, as he is reputed to be, an overlyght Composicion with hym might be a President of great Hendraunce to the Quene, and compoundinge with others as well in *Connaught* as *Ulster*. Finallye he humblye desiered that there might be sent into his Countre, discreate and indifferent Commissioners, to view his Countrie, and to certifie trewlye the Wast and Barraunes thereof, and thereupon to take Order, and not be-

profession of loyaltie and truth, shall have and take by letters patents, to him and the heirs males of his father Bryan O'Rourke, for the better supportation and maintenaunce of his present state of knighthood, as also of any further degree or title of honor yt shall please her Majestie to call him, the castells or manors of Dromahire, Lewtrime and the Newtowne in the said O'Royrke's country, which are accounted to be in the whole the number of 186 q^{rs}, whereof 60 q^{rs} to be a free demeane to the said castles or manors; and he shall also have one yearly rent charge of 13$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ out of every q^{r} of 445 q^{rs} of freeholder's lands, viz. the lands of Maglanchy, Owen O'Royrke of Carr, Tirrelagh Mac Owen of Dearegyll, Rory M^{c} Enawe of Moynterkeny, Magranyll of Moyinsh Magranull of Cammolaghane, Phellyme glasse O'Royrke of Coulovloyne, Owen M^{c} Shane O'Royrke of Kincoyll-loughane, M^{c} Murry, M^{c} Loghline, M^{c} Tiernane, and M^{c} Kelly, amountinge to £296 8$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ sterling. And that they and every of them shall hold the aforesaid 445 q^{rs} of the said Sir Brian, and the heirs males of the body of his father, by knight's service and the rent aforesaid, viz. by the 40th part of a knight's fee, as of his said castells of Dromahire and Lewtrime. And the said Sir Brian shall hold the said castles, manors, and lands of the Queen by knight's service, viz. by three knight's fees, as of her house or manor of Moychill in said O'Royrke's country; and one fayre chief horse yearly to be presented and given, in her Majesties name, to the Lord Deputy on Mydsomer day, with this word graven in gold *serviendo guberno.* And for as muche as the meaner sorte of the freeholders of the said countrye are and shall be greatlye burdened by this composition, if the petty lords and captains next above them be permitted to take such rents and customarye dutyes as they pretend to belong to the said petty captaineshipps, for remedy whereof it is condyscended and agreed, that the above named Maglanchie, Magrannel of Moynishe, M^{c} Granell of Clanmalaghline, M^{c} Murry, M^{c} Loghhline, M^{c} Tirnan, M^{c} Kelly, and all others of that sorte and callinge, shall have and hold to them their heirs and assigns, by letters patents, not only all castles and lands which belongeth to the names and calling of Maglanchie, Magrannel of Moynishe, M^{c} Grannell of Clanmalaghline, M^{c} Murry, M^{c} Loghline, M^{c} Tiernan, M^{c} Kelly, but also all such other castles and lands of which they are now justly seized; and after the decease of every of them, the aforesaid rents and duties belonging

fore. Hereupon we agreed, and that to be donne in *August* next, saveinge that he requyred to have certeine pettie Lordes, dwellinge under or niere hym (of Duetie his Tributaries sayeth he, vniustlye oppressed by hym say they) to yeeld hym his accustomed exactions, namelye, the twoe *Mac Granells, Omolindye, Mac Glaugh, Keneloghan, Collofluyn, Mac Cahelrewe, Obirne, Mac Ternan and Mac Amarrowe.* But I would not graunte theim hym, and yet he departed satisfied, and since hath both wrytten and sent to me, verye humblye, that I shall finde hym more obedient in his owne Countrey, then I did in this Cittie; and thus moche for *Owricke.*"—*Letters, &c.*, vol. i. p. 114.

belonging to the names of their petty captainshipps, shall from thenceforth be utterly determined and extinguished, for ever.—IN WYTNESSE whereof the aforesaid lords & chieftaines have hereunto put their seales, and subscribed their names, this 27th day of September, Anno Domini 1585.

"BRYEN O'ROYRK.—Mc MURRY.—BRIEN Mc LOGHLYNE.—FERRALL Mc TIERNAN.

"Memorand, that albeit there are 135 qrs of Magwire's lands, lying on the south syd of Logherne, and 44 qrs of O'Riellie's land on the same syd, comprized in this booke; yet they be not heare charged with any composition, but drawn in to be made parcell of the intended county of Leytrym."

X.

"*Moylurge alias Mac Dermott's Countrye, O'Connor Roe's Countrye, and O'Connor Dune's Countrye.*—[*Roscommon*]."

"THIS INDENTURE made betwixte the Right Honorable Sir John Perrotte Knt. Lord Deputie generall of Ireland for and on behalfe of the Queen's most Excellent Majesty of the one parte, and the Lords, chieftains, &c. of Moylurge alias Mc Dermott's countrye, O'Connor Roe's countrye and O'Connor Dunes countrye, viz. William archbishoppe of Tweame—John bishop of Elphine—Hugh O'Konnor of Ballintobber otherwise called O'Konnor Dune, chiefe of his name—Fergonanym O'Hanley of Knockensheigh, chief of his name—Sir Thomas le Strange knight of Alleage—Carbri O'Birne of the Dyngon, chief of his name—Teige Mc Towmultaghe of Croghan, gen.—Towmultagh oge of Ballinkillen, gen.—Towmultagh Mc Hughe of Dromcharlagh, gen.—Oene Ernney of . . . . . —Ferrall Mac Dermonde Roe, chief of his name—Connor oge Mc Dermod of the . . . . . Taneste—Cahall oge Mc Mulmory of the Eaden, gen.—Mulmory Mc Dermod, gald, chief of his name—Duwaltagh Mc Toolie O'Connor of Bracklone, gen.—Cahall Mc Toolie of Castlereagh, gen.—Feagh O'Fflayne of Sleavlyne, chief of his name—Calloe O'Floyn of the Cladaghe, gen.—Turrelagh Keaghe Mc Swiny of Cnocknetaghty, gen.—Teig O'Connor Roe, chief of his name—Hugh Mc Tirrelagh Roe of Clonybirne, gen.—Breene O'Fflanegan of Ballaghter, chief of his name—John Crofton of Canvoe, gen.—. . . . . of Ballingilly, gen.—and Edward White of Ballinderry, gen. of the other parte.

"WITNESSETH that wheare the said contries and territories be devided into thre barronies, viz. Boyle otherwise Moylurge, Ballintobber, and Roscommon: which contain, as well by auncient devysion as by late Inquisition, 905 quarters of land, each containing 120 acres.—FIRSTE, in the barronie of Ballintobber there is a quantitye of land called Tyrevrune-eaghtragh, 48 qrs whereof belong to Her Majestie in right of the

the abbey of Kilmor, 4 q^{rs}, and to the Bishoprick of Elphine, 4 q^{rs}—Leaggan I Anlie, 35 q^{rs}, whereof belong to the Queen in right of the abbey of St. Peters Athlone, 2 q^{rs}, and to the Bishopricke of Elphine, 4 q^{rs}—Knock ne Shie, 42 q^{rs}, whereof belong to Her Majesty in right of the abbey of S$^{t.}$ Johns, 2 q^{rs}, in right of the abbey of Knockmoye, 2 q^{rs}, and in right of the abbey of Clontoyskert, 8 q^{rs}—In Moynter Raa are these parcells following, viz. Ballyglasse, 10 q^{rs}—Leytrim, 6½ q^{rs}—Caggall, 3½ q^{rs}—Kilteig, 4 q^{rs}—Ballineboavin, 4—Cashelleneghan, 2—Dromdawe, 1—the Kriagh, 4 q^{rs}—Mollemuckte, 4 q^{rs}—Raconnogher, 4 q^{rs}—Ballenrie, 4 q^{rs}—Carran, 1 q^{r}—Lisnecrohie, 1 q^{r}—Ballynbogher, q^{r}—Clonybirne, 2 q^{rs}—Ardsallaghe, 2 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the Bishoprick of Elphin, 1 q^{r}—Ballenovmerie, 4 q^{rs}—the Clonyne, 2 q^{rs}, whereof 1 q^{r} belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Derran—also Carrowe Roe, 1 q^{r} belongeth to her Majesty in right of the Abbey of Roscommon—Kilbrid, 4 q^{rs}, belong^{s} to the Bishoprick of Elphin—Also there belongeth to Her Majesty, over and besides the lands aforesaid, in the said Moynter Raae's lands, in right of the said abbey of Roscommon, 18 q^{rs}— also Shelleronne, 44 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the Archbishoprick of Tweame, 4 q^{rs}—Clayne Kearne, 44 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the bishoprick of Elphin in Termon Kellyne, 4 q^{rs}—also Cowryne Clane Connor, 42 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to her Majesty in right of the abbey of Roscommon, 3 q^{rs}; and belongeth to the Bishoprick of Elphin, 8 q^{rs}—Ballen Rossemyn, 4 q^{rs}—Beaghe, 1 q^{r}—Sleight Grany ne Kellies land in Clain-Connor & Maghery Shiell Tirrelaghe, 22 q^{rs}—whereof belongeth to the Queen in right of the abbey of Roscommon, 1 q^{r}; and to the Bishoprick of Elphin, 1 q^{r}—which in the whole within that barronie of Ballintober cometh to 372 q^{rs}[a].—In the barronie of Roscommon, there is a quantity of land called the Clonties

[a] The "Boundaries of Roscommon" have been found as follows:

"An Inquisition taken at Roscommon the 16th of July, 1607, before Sir Anthony St. Leger master of the Rolls, &c.—The Jury find 'That the county of Roscommon extendeth in length from Athlone to Lahaghnelahareebane, near and on this side Beallanafadd, 33 miles, and in breadth from Beallaleige at the river of Sheanon to Owen-more near Coystullath (being the broadest place of the county) 16 miles. They find the true mears and bounds of the said county to begin eastward, at the middest of the bridge of Athlone, at the monument of Sir Henry Sydney, and so extendeth, southward as the river runneth to Clowneburren or Clowne M^{c} Knoyse, and so to Raghra where the river of Sucke going into the river of Sheanan, and so along the said river of Sucke to Carhyne, and from thence through the middle arche of the new bridge in the town of Ballanesloy, including the howse or castle of Ballanesloy, and a small island between the howse and the middle streame which runneth under the saide bridge, and so to Bealaga, including the lands of Aghagad and Aghagowre, beyond the said river of Sucke, bounding on the county of Galwaye, extending forward to the brooke or streame of Owynbegg, and so forward, as the course of the stream runneth, to Downoman, where the streame . . . which meare falleth into the river of Sucke, agayn from thence alonge the said river to the bridge of Beallamoe, so to Bealla-

Clonties of O'Connor Roe, otherwise called Cowrine M^c Brenan, 72 q^rs; whereof belong to the Queen as of the abbey of Boyle, 4 q^rs, as of the abbey of Conge, 4 q^rs, and to the Bishoprick

carn, and forwarde to Ahalahanlare, from thence boundinge to Pollnemoynge, where it includeth the said river of Sucke, and then, reteynninge the meare, extendinge westwarde to the wood of Dowfle Derry, boundinge forwarde to Lahaghcoggry between the towe woodes of Bocalagh, on the sowthe in the county of Gallway, and Clowfilliffe on the northe, and so extendeth through Lahagh Corboghill, betweene Slyewe I boyn and Twoymacroym, and forwarde through the middeste of a greate bogge called Moanemore, and so alonge to the streame of Clown-Irr on the northe, from thence it runneth through the middest of Iskermore, and forwarde to Leanieneshennagh, and to Cloysassann. Then contynueth the meare to Leantagh Moynter . . . . . bounding the next parte of my Lo. Bermingham's countrey, and so forward to the edge of Clonmorrishe, on the south side of Scarrvenemoe, from thence to the river of Owyn-more on the northe, and so to the edge of Coystellagh, and from thence, through a brooke or streame called Owynbegg, extending forwarde to Aha-Inellanleh, buttinge west and north west to Grallagh-Gurtyne Ruyncoalla, and soe forwarde along the meare runninge betweene Cnockbrack and Leighballuroe, from thence to Ahetwoskert on the northe northe west of the same, and so dyrectly to Lyegane Killtullagh, from thence to the meare called Cleyahagerran and to Mannaghe-Attyffyegher, then holdinge the meare to Cnockanbane, and forwarde to Bunshuckyn, and so along the meare of Lahaghgarraneenyehen, and to Lahagh Leameenyehe, and Pulliagh, and Lahagh-ne-trye gyery, and from thence to Cley Tomultagh, and still west northwest to Tullagh, from thence to Portnetrynaspoycke, which in English signefieth the meeting place of three bushopps, for that the bounds of the archbushopricke of Tweame, the buishopprick of Elphinn, and the buishopprick of Aghconry doe meete in one, and from Portnetryenayspoyck along the river betweene Turlaghganyne and Urrye, and so to and from thence to the river of Beallamott, and [illegible] through Kyelmoana, and southward of Clo . . . from thence through the . . . . . Coyll, and to the [illegible] Killmayne, and from thence as the streame runneth to Beallacrannan, and conteynninge the said . . . on to Illane Enehbrack, from thence to the [illegible] Ballohfearna, and so through the begg to the meare betweene . . . . . and Annackallamore, and through the mayne bogg called Cryeragh-lane, and so to Lyssiane on the easte, and boundinge forward [illegible] . . . . . to Beallamota, and through the bogg to Carraggmore, and from thence through the bogge westward to Rahatra, and so includinge the bogg of Rahotra to the meare of Slewroe, and from thence to Claysh Cloynogoynan, and so northward to Lough Igara, and comeinge oute of the said lough to the meare that boundeth the fyve townes of the Rosse, being parte of the county of Sligo, and holdinge the same meare still runneth to Mullhinwaghter, and so through the bogg to Loghanboy, from thence to Srowhan-Cley-ne-partboycke, and so to Ardnaw, and to Beher Lyssertroe, extendinge to Loghanwilla, and crossing over the river [illegible] to Dufliche and Owyn-roeshanderishagh, and so crossinge the mountayne of Corlewe goeth to Lahogh . . . and from thence to the streame which [illegible] boundeth the towne of Ballynemillany and the [illegible] ties, whereof one parte is included in the said county of Roscommon and the other parte in the county of Slygoe, and so to Srowhane-Killaghanna, [illegible] cluding Killicketreanna, buttinge to Beallaclannan alonge one meare to Aylle Cony and to Loughbegg, and from thence to Begmony in Dell Carricke on the . . . . Ballynaglearath, and then into the midest of Loghayllen, and from thence into the river of Sheanon, boundeth the county of Leotrym from the county of Roscommon, and so alonge the said river into Loghry, wheare it includeth . . . and Clay

Bishoprick of Elphine, 2 q^{rs}—also in Cowerine Tuilske, there is a quantity of land called Sleight Phelyme Cleary, 26 q^{rs}; whereof belongeth to the Queene in right of the abbey of Tuilsk, 2 q^{rs}, and to the Bishoprick of Elphin, 4 q^{rs}—also Clanartie, 28 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the Queen in right of the abbey of Tuilsk, 1 q^{r}, in right of the abbey of Knockmoy, 4 q^{rs}, and of Trinity abbey in Loughkee, 1 q^{r}; also there belongeth thereof to the deanery of Elphine, 2½ q^{rs}—also Coverine Hanegan, 43 q^{rs}; whereof belongeth to the archbishop of Tweame, 2 q^{rs}; to the Bishoprick of Elphin, 10 q^{rs}, and to the deanery of same, 1 q^{r}—Tyrevrune-oghtraghe 31 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the Queen in right of the abbey of Boyle, 2 q^{rs}, to the Archbishoprick of Tweame, 2 q^{rs}, to the Bishoprick of Elphin, 1 q^{r}—also Cowerine sleight O'Conor Roe, 10 q^{rs}—Sleight Phelim Ffenn, 6 q^{rs}, Sleight Cahall duffe, 1½ q^{rs}; which in the whole within that Barronie cometh to 216 q^{rs}.—In the Barony of Boylle otherwise Moylurge, there is a quantity of land called Ardagh, 68 q^{rs}, whereof belongeth to the Queen in right of the Abbey of Clonshanville, 2 q^{rs}, to the Bishoprick of Elphin, as is said, 6 q^{rs}, and to Theobald Dillon, 28 q^{rs}—also the abbey of Boyle, 27 q^{rs}, which belongeth to her Majesty in right of the said abbey—also the Trinytie abbey, 6 q^{rs}, belonging to her Majestie in right of the same—also the abbey of Inshevickrynie, 3 q^{rs}, belong^{g} to her Majestie in right of the said Abbey—also Cowrine Bryan M^{c} Dyermod, 68 q^{rs}—Claynecahill, 36 q^{rs}—Tyrehovill and Kilty Connogher, 32 q^{rs}—also Kilbrenan, 4 q^{rs}, belong^{g} to Her Majestie in right of the Trynitye abbey aforesaid—Ballyneheale, 4 q^{rs}, belong^{g} to the Bishoprick of Elphine—Cowerine ne tasce, 44 q^{rs}, whereof 4 q^{rs} belongeth to the Bishoprick of Elphin—also Ifertnawe, 1 q^{r}, belonging to the Queen in right of the Trinitie abbey—also Kilnemannagh, 2 q^{rs}, belong^{g} to the Bishoprick of Elphin—Lisseogivoge, ½ q^{r}—Creavollan ½ q^{r}—which in the whole within that barronie cometh to 296 q^{rs}.—Also in the same Baronie there is a quantity of land called the Rannae, 15 q^{rs}—also there is a quantity of land in the above named barronie

Inch, and from thence falleth into the river of Sheanon agayne—and soe to the said bridge of . . . .

"Item, they finde alsoe, that the said county consisteth of fower barronyes and an halfe, viz. Athlone consisteth of 270½ q^{rs}, whereof are inhabited 124, free by the composition 12, waste 134½.—The barrony of Rosscommon consisteth of 271 q^{rs}, whereof inhabited 115, free 8, waste 148½.—The lordship of Roscommon consisteth of 50½ q^{rs}, whereof inhabited, save the freedom, nihil, free 23 q^{rs}, waste 27½ q^{rs}.—The barony of Ballyntobber consisteth of 436 q^{rs}, whereof inhabited 90 q^{rs}, free 45 q^{rs}, waste 301 q^{rs}.—The barrony of Boyle *alias* Moylagh (Moylarg) consisteth of 344 q^{rs}, whereof inhabitted 89½ q^{rs}, free 44 q^{rs}, waste 210½ q^{rs}.—The half barony of . . . . consisteth of 28 q^{rs}, whereof inhabited 9½ q^{rs}, free 13 q^{rs}, waste . . . . The number of q^{rs} in the said county, inhabyted, free, and waste, are 1400 q^{rs}, whereof inhabitted at this instant 427½ q^{rs}, free in all 145 q^{rs}, waste in all 827½ q^{rs}."—*Orig. Inquis. Rolls Off.*

barronie of Ballentobber, called Karraw Reogh, Carrow Entaloghan, Carrowentobber, Carrow-Beallagh Kylly, and ½ a q^r in Killester, consisting in the whole of 4½ q^rs; whereof belongeth to the deanery of Elphine ½ q^r; all which being drawne into one total, cometh to the aforesaid number of 905 q^rs.

" The said lords, chieftains, &^c acknowledging the manifold benefits and easements they finde in possessinge of their lands and goods, since the peaceable government of the said Lord Deputie, and the just dealinges of Sir Richard Binghame Knt. do grant to the Queens most excellent Majestie, her heirs and successors for ever, one yearlie rent-charge of tenn shillings, good and lawful money of England goinge out of every q^r, and for lacke of money the thresurer or generall Receiver to receive kyne to the value of the said rente. And further do covenant to aunswere & beare 30 good hable horsemen, and 30 footmen well armed, with carriage and victualls, to all hostings, roodes and journies within the said province of Connaught and Thomond; and 10 good hable horsemen and 40 footmen well armed, to all general hostings proclaimed in this realme.

" The said Lo. Deputie for & in the behalfe of the Queene's Majesty doth covenant, promise, grant and agree that the above named Hugh O'Connor dune, for his better maintenance, and in recompence of such customarie duties, exactions and cuttings as he pretended to have of O'Birne, O'Hanlie, O'Fflynne, and other freeholders of the said barronie of Ballintobber, shall have, by letters patent, to him and his heirs, not only the castle of Ballintobber, and all other castles and landes as belonge to the name and callinge of O'Connor dune, but also such lands and castles as he is now justlie seized of as his inheritance, to run in succession to him and his heirs, by course and order of the laws of England; and also shall have 7 q^rs of land free, as a demayne to his said castle of Ballyntobber.

" That Teige oge O'Connor, for his better maintenance of living, and also in recompense of such customarie duties, exaccons and spendings as he pretended to have of O'Flanegan, M^c Brenan, and other freeholders of said barronie of Roscommon, shall have by letters patent to him and his heirs, not only the castle of Bellnemully, and all such other castles and lands as belong to the name and calling of O'Connor roe, and as he is now seised of his inheritance; and also 4 q^rs free, as a demayne to said castle of Bealnemully.

" That Bryen M^c Dermod for his better maintinance of living, and also in recompence of such customarie duties, exaccons and spendings as he pretended to have of M^c Dermod roe, and other freeholders in the barronie of Boyle, shall have by letters patents, not only the castles of Carrick M^c Dermod, and all such other castles and lands as belong to the name and calling of M^c Dermod: but also all such as he is now entitled

as

as his inheritance, to run in succession from him to his heirs, by course and order of the laws of England; and also 4 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his castle of Carrick M^{c} Dermod.

" That Hu. M^{c} Tirrelagh roe of Clonybirne shall have and take by letters patents, not only all such castles and lands as belong to the name and calling of Tanestship of O'Conor roe, but also all such as he is now seized of as his inheritance; and also 4 q^{rs} free as a demayne to his castle of Clonibirne.

" That Carbrie O'Birne of the Dingine shall have, by letters patents, all such lands as belong to the name of O'Birn, for life, with remainder to Dawghe O'Birne of Dowen.

" That Doualtaghe O'Conor of Bracklowne shall have 2 quarters free, adjoining his castle of Brakelowne in the baronie of Ballintobber.

" That Connor oge M^{c} Dermod shall have 2 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his house or towne of Incheaghochar.

" That the house or manor of Roscommon shall have 23 q^{rs} of land free; whereof 4 q^{rs} of Greene O'Molloye's farme to be parcell. And that the house or manor of Boyle shall have 20 q^{rs} free.

" That Sir Tho^{s} le Strange shall have 6 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his house or towne of Derran in the baronie of Roscommon.

" That John Crofton shall have 6 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his house and castle of Castlebragade, *alias* Canvoe in the barronie of Boyle.

" That Edward White shall have 4 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his castle or house of Ballenderie, in the barronie of Ballintobber.

" That William Clifford shall have 4 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his house or town of the calae, in the barronie of Boyle.

" That Theobald Dillon shall have 6 q^{rs} free, viz. Carrowe-Ryogh, 1 q^{r} in the barony of Ballintobber, and 4 q^{rs} in Bally M^{c} Moroghe and Bally-ne-Shie in the baronie of Boyle, as a demayne to his castle and mannor of Bynfaddae in the county of Mayo.

" That Mylles Cavanaghe shall have 2 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his castle of Newtowne in the baronie of Roscommon.

" That Patrick Morgan of Artaghe shall have 4 q^{rs} free, as a demayne to his house or towne of Ballyneaden in the Barronie of Boyle.

" And, for as much as the meaner sorte of the freeholders, viz. of M^{c} Dermode, O'Conor Roe, and O'Conor Done's countries, shall be greatlie burdened by this composition, if the petty lords and captains next above them be allowed to take such rents and duties, as they pretend to belong to the sayd petty captainshipps; for remedy whereof it is condescended, concluded, and agreed, that the above named O'Berne, O'Hanlie, O'Fflanagan, O'Fflinne, M^{c} Breanan and M^{c} Dermod Roe, and all others

others of that callinge, shall have by letters patents, all such castles and lands as belongeth to the name and callinge of O'Birne, O'Hanlie, O'Fflanagan, O'Fflinne, M^c^ Breanan and M^c^ Dermod Roe, and after the decease of every of them now living, the aforesaid rents shall from thenceforth be utterlie determined & extinguished for ever.—IN WITNESSE whereof the aforesaid Lords, chieftains &^c^ have hereunto put their seales, and subscribed their names this 3^rd^ day of October. Anno Domini 1585.

"W. Tuamen.—Connor oge.—O'Connor Roe.—Collo O'Ffloyne.—John Crafton.—Rob^t^. Nugent.—Teig M^c^ Dermott.—Cahall oge M^c^ Mulrony.—Ferrall M^c^ Dermod.—O'Hanly.—Owen Grane Mulrony M^c^ Dermott.—Tho. Dillon.—Bryan O'Fflanigan.—W^m^. Clifford.—John Birtshall.—Turlagh M^c^ Swine.—Car. O'Birn.—Bryan M^c^ Diarmod.—Hu. O'Connor M^c^ Turlagh Roe."

XI.

"*Com, Clare & Thomond.*

"Indenture made betwixt the Right Honorable Sir John Perrott Knight. &^c^ of the one partie, and the Lords spirituall and temporall, chieftaines, gent. &^c^ of that part of the province of Connaught called Thomond, that is to say, Donogh Earle of Thomond—Murrough lord baron of Inchiequin—The Reverend fathers in God, Mauricius Bishopp of Kyllalowe—Daniell elect bishop of Kyllfynnoraghe—Donogh O'Horane, dean of Kyllalow—Daniell Shennaghe, deane of Kyllfinoraghe—Denis, archdeacon of the same—Sir Edward Waterhouse of Downasse, knt.—Sir Tyrrelagh O'Brien of Ennestyvey, knt.—John M^c^ nemara of Knappock, otherwise called M^c^ Nemarra of Westeloncullun—Donell Reagh M^c^ Nemarragh of Garrowelagh, otherwise called M^c^ Nemarraghe of Easte Cloncullun—Teige M^c^ Mahoune of Clonderralae, otherwise called M^c^ Mahoun of Castle Corkowaskin—Tyrrelaghe M^c^ Mahoune of Moyurtye, chief of his name in Weste Corkowaskin—Moriertagh O'Brien of Dromeleyne, gen.—Mahowne O Brien of Clondewan, gen.—Owny O'Laughleine of the Gragans, otherwise called O'Laughlene—Rosse O'Laughlin of Glancollum-Kyllie, tanest to the same O'Laghlen—Mahone and Dermott O'Dae of Tullaghadae, chieffe of their names—Connor Mac Gilreoghe of Craghreane, chieffe of his name—Tyrrelaghe Mac Teig O'Brien of Beallacorege, gen.—Luke Bradey sonne and heire of the late bishopp of Meath—Edward White of the Crattelagh, gen.—George Cusacke of Dromeylen, gen.—Boetius Clanchie of Knockfynney, gen.—John M^c^ Nemara of the Meetullen, gen.—Henry O'Grady of the iland of Inchecronan, gen.—Donnogh M^c^ Clanchie of the Urlien, chieffe of his name—Donnogh Garraghe O'Brien of Ballecessye, gen.—Connor O'Brien of Curharcorcae, gen.—and George Fanninge of Limerick, merchant, of the other parte."

This

This Indenture bears date the 17th August, 1585. For its contents, the reader is referred to the original record. The following letter of Queen Eliz. in favour of Connor earl of Thomond, A.D. 1577, taken from the original roll, may be found useful by the future topographer of this interesting district:

" Elizabeth R. By the Queen.

" Right trusty and right well beloved Counsellor, we grete you well. And whereas, our right trusty and right welbeloved Cousin, Connoher, Earl of Thomond, hath here of late, made humble suit unto us, as well for our confirmation of all such letters patents, as he either passed from the king our father of famous memory, or from our dear brother king Edw. vi., or from us, that might concern his father's creation or state of his earldom, or himself and his succession, or for assurance of any lands to him in possession, reversion or remainder, in which part he hath also besought us, that his son Donnoghe, now Baron of Ibrackan, and brought up here in our Court might be nominated by us in the remainder of his Earldom, altho' the same be not needful if he be his lawful and eldest son. We have, in consideration of the dutiful mind the said earl pretends to bear to us and our said service, not only consented that, for his better contentation, such a confirmation shall pass under our great seall of this our Realm of England, including all the benefits of his other particularities concerning such petitions as he hath exhibitted here to us and our Council, wherein albeit we declare our opinion or disposition unto you upon every of his said suits, yet we refer to your consideration the manner of our grants, to pass under our seale there, and to be limitted as you shall think convenient for our service and his reasonable relief. Further, where our said Cousin hath desired, for the better maintenance of his estate, to have freedom from cesse on all his own lands within the county of Thomond, which he saies are comprised in eight baronies, besides the barony of Ibreckan, and pretending an ancient freedom in the said whole barony of Ibreckan, desires the like in the rest, or at the least in some of the other baronies, and hath shewed forth here an exemption or freedom for certain plowlands, granted unto him from Sir W^{m} Drury knt. now president in Munster, in certain of his said baronies. We have thought good, for the respect before named, to agree that he shou'd take, during his life, the freedom of the plowlands so set down by our president, with such commodities in the same grant made by our said President, and in like manner the freedom of Ibreckan with like conditions, if it shall be by you thought meet; and for the rest, do refer to you to be considered of as you shall think most convenient of, for the estate of the country and our services.

" Secondly, where the said earl pretends an ancient government, by way of commandment, over the freeholders within Thomonde, especially in making of surnames, and

and after the decease of the chief of every name, to allow the next captain or successor. which he saies hath been heretofore beneficial and profitable to him and to his ancestors, that were captains of that country; which custom he either prays may continue in him, or else for his relief, if the land be or shalbe brought to an ordinary succession of inheritance, as were to be wished both there and in the rest of the Irishrie, that the Wardships of their heirs may be at his disposition, as his heir, by his Tenure, ought to be Ward unto us; wherein as we cou'd be contented, if you think it so good, that he had some such preheminence and profit in the meaner freeholders within his Country, in nature of a relief, upon the death or charges of the tenants, forseying that certain choice persons be exempted, both because we find the discommodyties in other parts of Munster, where principal men do depend upon such Capital men as he is, and also because those principal freeholders in Thomond might not conceive discontentation by our grant of their tenures to the Earl, but rather that they might be induced to surrender their lands, ande have Estates of Inheritance again from us, so as they may hold, some of our Crown in Capite, and some by Knight's service: so for these respects, and some other inconveniencies that may perhaps appear unto you, to think such a large grant, unmete, we have thought fit to commit the whole to your consideration, letting you notwithstanding to know, that unless you see the inconveniency very great, we wou'd be content, in respect as well of the good opinion we have of his loyalty towards us, as of the meanesse of his estate and habelity to maintain the countenance of the degree whereunto he is called, without such helps, having no great quantity of land or rent to maintain his estate withall, that he shou'd receive some such relief from the said freeholders, from whom his ancestors when they were captaines of that country, had, as we be informed, their whole maintenance from the said freeholders, as his poor estate might be thereby relieved, and yet our service not greatly hindered.

" Thirdly, He hath alleged, that great sums of money are due to him and to the inhabitants of Thomond by us, for Cesses reased there by the several Warrants of yourself, our late deputy Sir William Fitz-Williams, Sir Edward Fytton and Sir William Drurye, during the several Governments of you and them, which sums the inhabitants have substituted him to receive as he saies, and offers to prove that great sums thereby are due to him and to his country, by the lack whereof he alleged them to be greatly impoverished; wherein, for that we cannot here allow any sufficient proof of the delivery of the Cesses assigned to be paid, or of warrants or commandments of Cesses to any great value, we have thought it convenient that you be informed by him hereof, and thereupon cause due Inquiry to be made concerning the said Cesses, how they have been levied, to whose hands they have come, and what defalcation

defalcation hath been made upon the wages of such as have received those beofes and other Cesses, to the end that the ordinary prices heretofore by prerogative answerable for the same, may be satisfied to the said Earl, and to the people in his country, by such as ought to allow it upon their entertainments; and in the mean time we have thought good to lend unto him the sum of £200, which sum, upon sufficient proofs to be produced by him, must be repaid unto us, either upon the entertainments of such as have received the said Cesses, or, for lack of due proof, to be repaid by himself, which he has promised to do; the manner whereof, and how it might most duly to be answered, we refer to your good opinion and order.

"Fourthly, He desires, that the Customes of Clare and Clanrode may continue in him, as in his ancestors, which because, as we are informed, they be but certain small privileges, whereof the like are due to many castles in Ireland, upon merchandizes of wine and ale brought from our porte townes to those castles, we think it not amiss that the same be granted unto him, if you shall find it a matter of no more importance than by his information it appears unto us, and so as thereby our customs and imposts due in these ports be not diminished.

"Fifthly, he desires, that the Bonnaght of the Galloglas that have been accustomably paid out of his own proper lands, may be reserved to himself, now that the Galloglas are discontinued as he informs us; and because that we conceive that the Bonnaght was a cesse of victuals reased universally upon the whole country of Thomond, for the wages of the Galloglas according to the number of the sparres, whereof part was reazed upon the possessions now in the earl's hands, and part upon the lands of the freeholders, we are contented that so much of that Bonnaght as hath been leviable upon the earl's particular and proper lands shall be remitted to him, as in suspence whilst the service of that Galloglas shall cease, if you our deputy shall know no cause to the contrary.

"Sixthly, whereas it appears, by the grant of the king, our father, of noble memory, King Henry viii., that he (*the Earl*) is possessed of the moiety of the abbey of Clare, he prays to have the other moiety also, yet in our hands, with the territories of Ince and Cohenny, the chantries of Termen-Shenin, Termin-Tolloughe, Termon-Mynough, and Termon-Skenoway, we are well pleased, that upon a survey to be made thereof by our surveyor of our said Realm, he shall have an estate of all the said Abbey lands, frieries & chantries to him and the heirs males of his body, reserving to us such a rent as by the survey shall be allotted, and that with as convenient speed as the said survey may be made, and certified to you under the hand of our said officer.

"Lastly, he desires the island of Innescartts upon pretence that he wou'd convert it to a Fyshe-Towne; nevertheless, because we suppose it to be within the river of

Shennyn, and of some importance to the city of Limerick, we have thought good to be advertised therein, and, therefore, require to be informed from you touching the situation and importance of the place, with the quantity of ground and value to be letten; upon which certificate we shall give him further answer. And for the rest of the articles do refer them to you, to make grants and estates to him under our great seal, either during his life or during pleasure, or to him and his heirs males of his body, in such sort as the former part of this our letter hath directed you, either absolutely or in discretion. For doing whereof this shalbe sufficient warrant, as well to you, as to our Chancellor or Keeper of the great seal for the time being, for the sealing and delivery hereof. Given under our signet at our Castle of Wyndesor, the 7th day of October, 1577, in the 19th year of our reign.

"To our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor, Sir Henry Sidney, knight of our order, and deputy of our Realme of Ireland, and to our trusty and right well beloved William Gerrard, esq. our Chancellor there, and to every other our Officers and ministers there for the time being, to whom in this case it shall appertain."—(20° Eliz. d. r. 11.)—*Orig. Roll.*

II.

The annexed Pedigrees of the ancient tribe of *Muintir Murchadha* of Moy Seola, and O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught, have been compiled by the ablest Irish genealogists of latter times; Cugocry O'Clery (one of the Annalists called the Four Masters), Duald Mac Firbis of Lecane, and Roger O'Ferrall, an Irish antiquary, whose "LINEA ANTIQUA" is now preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin, where it is considered of high authority. It has been judged necessary to give these three genealogies entire, in order to enable the reader curious in such matters, to reconcile the chronology, and some few discrepancies which occur in the early generations, a task which the limits of these pages preclude us from attempting. It will be seen that O'Clery confines himself to the Western O'Flaherties, as the chief line. Mac Firbis, aided probably by his pupil, our author, Roderick O'Flaherty, gives the three great stocks of Ballinahinch, Aghnenure, and Moycullen, with some of the correlative branches. O'Ferrall omits the Moycullen family altogether. Mac Firbis, in his abstract of A. D. 1666, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, states, in accordance with the Book of Ballymote, fol. 54, that Morogh (Gen. table II. no. 17), from whom the tribe took its name, had a second son, "Urrumhan, who had six sons, viz., 1. Donnell, from whom descended the O'Donnells of Ardrath: 2. Laighdh, from whom the O'Lees of Hy-Briun

[To face Page 362.]

I

THE PEDIGREE OF O'FLAHERTY,

From Morogh na maor, *qui obiit A. D.* 1626, *to Duach Teang-umha, King of Connaught, A. D.* 500; *extracted from O'Clery's Book of Pedigrees, p.* 67, *in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.*

Genealaċ ui Flaiṫbeaṙtaiġ.	*Pedigree of O'Flaherty.*
Muṙċaḋ na maor (*ob. A. D.* 1626),	Morogh na maor, who died A. D. 1626,
Mac Domnaill an ċogaiḋ,	Son of Donell an chogaidh,
Mic an Ġhiolla ḋuiḃ,	Son of Gilladuff,
Mic Muṙċaḋa,	Son of Morogh,
Mic Eóġain,	Son of Owen,
Mic Eóġain,	Son of Owen,
Mic Aeoḋa moiṙ naċ gḷaċaḋ airgeaṫ,	Son of Hugh mor nach glacadh airgeat,
Mic Domnaill,	Son of Donell,
Mic Muiṙċeaṙtaiġ,	Son of Murtagh,
Mic Ruaiḋṙi,	Son of Rory,
Mic Aeoḋa,	Son of Hugh,
Mic Ruaiḋṙi gḷair,	Son of Rory glas,
Mic Muiṙeḋaiġ,	Son of Muiredach,
Mic Maelculaiṙḋ,	Son of Maelculard,
Mic Flaiṫbeaṙtaiġ ó ṫá an ṙloṁaḋ,	Son of Flaherty, from whom the name
Mic Eiṁin,	Son of Evin,
Mic Uṙomain,	Son of Urumhan,
Mic Muṙċaḋa,	Son of Morogh,
Mic Maonaiġ,	Son of Maonach,
Mic Flaiṫniaḋ,	Son of Flathniadh,
Mic Fiaṅġalaiġ,	Son of Fiangalagh,
Mic Flainn ṙoḃḃa,	Son of Flann Rodhba,
Mic Amalgaiḋ,	Son of Amalgadh,
Mic Cinnṙaolaiḋ,	Son of Cinnfaola,
Mic Colġan,	Son of Colgan,
Mic Aeḋa,	Son of Aedh,
Mic Seunaiġ,	Son of Seanagh,
Mic Duac ṫeaṅguṁa (*A. D.* 500)	Son of Duach Teangumha, A. D. 500.

II.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE FAMILY OF O'FLAHERTY OF IAR-CONNAUGHT,

Deduced from its great Ancestor, Eochaidh Muighmeadhon, to the present Time; extracted from Duald Mac Firbis's Book of Pedigrees, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, and other authentic Sources.

1. Eochaidh Muighmeadhon, King of Connaught, afterwards Monarch of Ireland (*qui ob. A. D.* 366).—2. Brian, king of Connaught.—3. Duach Galach.—4. Eogan Sreimh.—5. Mureadach Maol.—6. Fergus.—7. Duach Teang-umha, King of Connaught.—8. Seanagh.—9. Aodh.—10. Colgan, from whom the Clan Colga.—11. Cinnfhaola.—12. Ambalgadh Earclasagh, and Dungalaigh. From the former are the Muintir Murchadha; and from the latter the Clan Cosgraigh, or Mac Aodha (*Mac Hugh or Hughes*).—13. Flann Rdha.—14. Fingalagh.—15. Flathniadh.—16. Maonach.—17. Morogh, *a quo* Muintir Murchadha, the tribe name of the O'Flaherties. (He died A. D. 891.—*Four Masters.*)—18. Urchad and Urumhain.—19. Emhin.—20. Urumhain.—21. Emhin.

22. Flaherty, from whom the name O'Flaherty.
23. Maolculaird.
24. Muredach *Mor* O'Flaherty

I MUINTIR MURCHADHA, OF MOY SEOLA.

25. Rory, of Lough Kime.
26. [illegible]gh.
27. [illegible]
28. [illegible]tagh *an Ghlibere.*

III SLIOCHT MHIC CONCHABHAIR

27. Hugh
28. Muredach.
29. Connor. 29. Donell. 29. Flaherty. 29. Muredach
30. Hugh. 30. Donell. 30. Gillapatrick *fionn.* 30. Connor. 30. Morogh

29. Donell *na Comthach.*

II. CLAN DONOGH, OF IAR-CONNAUGHT

25. Donogh *aluinn.*
26. Donogh *oge.*
27. Mortagh
28. Connor
29. Hugh
30. Morogh
31. Donell.
32. Rory.
33. Manus.
34. Morogh
35. Manus.

25. Hugh.
26. Rory.
27. Donogh.

36. Morough. 36. Rory. 36. Hugh. 36. Brian.

37. Muredach. 37. Brian *oge.*
37. Meyler. 37. Rory. 37. Fiacha. 37. Morogh. 37. Edmond.
37. Owen. 37. Morogh. 37. Finch. 37. Edmond. 37. Donell.

IV. SLIOCHT EOGHAN OF CONMAICNE-MARA

30. Hugh *mor, nach glacadh airgid.*
31. Donnell.
32. Owen *of Derrin da bhacog*
33. Owen *breac.* 33. Hugh, *a quo* Mac Hugh.

34. Donell *crone*, Chief of all the O'Flaherties, but deprived by Queen Elizabeth. 34. Teige. 34. Hugh. 34. Brian. 34. Maonach.
35. Rory. 35. Morogh *na buille.* 35. Donnell. 35. Owen. 35. Morogh *fa cuarrt*
36. Donell. 36. Teige. 36. Brian. 36. Morogh. 36. Edmond
37. Morogh *na buille.* 37. Owen. 37. Donnell *an bhaird.* 37. Morogh. 37. Edmond. 37. Donnell *an chogaidh.*
38. Owen.
39. Donnell.

34. Morogh
35. Teige *na buile.*
36. Teige *na buile*
37. Edmond. 37. Morogh. 37. Owen. 37. Donnell.
38. Donell.
39. Morogh *na maor.*
40. Morgan.

35. Gillduff
36. Donell *an chogaidh.*
37. Owen. 37. Morogh *na maor.*
38. Sir Morogh *na mart.* 38. Edmond. 38. Brian. 38. Teige. 38. Hugh. 38. Patrick, an Augustine friar.
39. Morogh. 39. Brian
39. Bryan.
39. Teige. 39. Rory. 39. Patrick.

39. Edmond. 39. Teige. 39. Bryan. 39. Patrick
39. Donald.
39. Morogh
39. Edmond, a Captain in the service of James II.
40. Edmond *budir.*
41. Edmond *oge*, ob. s. p. 41. Patrick.
41. John 41. Francis.
42. Edmond of Ballyhaunis. 42. Talbot. 42. John of Killeree.
43. Henry, now living. 43. John, now living. 43. Joseph, a Lieutenant in the 32nd Regiment of Foot. Ob. s. p.
43. Frances, a Captain in the 23rd Fusileers, commonly called Captin ɔeapġ. (red Captain)
44. Edmond, now living
43. John, a Major in the 15th Regiment of Foot. Ob. s. p.
43. Dillon

V. FAMILIES OF GNOMORE AND GNOBEG IN MOYCULLEN.

30. Brian *na moinseach.*
31. Morogh.
32. Donell *cul direach.*
33. Rory *Roe*
34. Morogh.
35. Teige.
36. Morogh *na d-tuagh*, appointed by Queen Elizabeth Chief of all the O'Flaherties
37. Donell.

31. Gillduff.
32. Hugh.
33. Hugh *oge.*
34. Murtagh.
35. Rory.
36. Hugh. 36. Morogh. 36. Rory *oge*
37. Rory *oge*, or Roderic, author of *Ogygia*
38. Michael Ob. s. p.

34. Rory *oge.*
35. Donell
36. Morogh *na m bo.*
37. Rory.

36. Rory.
37. Donell.
38. Rory.

38. Maonach. 38. Brian.

37. Donell. 37. Teige. 37. Edmond. 37. Rory *Sheoghcach.* 37. Hugh *Dubh.* 37. Maonach. 37. Donell *ruadh.* 37. Brian *an chobhdaigh.* 37. Morogh *oge.* 37. Urumhan. 37. Mortagh. 37. Donell.

38. Maonach. 38. Brian. 38. Teige. 38. Edmond. 38. Morogh.
38. Teige. 38. Hugh *oge.* 38. Donell *ruadh.* 38. Mortogh.
38. Morogh. 38. Donell. 38. Rory *oge.* 38. Edmond.
38. Morogh *na ngeimhleach.*

38. Brian *na samhthach.* 38. Morogh *na m-bo.* 38. Rory. 38. Teige *oge*
39. Morogh *na d-tuagh.* 39. Teige. 39. Rory
40. Brian *oge na samhthach.*
41. Morogh. 41. John. 41. Brian *oge.*
42. Murrogh
43. Sir John. 43. Thomas. 43. Michael. 43. Theobald.
44. Thomas Henry, now living
44. Thomas Parker. 44. John Bourke. 44. Theobald Richard.
45. Rev. John, now living. 45. George, now living.

VI SLIOCHT MHIC DIARMADA DUBH

30. Teige.
31. Dermott *dubh.*
32. Morogh.
33. Teige.
34. Edmond *caoch* 34. Brian.
35. Teige. 35. Owen.
36. Edmond 36. Owen *oge.*
37. Edmond *budhe*

III

PEDIGREE OF O'FLAHERTY OF IAR-CONNAUGHT,

Extracted from O'Ferrall's Linea Antiqua, or Account of the Ancient Families of Ireland to A. D. 1709, *preserved in the Office of Arms, Dublin*

93. Duachus Teangumha, or Copper-tongue, i. e. sweet sounding, third son of Fergus (as before, titulo O'Rorke, No. 92) was the fourth Christian king of Connaught, ancestor to O'Flaherties, kings or lords of West-Connaught, had a son called.—94. Hugh Seanagh.—95. Colgan his son.—96. Cinfaola his son, the thirteenth Christian king of Connaught, died, A. D. 681. He had two sons: 1. Awley king of West-Connaught; 2. Dungall, or Toole, ancestor to Mc Hugh of Monteagh. Some say he was son of Fergus, King of Connaught (No. 92, *titulo* O'Rorke)—97. Awly, son of Cinfaola.—98. Florence, or Flan Roba, his son.—99. Fiangal his son.—100. Flathnia his son.—101. Morogh, called by some Maonagh, king or lord of West-Connaught, died A. D. 892.—102. Urbhan his son, had an elder brother, Earca, king or lord of West-Connaught, who died A. D. 944; whose two daughters, 1. Beavoin, was wife of Kennedy, prince of Thomond, and mother of Bryan Borova, slain at Clontarf, 1014; and 2. Creassa, the wife of Teige an tuip, king of Connaught, ancestor to O'Conor.—103. Moriagh, son of Urbhan.—104. Maonagh his son.—105. Moriagh his son.—106. Evin his son.—107. Flaherty his son; *a quo* the surname of O'Flaherty.—108. Mulculard his son.—109. Morigh Magnus (*Muredach mór*) O'Flaherty his son.—110. Roger O'Flaherty his son, called pean Ruaiṙiġ na ṁuaċ o loċ Cime.—111. Hugh O'Flaherty his son.—112. Muredach O'Flaherty his son.—113. Hugh O'Flaherty his son.—114. Roger O'Flaherty his son.—115. Murtagh O'Flaherty his son.—116. Donald O'Flaherty his son, married Aurelia, daughter of O'Bryan; and had two sons, Hugh *mór* O'Flaherty, and Bryan *na n-oinnseach* O'Flaherty.

117. Hugh O'Flaherty built the church of Annaghdown, 1400.—118. Donald O'Flaherty.—119. Owen O'Flaherty.—120. Owen *oge* O'Flaherty, Hugh O'Flaherty, *a quo* Mc Hugh.—121. Morogh O'Flaherty, Domhnaill *an chogaidh*, and Teige *na buille* O'Flaherty.—124. Morogh *na maor* of Ballinahinch, chief of his name.—125. Morogh *na maor* had five sons, viz., 1. Sir Morogh, 2. Edmond, 3. Bryan, 4. Teige, 5. Hugh.—126. The first had five sons, viz., Morogh *na maor*, Edmond, Teige, Bryan, Patrick: the second had three sons, viz., Donald, Morogh, Edmond; the third had two sons, viz., Morogh, Bryan: the fourth had three sons, viz., Teige, Rory, Patrick; the fifth had one son, viz., Bryan. Edmond, the second son of Morogh *na maor*, married Mary (*recte Margaret*), daughter of Sir Christopher Garvy, Knt., by whom he had the three sons before named, viz., Donald, Morogh, Edmond. The second of these married Bridget O'Donnellan, by whom he had Morgan and Bridget.—[Here O'Ferrall, and the books of the Office of Arms, end the line of Hugh *mór*, 117. That of his brother Bryan, the second son of 116, is given as follows:]

117. Brian *na n-oinnseach* O'Flaherty married Agnes, daughter of Redmond, son of Sir William Burke. He had two sons.—118. Morogh and Maine O'Flaherty.—119. Donal *an cúil direach*, son of Morogh.—120. Roger *Roe* O'Flaherty.—121. Roger *Roe* O'Flaherty.—122. Morogh O'Flaherty had two sons.—123. Roger and Teige O'Flaherty.—124. Teige O'Flaherty of Aghnenure or Lemonfield, son of Roger.—125. Donald, son of Teige, died 1594.—126. Sir Morogh *na d-tuadh* his son. His will dated 3rd Feb., 1593. [This line, with the affinities, is continued to the present time.]

Briuin Seola ; 3. Ceallach, from whom the Mac Kilkelly's of the same ; 4. Clercean, from whom (according to Lib. Ballymote, *ut supra*) the O'Clerchean; 5. Maol-na n-gall, from whom the family of that name ; and 6. Flaithbhertach, from whom the O'Flaherties. From the latter also sprung the Clan Donogh (now Mac Donogh), Clan Connor, & Clann Mac Dermod duff of Iar-Connaught." Mac Firbis, in his larger work, has given the following branch, viz. " Rory of Aghnenure in Gnomore, father of Morogh, father of Edmond, Teige, Aodh, Rory, Murcertach, Brian, and Donnell," but not having connected it with any of the other lines, it could not therefore be abstracted. His table ends at No. 38; but the two descents have been continued to the present time, from family documents, tradition, and information given by the late Talbot O'Flaherty, Esq., (Gen. table II. no. 42,) and other members of the family. Tradition relates that two brothers of the Sliocht Eoghan race, Donnell and Brian, emigrated to Dingle (*Daingin Ui Chuis*), in the County of Kerry, where their posterity still continue respectable. A learned member of this branch, John T. O'Flaherty, Esq., was author of " The History and Antiquities of the Southern Islands of Arran, lying off the West Coast of Ireland," printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xiv.

The armorial bearings of the O'Flaherty family are, Argent, two lions counter-rampant, supporting a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, gules : in base, an antique galley, oars in action, sable.—Crest, on a helmet and wreath of its colours, a lizard, passant, vert[a].—Supporters, on the dexter, a lion, gules, argent, armed and langued, azure ; on the sinister, a griffin, argent, armed and langued, gules.—Motto, " Fortuna favet fortibus."

The

[a] This crest, according to tradition, was chosen from the following incident: In days of yore, one of the chiefs of the O'Flaherties, retreating from his enemies, was overcome by fatigue, and taking advantage of a sequestered spot to rest himself, he fell fast asleep. His pursuers were close approaching, when a lizard, a creature said to be friendly to man, by running up and down his face and neck, and gently scraping and tickling with its nails, at length awoke the chief in sufficient time to enable him to effect his escape. But the latter part of the story may be better told in the words of Erasmus :—" Circumcursat per collum et faciem hominis : nec finem facit, donec pruritu scalptuque unguium excitetur. Porro qui expergiscitur, conspectâ in propinquo lacertâ; mox intelligit hostem alicubi esse in insidiis".—*Erasm. Col. Amicitia.* As usual, the tradition assigns no date ; but that may be supplied from the Gen. Table, II., where the agnomen of Amhaladh (*Awley*), viz., *Earclasaigh*, signifies an *eft* or *lizard*. This refers to the seventh century. Our eccentric historian Taaffe, Ireland, vol. i. p. 556, *Dub. Ed.* 1809, states that he had read in an old vellum MS., to which he gives no reference, " Concerning the migration of the Hy-m-Briuin tribe towards the Shannon. They divided themselves into three columns, the standard of each was a serpent of burnished gold." Whatever credit this may be entitled to, it would appear from Mac Curtin's English-Irish Dictionary, *voce* Lizard, that the serpent and the lizard bear the same name

The length to which the foregoing annotations have extended, renders it necessary to confine the remainder of this Appendix to a brief detail of the principal transactions of Iar-Connaught, as related in our annals; with passing notices of its ancient chieftains, merely as an illustration of the annexed genealogical tables. This detail will be authenticated by several original documents, never before published: and some of these may possibly be considered interesting even beyond the limits to which they relate. Indeed, the narrative, if such it can be called, is itself principally intended as a medium for the preservation of those local evidences, many of which, if omitted here, might long remain unexplored, or probably be lost for ever.

Duach Teangumha[b], named in the annexed pedigrees, who has been by some called the third Christian king of Connaught, was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, great ancestor of the Muinter Murchadha, or O'Flaherties. This prince was slain in the battle of Seaghsa, near Coran, in the present County of Sligo, A. D. 500[c], in which battle Murchertach, the son of Erca, monarch of Ireland, was victor. Duach's descendants, Cinnfaela, son of Colgan[d], fell in the battle of Eastern Seola, A. D. 653[e]. From this Cinnfhaola descended Morogh, or Murchadh, son of Maonach[f], who died A. D. 891[g]. From him was derived the tribe-name of the O'Flaherties, and their correlatives, i. e. the Muintir Murchadha[h]. At this period, and for many ages after, this tribe dwelt to the east of the great lake Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, on the fertile plains of Moy Seola, which now form the barony of Clare, but which anciently included the district surrounding the present town of Galway, east of the river. In the Annals, the tribe is indiscriminately called Muintir Murchadha, and Hy-Briuin Seola, for several generations. Their territory is also distinguished from that

in the Irish language.

[b] "Duachus *linguæ æris* dicitur, forsan a tuba ærea, ÆRE ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu" O'Conor, *Rerum. Hib. Script. Annal. Tig.*, p. 126, n. 5. The ancient, and certainly more pleasing signification of the name, is thus given by Mac Firbis:—"Duaċ Teanġuma .i. ar binne ar[u]labrar aḋ-berċi antaimm rin fris, uair nir binne ceol cruit ina ġaċ focal uaḋ i. Duachus Teangumha was so named from the sweetness of his voice; for the music of the harp was not sweeter than the sound of his words."—p. 210.

[c] Annal. Tig. ad an. & Four Masters, A. D. 499. All our Annalists differ, more or less, from the common era; but their dates will be observed in this sketch, except where they may be found materially to affect any facts. It is essential, however, for the purposes of Irish history, that their chronology should be accurately adjusted. As a proof of this, see *ante*, pp. 128–9, for this Duach.

[d] See the annexed General Table, II. No. 11.

[e] Tig. 649; Four Masters, 652.

[f] Gen. Table, II. nos. 16, 17.

[g] Four Masters. The Annals of Innisfallen record his death in A. D. 882; and call him "King of Iar-Connaught."

[h] Gen. Table, II.—The Four Masters, at A. D. 995, record the death of Cleirchin, son of Marchad or Morogh, prince of Hy-Briuin Seola: but his name does not appear in the Gen. Tables.

that extending westward from the lake, which was known by the names of Dealbhna Feadha or Tire da Loch, i. e. the Dealbhna, or Delvin of the country of the two lakes, (called also Gnomore and Gnobeg, lying between Lough Orbsen and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway), and Conmhaicne-mara now anglicised Connamara, or the Sea Conmhaicne, bordering on the Atlantic ocean. The Muintir Murchadha are thus described by O'Dugan, in his topographical poem before quoted, which refers to the twelfth century:

Clann Murċaḋa an muirre arcaiġ,
Aġ muintir Laino Flaiṫbeartaiġ.
Teicheḋ re na ngleo oleaghar
leo feiṫeṁ na bFionnchalaḋ.

Clan Murchadha of the amiable mansions
Had the warlike O'Flaherties[i].
To flee from their onset is meet;
To them belongs the watching of the fair harbours.

In A. D. 923, it is recorded that the people of Conmhaicne-mara slew the Danish chieftain Tomrar, the son of Tomralt. It appears that about the same time the Danes made several predatory incursions into the west of Connaught. In A. D. 927, a party of these invaders, from Limerick, seized upon Lough Orbsen, and destroyed its islands, but they were soon after defeated, with considerable slaughter, by the Connacians[j]. Murchadh, king of the Hy-Briuin, died soon after; and his son Archad, or Urchada, who was styled Lord of Iar-Connaught, died in A. D. 943[k]. It may be necessary here to observe, that the chiefs of the Muintir Murchadha were frequently, as in the present instance, styled in the Annals, lords of Iar or Western Connaught, which, I conjecture, meant only their native inheritance of Moy-Seola, and not the territories west of Lough Orbsen, which, at the time last alluded to, and for centuries after, were under the rule of their own hereditary chieftains[l]. It was not until the thirteenth century that those districts, now properly called Iar-Connaught, fell under the power of the O'Flaherties, as will appear in the sequel. The foregoing conjecture appears

[i] See *ante*, pp. 93, 145, 253, for the other districts beyond the lake and their chiefs, as mentioned by O'Dugan. O'Caḋain (*O'Kyne*), O'Doṙċaḋa (*O'Dorchy or Darcy*), and O'Ġorṁóġ (*O'Gormoge*), were the ancient rulers of *Partraighe an t-sleibhe*, or Partry of the mountain; now the barony of Ross, sometimes called *Duthaidh Seoigheach*, or Joyce's country, and for which see *ante*, p. 246.

[j] Four Masters.—In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, this slaughter is assigned to A. D. 930.

[k] Gen. Table, no. 17, 18. This Urchada, also called Archad dearg, King or Lord of West Connaught, had two daughters, one of whom was mother of the celebrated Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland; the other of Taḋg an túir, King of Connaught, ancestor of the O'Conors. See the annexed Pedigree, III., and Keating, A. D. 1027; where we are told that Brian's mother was the offspring of the prayers of the saints and clergy. "Do reir an t-Seanċuir, ir do ġuiḋe naoṁ 7 cleire do ċaiṁiġ maċair Ḃhriain Boroiṁe."

[l] See last note [i].

appears borne out by the same annalists, who, when recording the death of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, already noticed, A. D. 959, style him lord of Hy-Briuin Seola only[m]. Towards the close of this century, a fortified residence in Moy-Seola, probably that of its chiefs, was destroyed in a great storm[n]; soon after which "Madcereda, King of the Hy-Briuin Seola[o]," and "Muredhach, son of Cadhla, king of Conmaicne-mara[p]," died. About this time Brian Boroimhe, son of Kennedy, King of Munster, dispatched a body of forces to Iar-Connaught, which committed great depredations. On this occasion Muireadheach (or Murray), son of Conor, King of Connaught, Donnell, son of Rudhraidh or Roderick, son of Cosgrach, presumptive heir to the principality of Iar-Connaught, and others of its nobles, were slain[q].

Connaught was at this time harassed by internal wars and dissensions. About the beginning of the eleventh century the O'Conors, of the Sil Murray race, made hostile incursions into the western districts of the province, where they sought to establish themselves in several localities, some of which they succeeded in wresting, for a time, from the ancient possessors. Among the Irish chieftains, even to a late period, it was considered a sacred duty which they owed themselves and their ancestors to preserve their rights and hereditary possessions inviolate and entire against all aggressors; hence these encroachments of the O'Conors occasioned violent disputes and conflicts between them and the Muintir Murchadha or O'Flaherties, which continued for more than a century after this period. To similar territorial aggressions may be attributed many of the unexplained local outrages which stain our annals.

In A. D. 1014, the prince of the Muintir Murchadha and Murtagh O'Cadhla, chief of Conmhaicne-mara, joined the standard of Brian Boruimha, and both fell in the celebrated

[m] Four Masters. See those Annals, at A. D. 971, for the devastations committed in Connaught by Murcha O'Flaherty, i. e. Glunillar, King of Aileach. Care must here be taken not to confound the O'Flaherties of Connaught with those of the same name in the North of Ireland, who were of the Hy-Niall race. In A. D. 1206, Flaherty O'Flaherty, of this family, was prior of Dungiven, in the present county of Derry.—Four Masters. The descendants of the name are now invariably called Lafferty or Laverty, in the North of Ireland, where they were numerous.

[n] This is related by the Four Masters, as follows: "A. D. 990, Anżaeż do ṙlocaḋ Inṙi loċa Cimbe co hobant in aon uair, con a-ḋṙeiċ aġur ṙonnaċ, .i. triċat traiġeḋ. A great wind swallowed the island of Lough Kinn suddenly in one hour, with its habitation and circular wall, which was thirty feet." This lake is now called Lough Hackett. It is situate in the county of Galway, between the towns of Headford and Shrael.

[o] Tigernach, ad an. 994.—Madcereda, Four Mast. A. D. 993.

[p] Ann. Inisf., by Doctor O'Conor, at A. D. 990.

[q] See the "Annals of Innisfallen," compiled by John Conry, and preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, at A. D. 988. These Annals are of modern compilation: and their chronology varies considerably from the common era, particularly about this period.

celebrated battle of Clontarf[r]. Muiredhach O'Flaherty was slain by the Connacians[s], and his son Murchadh soon after died[t]. The island of Lough Kime, the principal residence of the Muintir Murchadha, was taken and destroyed by the King of Connaught[u]; and Muredach O'Flaherty, prince of Hy-Briuin Seola[v], Murchadh an chapaill O'Flaherty, and Niall, son of Murges, presumptive heirs of Iar-Connaught, were slain[w]. A. D. 1051, Amhailgadh, son of Cathal, son of Rory, the then prince, had his eyes put out by Aodh, or Hugh, surnamed an gaċ bearnaiġ, or of the broken spear, King of Connaught, who thereupon established his rule over these western districts[x]; but he was soon after expelled by the Muintir Murchadha, who regained Lough Orbsen, which was then considered of importance by the contending parties. This petty but destructive warfare continued with unabated virulence for many years, during which several chiefs were put to death on both sides; at length Ruaidhri, or Roderick, surnamed na roiġe buiḋe, of the yellow hound, King of Connaught, was taken prisoner by Flaherty O'Flaherty, who treacherously and unjustly, say the Annalists, caused the king's eyes to be put out[y], upon which he was dethroned. Flaherty then conferred the sovereignty of Connaught on Hugh O'Conor, from whom he received back his own hereditary possessions of Moy-Seola[z]. But he did not long enjoy the fruits of his success, for he fell soon after by the hand of the assassin, in revenge for his cruel treatment of King Roderick. His death is thus recorded by the Four Masters: "Aoír Cr. 1098, Flaiṫbertaċ ua Flaiṫbertaiġ, tiġerna Sil Muireaḋaiġ agus iarṫair-Connaċt, do marbaḋ do Mhaḋuḋan ua Cuanna, i ccionaiḋ ḋallta Ruaiḋri ui Concoḃair, .i. Ruaiḋri na roiḋe buiḋe, riġ Connaċt. Ar do bliaḋain bair Flaiṫbertaiġ aḋrubraḋ." Flaherty O'Flaherty, lord of Sil Murray and Iar-Connaught, was

[r] Id. Neither the Four Masters, nor the older Annalists, enumerate the above chiefs among the slain in this battle.

[s] Id.

[t] Ann. Inisf., by O'Conor.

[u] Id.

[v] Ann. Inisf. by Conry. Tigernach adds, "by treachery."

[w] Four Masters, A. D. 1036.

[x] Tigernach.

[y] Ann. Ulton., A. D. 1092. The Annals of Inisf., by Conry, *ut supra*, inveigh severely against O'Flaherty for this barbarous act, committed against his sovereign lord, who was sponsor for four of O'Flaherty's children; but, above all, that it was perpetrated against the laws of hospitality, when the victim was his guest, and under the protection of his roof, a crime inexpiable in Ireland. This barbarous custom was, however, frequent here, and in the neigbouring countries. See addition to Hist. of Wales, by Caradoc of Llancarvan, at A. D. 1125.

[z] Four Mast. A. D. 1097; who add "agus cennus Muireaḋaiġ do gabḃail do rioṁ, and he again obtained the principality of Sil Muireadhaigh." This, although repeated more than once, is supposed to be a mistake of the Annalists. Mac Geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, styles this Flaherty "Prince of Silmorey." But the Annals of Ulster call him "King of West Connaught" only; and state that he was put to

was killed by Madudan Madden O'Cuana, in revenge for his foster-child[a] Roderick O Conor, i. e. Roderick of the yellow hound, King of Connaught. Of the year of his death the poet sung as follows:—

"Ocṫ mbliaḋna noċaṫ ar mile,	Eight years, ninety and one thousand,
O ġein mic Ḋe ḋaiṫ-nertaiġ,	From the birth of the son of God, all strengthening,
Ni ṙgél ṙar oċṫ ir derb deimin,	It is no vain story, but is truly certain.
Co bár feidil Flaiṫbertaiġ."	'Till the death of the faithful Flahertach.

This chieftain appears to have acquired considerable power and influence, and to have taken a leading part in the affairs of Connaught. He effectually resisted the O'Conors, and put an end to their incursions on his territory. To his time has been assigned the following description of Hy-Briuin Seola, which contains an account of the chiefs subordinate to O'Flaherty, and their possessions, with the principal officers of his establishment, and the lands which they held for the performance of their several duties. This historical fragment is preserved in a manuscript of ancient vellum, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 17. p. 188.

"Criċairdeaċt cineḋach n-ḋuchara Muinntiri Murċaḋa, agus cloinne Ferġaile, 7 meaḋraiġe, 7 hua Ḃriúin eola, 7 hua m-briúin raṫa, 7 muinntiri Faṫaiġ; a taiteaċ, 7 a n-aṙḋ mac n-oglaċ. 7 a n-olloman.	Territories of the hereditary proprietors of Muintir Murchadha of Clanfergail, and Meadruidhe, and Hy-Briuin Seola, and Hy-Briuin ratha, and Muintir Fahy: their chieftains, and Mac Oglachs, and Ollavs.
.I. O h-Allmuráin taiteaċ ceṫri m-baile ṙiceṫ Cloinni Ferġaili; 7 oirein hi Anṫuli, 7 hi Ferġura ṙora-caim. Mac Cinngamain 7 mac Aṫarnaiġ, da taiteaċ Meaḋraiġi, cona ṙremaiḃ ṙír ḋuṫeḋra ṙein	O'Halloran is the chief of the twenty-four ballys [townlands] of Clanfergail: and of these are O'Antuile[b] and O'Fergus of Roscam. Mac Cingamain and Mac Catharnaigh are the two taoiseachs of Maary[c], having

death by the Sil Muireadhaigh. The above, however, requires explanation.

[a] "The manner in these days was to bring up noblemen's children, espetiallie their friends or princes and great men's houses, and for ever after would call them *fosters*, and love them as well as their own natural father."—*Mac Geoghegan.*

[b] "*O'Antuile* .i. ḃruġaid (*a publike mansion*) cloinne Feaṙġaile."—*Mac Firbis.*

[c] For Clanfergail, Roscam, and Maary, see *ante*, p. 253.

fein fuidib fein. O Dathlaeich taiseach ceithri mbaile n-deg hua m-Briuin ratha; 7 dirim hi Cendeitig, 7 hi Duind, 7 hi Indog Cnuic Tuaga, 7 hi Laigin Leaccaig, 7 hi Callanain comarba Cilli Cathail. Hua Cendubain ollam leigir i flaithertaig, a tuaith na toibrineadh; atberat araile hua Laigid. Flaithi hua m-Briuin eola, cona fremaib .i. hi Feichin, hi Dalbain, 7 hi Duib, 7 hi Madudain. 7 mac Gilligannain o maigleaflainn tairi fcuir hi Flaithertaig, 7 hi Colgan o baili hi Colgan go m-brataig hi Flaithertaig.

having their own tribe subject to them. O'Dathlaoich[d] is the taiseach of the fourteen ballys of the Hy-Briuin ratha; and of these are the O'Kennedies, and the O'Duinns, and the O'Innogs of Cnoctuadh[e], and O'Laighin[f] of Lackagh[g], and O'Callanan, comharba of Killcahill[h]. O'Canavan[i], medical ollamh of O'Flaherty, in Tuath na d-Toibrineadh, but others say that O'Laighidh [*O'Lee*[j]]. The chiefs of Hy-Briuin-Seola, with their correlatives, are O'Fechin, O'Balbhain, O'Duff, and O'Madudhain, MacGilla Gannain of Moyleaslainn is master of the horse of O'Flaherty. The O'Colgans of Bally-Colgan[k] are the standard-bearers of O'Flaherty. Mac Ginnain is the

[d] *O'Dathlaoich*, "O'Dalaig."—*Book of Ballymote*, fo. 54.

[e] *Cnoc tuadh*, now Knockdoe, see page 147 *supra*.

[f] *Ui Laidhenain*, pronounced O'Lynan.

[g] *Lackagh*, Leacaig, now Lackagh, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Clare, and a short distance south-east of the conspicious hill of Knockdoe.—See Ordnance map of Galway, sheet 70.

[h] *Kilcahil*, Cill Cathail, i. e. the church of St. Cathal. This is the name of an old church in a townland of the same name in the parish of Annaghdown, in the same barony, situated immediately to the left of the road as you go from Galway to Tuam. The ruins of the church shew that it was very small. See Ordnance map of the County of Galway, sheet 57, where the position of the ruins of this church is shewn, under the name "St. Cathaldus' church."

[i] *O'Canavan*, &c. According to the tradition in the country, the families of O'Canavan and O'Lee were hereditary physicians to O'Flaherty. There was a Dr. Canavan, the lineal descendant of O'Flaherty's physicians, in constant attendance on the house of Lemonfield about sixty years ago.

[j] *O'Lee*. For an eccentric physician of this name, see p. 78, supra. In Duald Mac Firbis's copy of this tract the reading is, Hua Ceandubain 7 hua Laigid leatha Muintire Murchada 7 Ua Ailella, 7 do Tuaith na dtoibrineadh iad; adeir leabar ele Ui Flaithbertaig, i. e. "O'Canavan and O'Lee are the physicians of Muintir Murchadha and of Hy-Ailella, and they are of the tribe of Tuath-na-d-Toibrineadh. Another book says of O'Flaherty"—[i. e. another book calls O'Canavan and O'Lee the physicians of O'Flaherty, instead of calling them physicians of Muintir-Murchadha, &c.]

[k] *Bally-Colgan*, Baile Ui Cholgain, i. e. O'Colgan's town. This place retains its name to the present day, and is a townland now divided into two parts, called Ballycolgan Upper and Ballycolgan Lower, situated in the parish of Kilkilvery, near Headford, in the barony of Clare.

beptaiġ. Meic Cinnain comarba Cilli Cuana, 7 hi Maelampaill Domnaiġ Patraic bpeċemain hi Flaiṫbeptaiġ. hi Cleircean o paiṫ buiḋḃ, cona m-baili. hi Caebucain, 7 hi Maelin oircinnid Cilli ceilbili. hi Dubain o cluain ai, luċt comṫeaċta hi Flaiṫbeptaiġ ċum a tigi ċoitcinn. hi Meallaiġ o Cill manaċ agus o Cill na cailán tairiġ Dogogi, cona fpeamaiḃ ducupa. h-i Dorigean, 7 hi Caiṫeapaiġ on Deiṫiġ, cona fpeamaib duċupa. O h-Aingli o baipe i Aingli cona baili. Mac Deólain o Cill leaḃair oircneaċ cluiġ ouib Patraic,

the comharba of Kilcoona[l]. O'Maelampaill[m] of Donaghpatrick[n] is the brehon [judge] of O'Flaherty. O'Cleircin of Rathbuidhbh[o]. O'Caebacain and O'Maoilin are the Erenachs of Cill-Cillbile[p]. The O'Dubhains [*O'Duanes*] of Cluain-ai[q] are the attendants of O'Flaherty at his common house. The O'Meallaighs of Kilnamanagh[r] and of Kill na Cailan[s] are the chiefs of Bogogi, with their correlatives. O'Deregan, and O'Caitheasaigh, from Beitheach[t] [*Beagh*], with their correlatives. O'Haingli[u] of Derry Aingli with his bally. Mac Beolan, of Killower[v], is the keeper of the black

[l] *Kilcoona*, Cill Cuana, i. e. St. Cuana's church, a well-known parish, situated to the south-east of Headford, in the same barony.

[m] *O'Maelampaill.* This name is written O'Maoilpaḃuill in Duald Mac Firbis's copy of this tract. The name is still extant, but pronounced O'Mullawill, and sometimes anglicised Lavelle. According to the tradition in the barony of Murrisk, or Iar-Umhall, this family is of Danish descent, but this tradition does not appear entitled to much credit.

[n] *Donaghpatrick*, Domnaiġ Patraiġ, i.e. of St. Patrick's church. This is the name of a parish in the north of the barony of Clare. Its original church stands in ruins near the margin of Lough Hackett, which is the Loch Cime of the old Irish writers.

[o] *Rath-Buidhbh*, pronounced *Rá-wee*, now Rafwee, a townland in the parish of Killeany, in the barony of Clare. See Ordnance map, sheet 56.

[p] *Cill-Cillbile*, now Kilkilvery, a well-known parish in the barony of Clare, containing the town of Ath-mic-Cing, or Headford.

[q] *Cluain-ai*, q. Cloneen?, in the parish of Killeany.

[r] *Kilnamanagh*, Cill na manaċ, i. e. church of the monks, a townland containing the ruins of a small abbey, situated to the north of Lough Hackett in the parish of Donaghpatrick, in the north of the same barony. See Ordnance map, sheet 42.

[s] *Kill na Cailan*, now obsolete.

[t] *Beitheach*, i. e. land abounding in birch; now Beagh, in the parish of Kilcoona, in the same barony. There is also a Baile Ua Chatarnaiġ, i. e. O'Casey's town, in the same parish.

[u] *O'Haingli.* This is probably the name now anglicised O'Hanly. A family of the name still resides at Kilroe, in this vicinity, and is modest and respectable. There is a more celebrated family of *O'Háinlidhe*, or O'Hanly, who were chiefs of Kinel Dofa, situated between Slieve Bawn and the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

[v] *Killower*, Cill Leaḃair, i. e. the church of the Book, a parish situated in the north-east of the barony of Clare. The black bell of St. Patrick afterwards passed into the family of Geraghty, and was for ages exhibited to the pilgrims by that family at Domhnach Cruim Duibh, or Garland Sunday, on the mountain of Croaghpatrick, where it was held in the highest veneration. It was in the possession of a branch of this family who lived at Lecarrow

ꝺiaic, cona baili. Hi Doigin 7 i Dubain oipcinig Cilli huppa, cona mbaili leo, 7 do aipcin Fuppa i Dubain. Meic Cilli cellaig ollamáin hi Flaiṫbertaig a renċur 7 a filiḋeċt, co tri leaṫbailtib leo don leitrin .i. Ceannoroma, 7 Aṫ cino, 7 Caṫair na hailigi a ceneal m-Buiṫin. O Domnall na h-Aproraṫa tairreaċ comoil hi Flaiṫbertaig, cona reim ouċura rein rai i. o Daigean aroa fintainn raċtairi i Domnaill, 7 hi Chiċirain o lir Ciċarain, 7 hi Conlaċtna o-baili hi Conlaċtna. Ḋeaċaooir hi Flaiṫbertaig . . . . . i n-Eocaill 7 baili i Conlaċtna. 7 hi Choḋil o baili i Choḋil, hi Maelmuini o baili i Maelmuini, 7 o aṫ mic cino go loċ a n-ouṫaig fin. Hipcineċ Raṫa hinoile .i. o Leaṫcargair con-ḋeaċmaiḋ

black bell of St. Patrick, with his bally. O'Dubhain[w] are the Erenachs of Killursa[x], with their bally (and St. Fursa cursed O'Dubhain). The Mac Kilkellys are the ollamhs of O'Flaherty in history and poetry; and for this they have three half ballys, which are Ceann-droma[y], Athacind[z], and Cathair-na-hailighi[a] in Ceneal m-buithin. O'Domhnaill of Ardratha is the master of the feast of O'Flaherty, with his own correlatives under him, viz., O'Daigean of Ard-Fintain[b], who was O'Domhnaill's reachtaire [steward], and O'Chichearan of Lis-chicheran, and O'Conlachtna of Bally-conlachtna are the keepers of the bees of O'Flaherty . . . . . in Eochaill and Bally-conlachtna[c]. O'Chodil of Ballycodil, O'Maelmuine of Ballymaelmuine; and from Ath mic Cinn to the lake[d] their country extends. O'Leathcargais is the Erenach

near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo, in the year 1837, but it is said to be now in the possession of one of this family who removed to the town of Castlebar. It is generally believed that this bell was originally of pure silver, but that it was rendered black by its contact with the demons on Croaghpatrick, when the apostle of Ireland was expelling them thence.

[w] *O'Dubhain*, now O'Duane. The O'Duanes and O'Lees, in the thirteenth century, crossed lough Orbsen with the O'Flaherties. Some respectable descendants of these old families still reside in Iar-Connaught.

[x] *Killursa*, Cill Fhuppa, i. e. St. Fursey's church, a parish forming the north-western portion of the barony of Clare. The western portion of the old church of this parish is of extreme antiquity.

[y] *Ceann-droma*, i. e. head of the long hill, or ridge. This name is now obsolete.

[z] *Athacind*, now Headford, a well-known town in the parish of Kilkilvery, in the barony of Clare.

[a] *Cathair-na-hailighi*, now Cahernally, situated to the south-west of the town of Headford, in the parish of Killursa. The original *cathair*, or Cyclopean stone fort, from which this townland derived its name, is still in existence, in tolerable preservation.

[b] *Ard-Finntain*, i. e. Finntan's eminence, or hill, now Ardfintan, a townland in the west of the said parish of Killursa.

[c] *Bally-conlachtna*, Ḃaile hi Conlaċtna, i. e. O'Conlachtna's town, now Ballyconlaght, in the parish of Cargins, in the barony of Clare. See Ordnance map, sheet 55.

[d] *From Ath mic Cinn to the lake*, i. e. from Headford westwards to Lough Corrib. This district, which was, at the period of the writer of this tract,

ɒeaċmaiɒ hi Fhlaiṫbeṙtaiġ leiṙ. Hua Muiṙġile o Muine-inṙaɒain, aɒṙaċtaiṙe hi Fhlaiṫbeṙtaiġ. O Maelbinɒi on ṫeṙmanɒ .i. baili colu leiṙ. Hi Ɒuaċ 7 hi Ɒaġɒa ona ɒromaiɓ. Hi Faɒaṙtaiġ ṫaiṙiġ ceiṫṙi maili ɒec muinnṫiṙi Faṫaiġ, cona ɒoalṫaiɓ, 7 cona ṙeamaiɓ ṙiɒoucaṙa ṙein ɒuiṫiɓ."

Erenach of Rathhindile, and he has the tithes of O'Flaherty. O'Murgaile of Muinne-in-radain is the Ardrachtaire[e] of O'Flaherty. O'Maelbindi of the termon has Bally-Colu[f]. O'Duach and O'Dagda of the Drums. O'Faharty is chief of the fourteen townlands of Muintir-Fahy[g], with their correlatives under them[h].

The foregoing curious and, perhaps at the present day, unique description of the establishment and dependencies of an Irish chieftain, previously to the twelfth century, developes a state of society, as then existing in Ireland, very different from the feudal system, which, at the time, prevailed over the greatest part of Europe. The evils of that system, which are described by all the writers on those times as insupportable, were never felt in Ireland. Almost the whole of Europe was divided into small societies; a few towns formed a petty state, and these states were continually at war with each other. There were no high roads, nor any security for merchants, who were plundered, and often murdered, by the lords and chatellains; whose castles and towers, on the banks of rivers, and in mountain passes, were little better than dens of robbers. Murders, rapines, and disorders of every kind, prevailed to such a degree,

divided into ballybetaghs, called after the families of O'Codel and O'Maelmuine, is now divided into minute denominations, and the names of the large ballybetaghs are forgotten.

[e] *Ardrachtaire*, i. e. head steward

[f] *Baile-Colu.*—There is a townland of this name close to the southern boundary of the barony of Clare.

[g] *Muintir-Fahy.*—These names are still found widely interspersed over the country, but, like the generality of the old Irish families, they are mostly reduced to a state of poverty.

[h] See *ante*, p. 130, for the regal establishment of the Kings of Connaught, which subsisted at the same time with that of their subordinate chieftain O'Flaherty. We find in Scotland the same clan system, derived from the Irish; but there it continued to a later period than even in the parent country. Martin, in his Description of the Western Islands, already quoted, has preserved some of the characteristics of this very ancient state of society. Describing the old and modern customs of the islanders, he tells us (p. 124. &c. : "At the first plantation of the isles, all matters were managed by the sole authority of heads of tribes, called in Irish *Thurnu*. The chieftain was usually attended with a retinue of young men of quality, with whom it was usual to make a desperate incursion upon some neighbour that they were in feud with, and to force his cattle, or die in the attempt. This, he adds, was not considered robbery: for it was usually followed by retaliation. When the chief entered on the government of the clan, he was placed on a pyramid of stones, a white rod was delivered to him, and the chief Druid or orator pronounced a stimulating panegyric, on the ancient pedigree, valour, and liberality of the family: all which he proposed to the young chief-

degree, that the social compact was nearly dissolved. But in Ireland, although warfare between the clans was prevalent and violent, yet the laws were obeyed, and individual safety so much respected that, we are told, a young maiden, bearing a wand with a ring of gold on the top of it, traversed the island without fear of being molested. This illustration is, doubtless, overcharged, but the subordination which it was intended to illustrate is unquestionable[i]. M. Guizot, in his General History of Civilization in Europe, after alluding to the feudal and patriarchal states of society, thus describes the clan system of Ireland: "Un autre système de famille se présente, le *clan*, petite société dont il faut chercher le type en *Ecosse*, en *Irlande*, et par laquelle probablement un grande portion du monde Européen a passé. Ceci n'est plus la famille patriarcale. Il y a une grande diversité de situation entre le chef et le reste de la population; il ne mène point la même vie: la plupart cultivent et servent: lui, il est oisif et guerrier. Mais leur origine est commune; ils portent tous le même nom; des rapports de parenté, d'anciennes traditions, les mêmes souvenirs, des affections pareilles établissent entre tous les membres du clan un lien moral, une sorte d'égalité. Voilà les deux principaux types de la société de famille que présente l'histoire. Est-ce là, je vous le demande, la famille féodale? Evidemment non[j]." But upon this state of society in Ireland, the feudal system was suddenly obtruded in the twelfth century; and it was quite impossible that, from two such opposite political elements any other results could have followed than those which are familiar

tain for imitation. The chiefs had fixed officers to attend them upon all occasions. Sir Donald Macdonald had his principal standard-bearer, and quartermaster. Every chieftain had a bold armour-bearer, called *Galloglach*: also a cup-bearer, purse-bearer, steward, physician, orator, poet, bard, musician, smith, piper, &c. Before battle, the Druid harangued the army, after which they gave a general shout, and charged the enemy. The drinking bouts were attended by a cup-bearer; and two men with barrows attended punctually to carry away those who got drunk. The chieftains bestowed the cow's head, feet, and all the entrails, upon their dependants; such as the physicians, orator, poet, bard, musicians, &c." This description is probably, so far as it extends, a picture of the *Clan* system which prevailed in the greatest part of Ireland until the seventeenth century. The most potent of the Irish chiefs "carried the title of King," which was never assumed in Scotland. After a series of struggles for centuries, the clan system at length sunk in Ireland under the superior power of the Anglo-Norman feudalists of England

[i] And it probably explains the reason, why some of the early Anglo-Norman adventurers passed so easily, without molestation, over several districts of Ireland, before the unsuspecting natives were aware of their hostile intentions.—See Statute of Kilkenny, published by the Irish Archæological Society. A. D. 1843, p. 35, Note y.

[j] *Quatrieme leçon.*—"Another family system offers itself, the *clans*, a sort of petty associations, of which the type is to be found in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, through which, in all probability, a great portion of the European world has passed. This was very different from the patriarchal family. There

familiar to all acquainted with our melancholy history since that period. We may therefore conclude that the future historian of Ireland, keeping this great distinction in view, will be able to present the hitherto misunderstood annals of this island in a different light from that in which they have hitherto appeared to the world, and thereby add an important, nay even an instructive page to the history of mankind.

The twelfth century, the most memorable of Irish history, opened on the province of Connaught with dissensions and wars, between it and the princes and people of Munster. In A. D. 1117, a battle was fought between Brian, son of Morogh O'Flaherty, joined by the sons of Cathal O'Conor and the Connaught forces, against Torlogh, son of Dermod O'Brien, King of Munster and the Dalcassians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Dalcassians took the field a second time, headed by Dermod himself, and crossed the borders of Connaught. They laid waste the territories of Hy-Briuin and Hy-Fiachrach; but the Connacians, under the command of Cathal O'Conor and Brian O'Flaherty, routed them in a second battle, pursued them as far as the mountains of Echtghe[k] and Burren, and destroyed considerable numbers in the pursuit[l]. Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, soon after marched with an army into Munster, and destroyed Kincoradh the residence of the Kings of Munster. He then proceeded to Desmond, burned Cashel and Lismore, and destroyed the termon land of the latter. Connor O'Brien, King of Munster, met him in battle near Ardfinan, and gained a signal victory: in which Murcadhach O'Flaherty, prince of Iar-Connaught, Hugh O'Heyne, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, O'Lorcan, and many other nobles of Connaught, were slain[m]. A strong castle was built at the mouth of the river Gaillimh (Galway), where Flann and Giolla-Riabhach, the sons of Anslis O'Heyne, were treacherously

existed an important distinction between the situations of the chief and the rest of the population: they did not lead the same life, the greater part tilled and served, whilst the chief was an idler and a warrior. But they had a common origin, and they all bore the same name; whilst relations of kindred, old traditions, identity in recollections, and feelings of attachment, established a moral tie, a sort of equality, amongst all the members of the clan. These are the two principal types of family association that history supplies. But do they contain the feudal family? Certainly not." Perhaps, in one respect only, there was a similarity between the clan population and the feudal serfs; which cannot be better expressed than in the words of the same talented and eloquent historian: "Il n'y avait pour cette population point de société générale: son existence était purement locale. Hors du territoire qu'ils habitaient, les colons n'avaient à faire à personne, ne tenaient à personne et à rien. Il n'y avait pour eux point de destinée commune, point de patrie commune: ils ne formaient point un peuple."—Id.

[k] Now called *Slieve Aughty*, or more correctly *Boughta*. This is a range of mountains, to the S. E. of Galway county, on the confines of Clare.

[l] Four Mast. A. D. 1137.

[m] Id. and "Law of Tanistry illustrated," by Doctor O'Brien, in Vallancey's Collect. vol. I. p. 562. Ed. Dub. 1770.

treacherously killed by Conor O'Flaherty; who was himself slain in a battle fought near Athlone, in A. D. 1132, between the Kings of Munster and Connaught, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter[n]. The newly erected castle at the Gaillimh was thereupon destroyed; and Flaherty O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Loghlin O'Loghlin, in revenge for the death of their father. The entire of Connaught was laid waste from the river Drowes to the Shannon, and to the southern mountains of Echtghe. Torlogh O'Conor fled into Iar-Connaught, where he was pursued by the O'Briens; who plundered the territory, taking a prey of a thousand cows, and destroying the fort at the Gaillimh[o]. Aodh (Hugh) O'Cadhla (O'Kealy), prince of Conmhaicne-mara, [Conamara], was killed by his own clan[p]. The province was again miserably ravaged by the Momonians, and Roderic O'Flaherty, with other persons of distinction, was slain[q]. Torlogh O'Brien a second time spread devastation over the country of O'Flaherty, where he seized great preys of cattle (bopaime mór); and in his progress, prostrated the fortification at the Gaillimh, (muippac oun n-gaillme) in which latter exploit, one of his principal chieftains, O'Loghlin of Corcomroe, was drowned[r]. Having now arrived at the middle of the twelfth century, it is time to close this appalling paragraph of outrage and crime; which must have proved as disagreeable to the reader to peruse, as it has been revolting to the editor to narrate. But the histories of all nations are made up of similar details. Thus, while we find the Irish engaged in the work of mutual destruction; we must remember that the surrounding nations were at the same time similarly employed. To go no farther for examples than to the neighbouring Welsh and Saxons—what appalling instances of human destruction do we not meet with in every page of their ensanguined annals. The historian[s] of the latter people, shrunk from the narrative of their petty broils, which he compared to the battles of kites and crows; and considered them too insignificant for a place in history. Some writers on Irish affairs have explained succeeding disasters, as punishments inflicted by Providence on the nation for "their old accursed feuds, their convulsions, violences, rapine, oppressions, revenge, their spilling of one another's blood to death[t]." But another solution may, perhaps, be discovered in this eternal maxim, that "a nation divided against itself cannot stand;" and that maxim will be found verified in the pages of Irish history.

Torlogh O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland and King of Connaught, towards the close of

[n] Id. and Law of Tanistry, *ut antea*, p. 565.

[o] Four Mast. A. D. 1117.

[p] Id. A. D. 1139.

[q] Id. et Inisf. ad an. 1145. In some extracts from "Annales Anonymi," preserved in the library of the Royal Society, Dublin, it is stated that he was killed by O'Hogan of Munster.

[r] Four Mast. A. D. 1150.

[s] Milton.

[t] Walsh's Prospect, p. 307.

of his long and turbulent reign, projected a maritime expedition against the northern parts of his dominions. This was, perhaps, the greatest national armament witnessed before or since that time in Ireland. The fleet consisted of the ships of the Dun or fort of Galway, and of Conmhaicne-mara; those of the O'Malleys of the Umhaills [the Owles], who were long considered the best mariners of Ireland[u]; and those of the territories of Tirawly and Hy-Fiachrach, all in the west and north-west of Connaught. Over this fleet, Cosnamhach O'Dowda was appointed commander or admiral: and a predatory descent was made on the territories of Tirconnell and Inishowen. The Kinel-Eoghain with their chief, Muircheartach the son of Niall, dreading the plunder and destruction of their country, sought succour from the Scots of Alban, and subsidized the fleets of the Gall-Gadelians of Arran, Cantire, the Isle of Man, and other parts, under the command of Mac Skellig. The two fleets met near Inishowen, and, after an obstinate engagement, the Irish gained a complete victory; but with a considerable loss of men, among whom was the admiral, O'Dowda[v]. All the enemy's ships, with their commander, Mac Skellig, fell into the hands of the Connacians[w].

Soon after this victory King Torlogh died[x]; and although the Annalists have been loud in sounding his praise, pompously styling him "the Augustus of Western Europe," yet it is certain that he did as much as any man that ever lived, to render his country an easy prey to foreign invaders. He was succeeded by his son Roderic, in whose time the Anglo-Normans landed in Ireland[y]. It was not until A. D. 1177 that these adventurers first set a hostile foot in Connaught, and that event is thus related in the Book of Leinster: "An army with Miles Cogan to Conaght, unawares to

[u] O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, which refers to the twelfth century, thus celebrates the O'Malleys:—

Duine maiṫ fiaṁ ni faibe
O'ib Máille, acṫ na ṁaraibe.

Which may be translated, "there never was a good man of the O'Malleys, who was not a mariner." They have preserved the same character to modern times.—See Four Masters, A. D. 1560.

[v] Id. A. D. 1154. See also Treatise on Hy-Fiachrach, *Ir. Arch. Soc.* p. 352.

[w] The above is the most considerable maritime engagement of the ancient Irish on record; if we except the celebrated sea fight, said to have taken place at Dundalk in A. D. 944, and which see detailed in O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. II. p. 221. from a MS. entitled the "Wars of Callaghan Cashel. But it must be observed here, that the authenticity of that MS. is doubtful. By our best Antiquaries it has been pronounced a Romance: but O'Halloran's honest zeal "to render that justice to our ancestors which had been long denied them," (*Dedication*,) induced him to treat it as a genuine document, in order to give "our ancestors" the credit of the brilliant achievements which it relates. And that, he conceived, was doing the justice to which he had alluded. Others have given the story as authentic history, but it is not to be found in any of our accredited Annals.

[x] Four Masters, A. D. 1156

[y] Id. A. D. 1170.

to the countrymen till they came to Roscommon. Morrogh O'Rory [O'Conor] came towards them, and guided them through Conaght. His father, Roderick the king, was then on his regal progress through Iar-Connaght, when he got intelligence of the English. The English, in their marching, burned the Maghary, i. e. the plain of Connaght, and Oilfin, and Forta-noggy (*Fearta Geige*), and Imleagh-Ferdoragh, and Imleagh-Brocadha, and Down-Imdhan (*Dunamon*). And the English came from Athmogha, [Ballime] and through Fidmonagh, and Sligy More (viz. the great road of) Ligy-gnathaile, and over Athfiny, by Down-more, and to Tuam directly; and made no prey throughout the province, for the Connactians secured their's in their holds and places of security; and Tuam was emptied, and the English burned Killbeneoin (*Kilbannon*), and Kill-Meadhuin (*Kilmaine*), and Lackagh, and Killcathgaly (*Killcahill*)[z], and Ross-Cannin (*Roscam*), and the castle of the fort of the Galway. And the English were three nights in Tuam (*da Gualan*), without either meat or booty, and they being informed that the Connactians and Momonians were gathered together against them, which the English believed as truth, for Rory, King of Ireland, suffered not his men to meet them, expecting their meeting in a set battle, the English stole away as far as Toghar-mona-Connedha, when the Connaught footmen gave an onset on the said Toghar, when the English had been [*would have been*] defeated, were it not for O'Conor's son (Morrogh O'Rory) that encouraged them. And that night they came to Uaran, and they stole away the next day to Athliag, where a small party of the Connactians overtook them, which dealt hardly with them in the ford, and their losses were unknown (i. e. *considerable*) afore they left Conaght. Murrogh, Rory's son, was blinded by Sil-Muredhy and by Rory himself, for his wicked deeds. Connor Moenmoy, Rory O'Conor's son, [*was*] forcibly brought out of the island of Lough Cuanby Maelculard O'Flathberty, and by Ca-O'Flathberty, and by Gilly-berry O'Flathberty, and by the rest of his favourites (*friends*), he being in restraint for the space of a whole year for his own injuries (*misdeeds*). Hugh O'Flaherty, King of Iar-Connaught, died in Enachduin. The river of Galway was dried from Oilean na Clodagh to the sea, from sun-rising to twelve o'clock the second day, in which abyss a huge multitude of fish was found[a]."

After

[z] For these places, see *ante*, p. 369.

[a] Extracts from a translation of Annals of Leinster made in the year 1665, by Dudly Firbisie, for Sir James Ware. Mac Firbis's autograph is preserved in the Library of the British Museum. Cod. Claren. tom. 68, and there are transcripts of it in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the library of the Royal Dublin Society. See also the Annals of the Four Masters, and of Inisfallen (Conry), A. D. 1177: the latter agrees *verbatim* with the Annals of Leinster. In the former, the phenomenon of the Gaillimh is somewhat differently related. They state that the river was dried up for three days, and that military weapons, and other "curi-

After the foregoing precipitate flight of the Anglo-Normans before the provincial force, called by the Leinster Annalist the "invincible army of Sil-Muredhy"[a], these invaders were for some years deterred from venturing into Connaught. But in A. D. 1185, Donal Mór O'Brien, King of Thomond, who was one of the first to join them, taking advantage of the violent dissensions and wars then raging between the members of the house of O'Conor, made an incursion on the western parts of the province, "accompanied by a party of English," who pillaged and destroyed the country, and burned houses and churches in their progress[b]. After the lapse of a few years we find the English again in the province, led on by Cathal Crovedearg (or *the red-handed*) O'Conor, King of Connaught[c]. The old territorial disputes subsisting between the O'Conors and O'Flaherties were again revived. Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the son of Mortogh *Midhe* O'Conor. Roderic O'Flaherty lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovdearg[d], who delivered him over to the English, by whom he was put to death[e]. Thus these infatuated men, by their dissensions hastened their own impending doom, and entailed irretrievable bondage on their posterity.

The thirteenth century introduced a new set of characters on the arena of Irish history. Of these one of the most remarkable was the Anglo-Norman De Burgo, William Fitz-Adelm[f]. The posterity and followers of this man supplanted the O'Conors, O'Flaherties, and the other Celtic tribes of Connaught: whose descendants, with very few exceptions, were reduced to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." In A. D. 1201, Cathal Crovdearg, and this William Fitz-Adelm, led an army of Irish and English into Iar-Connaught. This was the first appearance of the De

osities," buried in it from the most remote antiquity, were collected by the people of the fort and surrounding country. Similar "antiquities" may very likely be found on the drainage of the neighbouring lake, Corrib, now [1846] in contemplation.

[b] The O'Conors. Annals of Leinster, at A. D. 1174.

[c] Four Masters.

[d] Id. A. D. 1185.

[e] Id. A. D. 1197.

[f] Extracts from the Annals of Loughkee, in the library of the Royal Dublin Society, A. D. 1200. For this Roderic, see the Gen. Table, II., No. 25. He was called "peun Ruapiȝ na puaȝ o loċ Cime," old Rory or Roderic, of the onslaughts or excursions from Lough Kime, for which place see *ante*.

[g] See Cambrensis, *Hibernia Expug.* lib. ii. c. 16, for the character of this vicious adventurer. With him the Irish annalists agree: yet Mac Geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, endeavour to defend him on the plea of enmity in Cambrensis, and prejudice in the Annalists: but the arguments made use of in his defence would be just as applicable to the exculpation of Judas.

De Burgos in this province. They passed the Easter at Cong, and while there, the sons of that Roderic O'Flaherty (who, as we have seen, had been previously betrayed by Cathal to the English, by whom he was put to death) conspired with Fitz-Adelm against Cathal; "but," say the Annalists, "God saved him from their treachery[h], through the intercession of the ecclesiastics, who were witnesses to their league of mutual fealty[i]." Enraged at the escape of the Irish prince, Fitz-Adelm spread destruction over his devoted kingdom. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that in A. D. 1204, "William Burke took the spoyles of all the churches of Connoght, viz., of Clonvicknose, Clonfert, Milick, Killbyan; the churches of O'Fiaghragh, Twayme (*Tuam*), Kill-Beneoine, Killmaoyne (*Kilmain*), Mayo of the English (*Cong*) of St. Ffechine, the Abbey of Athedalaragh (*Boyle*), Ailfynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the patrons of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his private place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whereof he died impenitently, without shrive or extream unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." The same year Mortogh O'Flaherty, lord of Iar-Connaught, died[j], whereupon Cathal Crovdearg expelled Mortogh's son, Hugh, out of his territory of Moy-Seola, which he conferred upon his (*Cathal's*) own son, Hugh[k]. This was followed by the death of Brian, the son of Roderic O'Flaherty[l]. Richard de Burgo, Lord of Connaught and Trim, son of William Fitz-Adelm, obtained grants of the entire province; and on the 12th June, A. D. 1225[m], King Henry III. commanded William, Earl Marshall, lord justice of Ireland, to seize on "the whole country of Connaught, and deliver it to Richard de Burgo."

The Connaught chieftains were at length awakened to a sense of the dangers which surrounded them, but even that did not prevent their unnatural dissensions. The whole country soon became a scene of confusion and blood. In these proceedings, which will be found fully detailed by our Annalists, Hugh O'Flaherty[n], chief of Iar-Connaught, acted a conspicuous part. He joined the sons of Roderick O'Conor against Hugh, king of Connaught (son of Cathal Crovdearg), who was leagued with the English

[h] The Annals of Clonmacnoise relate, that the conspiracy was "by God prevented; for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever would break was to be excommunicated with book, bell, and candle." A. D. 1201.

[i] Four Masters.

[j] Id. A. D. 1204. This Mortogh I conjecture to be the same as Muredach (No. 112), son of Hugh (No. 113), two generations given by O'Ferrall (Gen. Table, III.), but omitted by Mac Firbis (Tab. II).

[k] Id. A. D. 1207.

[l] Id. A. D. 1214. This Brian does not appear in the Gen. Tables. His father I take to be Rory of Lough Kime (No. 25).

[m] Four Masters, A. D. 1225.

[n] Gen. Table, No. II. 26.

English. These latter confederates, in A. D. 1225, invaded the country of O'Flaherty, and compelled him to surrender the islands of Inis-Creamha and Oilen na Circe, in lough Orbsen, together with all the vessels on the lake, to Hugh O'Conor. O'Flaherty then fortified himself in the fort at Bun na Gaillmhe (i. e. *at the mouth of the river of Galway*), but he was soon after taken prisoner by O'Conor, and delivered up to the English. This was followed by his total expulsion out of Moy-Seola, which was seized by Richard De Burgo and his followers: who also possessed themselves of the castle at the Gaillimh, where they erected another strong fortress. Hugh O'Flaherty and his people crossed Lough Oirbsen, and took possession of those western districts, to which the name of Iar-Connaught has, in after-times, been exclusively given. He was, therefore, the first of the O'Flaherties who could properly be called the chief of the territory now known by that name[o]. In course of time his descendants acquired greater power in their new possessions, than perhaps their ancestors ever attained in their ancient inheritance.

But the De Burgos thinking themselves insecure, as long as O'Flaherty maintained his independence in the West, they resolved to subdue him, or secure his adhesion. Accordingly, on the return of the English to Connaught with an army, in A. D. 1235, he was the first they determined to attack. Abandoned on all sides, and unable to contend with their superior force, wishing moreover to prevent the further effusion of blood and the plunder of his people, the humbled chief at length yielded, and entered into a treaty with them[p]. He afterwards consented to assist them against his old allies, the O'Conors. This was the last and only disgraceful act of his life. He did not long survive it. After his death the English followers of Richard de Burgo erected several castles throughout the territory of Muintir-Murchada and the adjoining districts[q].

Henry III., King of England, in A. D. 1244, directed letters to several Irish chiefs, among others, as is said, to O'Flaherty[r], to attend the Lord Justice of Ireland and his forces to Scotland, "ad inimicos nostros ibidem gravandos." A reconciliation having taken place with Scotland, the Connaught auxiliaries, under Felim O'Conor, joined Henry

[o] It is probable that the O'Flaherties possessed some local jurisdiction in these western districts anterior to the above period, but there is no direct evidence on the subject. The destruction of so many of our domestic records has necessarily left several matters of this local nature inexplicable in Irish history.

[p] See p. 57, *ante*, where our author alludes to the assistance given on this occasion: also p. 60, note [w], and the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1235.

[q] See *ante*, p. 4, note [b], for further particulars of these proceedings: and some account of the descendants of those who settled here at the time.

[r] Sir William Betham's Antiq. Researches, p. 124. These letters may be seen in Rymer, vol. I. 246.

Henry in an expedition to Wales, whence they returned victorious. Soon after which, Morogh O'Flaherty, and his brother Roderic[s], laid their complaint before the King, stating, that their ancestors and themselves, though mere Irish, always shewed their fealty and service to him and his predecessors, by assisting the English to reduce the Irish. That they had, notwithstanding, been unjustly expelled from their territory, to which they humbly prayed to be restored. This appeal was favourably received by the King, who directed his letters to John Fitz-Geoffry, the Lord Justice, in the following words: "Rex Justiciario Hibern. Salutem: Monstravit nobis Mamorch Offerthierum[t] et Rothericus Frater ejus, quod antecessores sui, et ipsi (licet Hibernenses), semper tamen firmiter fuerunt ad fidem et servitium nostrum, et predecessorum nostrum [it should be nostrorum], Regum Angl. ad conquestum una cum Anglicis faciendum super Hibernenses, et ideo vobis mandamus quod si ita est, tunc non permittas ipsos M. et R. repelli, quin possint terras vindicare in quibus jus habent, sicut quilibet Anglicus, quia si ipsi et antecessores sui sic se habuerunt cum Anglicis, quamvis Hibernenses, injustum esset licet Hibernenses sint quod exceptione qua repelluntur Hibernenses, à vindicatione terrarum et aliis repellantur."—*Prynne*, 255. Upon this writ Cox observes, "the King did design that all the Irish, who would live as subjects, should have the benefit of the English laws[u]." It is probable that the King did so design, but it is certain that his rulers here designed otherwise. Happy would it have been, had the just feeling expressed in that letter, been always observed in Ireland. But the O'Flaherties derived no benefit from the royal mandate. On the contrary, their new territories, as if in despite of it, were soon plundered by the English. Walter de Burgo marched against them with an army, but was routed with considerable slaughter[v]. He soon after made another excursion against Roderic O'Flaherty; plundered his territory of Gnomore and Gnobeg (now called the barony of Moycullen), and seized upon Lough Orbsen with its islands[w]. The persecuted chief was, at length, forcibly

and in Leland, Vol. I. 220; but O'Flaherty does not appear in either. Sir William Betham, however, refers to a "Close Roll in the Tower of London."

[s] See Gen. Table, II. No. 27. Neither this Morogh nor his brother is named in it.

[t] This writ is given at A. D. 1253 by Cox, I. 66, from Prynne. The orthography shews that the Anglo-Normans of that day were sad bunglers at Celtic surnames. But *Offerthierum* is not farther from O'Flaherty, than Vinzaniozer is from Winchester, (*Wintanceastra*) for which see Milner's valuable history of that city.—Vol. II. p. 294.

[u] Cox, *loc. cit.*

[v] Four Masters, A. D. 1248.

[w] Id. A. D. 1256. In this year, the same Annalists relate, that the son of Somairle (*Sorly*) Mac Donnell, sailed with a fleet from the Hebrides, (a n-Inrib Gall) to Conmaicne-mara, in Iar-Connaught, where he captured a merchant ship, and plundered its cargo of wine, cloth, copper, and iron. Jordan de Exeter, sheriff of Connaught, pursued him to a neighbouring island, where his ships

forcibly expelled from Iar-Connaught[x], but his expulsion was only temporary: for he found, by experience, that it was safer to rely on the battle-axes of his bold Galloglas, than on appeals to the sovereign against Anglo-Norman outrage in Ireland. In his time the Joyces, a family of British extraction, settled in the northern part of the territory, by the permission and under the protection of the O'Flaherties.

Before the close of the thirteenth century, the O'Flaherties became masters of the entire territory of Iar-Connaught, extending from the western banks of Lough Orbsen, to the shores of the Atlantic. Separated from the rest of the kingdom, in that peninsulated[y], and then almost inaccessible district, they interfered but little in the external transactions of the province, and are, therefore, but seldom noticed in our Annals for the two succeeding centuries. With their neighbours, the ancient Clan-Mailly, or O'Mailleys of Umhaill (*Umallia*) or "the Owles," they lived on terms of amity and mutual defence. But this friendly, and for both "nations[z]" necessary alliance, was interrupted by an untoward occurrence. In A. D. 1314, at a meeting or conference between the chiefs of both clans, a dispute took place, in which Owen O'Mailly, Cormac *Cruim* O'Mailly, and several others, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty[a]. In some time after, Connor, the son of Owen O'Mailly, made a descent on Iar-Connaught, which he plundered, and loaded his vessel with the spoils and riches he had taken. But on his return home, his ship was cast away "between Ireland and Aran," and all the crew, except one man, perished[b]. Amongst the O'Flaherties themselves, feuds were frequent and violent during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Many of these will be found detailed in our Annals, where the reader will be enabled to identify several individuals named in the annexed Genealogical Tables[c].

Until

were at anchor. An engagement took place, in which the sheriff and one of his knights were slain; and Mac Sorly returned home in triumph with his booty.

[x] Id. A. D. 1273. On the Roll of the Pipe, 13, 15, Edw. I. the following entry occurs: "Rothery O'Flaverty reddit x. marcas de fine, pro pace habenda."—*Berm. Tower, Dublin.*

[y] *Vide ante*, p. 1, note [b], and p. 57, note [p].

[z] This term was usually applied by the settlers to express the Irish clan, tribe, or family. "Chief of his nation," which occurs so often in the Anglo-Norman records, meant chief of his clan. It was sometimes applied to the settlers themselves. Thus, "William Blake and the rest of his *nation*."—*Ante*, p. 216

[a] Four Masters.

[b] Id. A. D. 1396. Our author, Roderic O'Flaherty, in his MS. notes to the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in Trin. Coll. Lib. Dublin, states, that on this occasion, the son of Cathal *buidhe* O'Flaherty was killed: and that thirty-three of the O'Malleys were drowned. It would appear that the strife did not end with this, for the same Annals further relate, that in A. D. 1418, "Roderic, son of Murgh O'Flaherty (Gen. Table, II. No. 32), Roderic, son of Dermott *duff* O'Flaherty (Id. No. 31), and sixteen others of the O'Flaherties were drowned in the bay of Umallia," probably when on a similar plundering excursion.

[c] See the Annals of the Four Masters, ad an. 1419

Until late in the sixteenth century, the English knew as little of Iar-Connaught or its people, as did their forefathers, in the days of Sir John Maundevyle, of "the land of Prestre John or the men of Inde." Leonard Lord Gray, towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII., was the first Deputy of Ireland who deigned, or rather ventured, to approach these western regions. Thus he wrote to the King in A. D. 1538, "to the same towne (*Galwey*) cam to me Hugh Oflart chieff capitayne of his countre called Oyle[d], and submittyd[e]." This submission was expressed in the following curious indenture, between His Majesty and the "Chieff," to which the latter affixed his seal, for he could not subscribe his name:—

"Hec Indentura facta xiii° die Julii, apud villam Regis de Galwey, a° xxx^mo Illustrissimi Regis Henrici VIII. inter dictum potentissimum Dominum nostrum, Henricum VIII. ex parte una, et Hugonem O'Flarte capitaneum patrie sue, ex parte altera; Testatum, concordatum, concessum, et conventum fore, inter dictum illustrissimum dominum Regem nostrum et prefatum O'Flarte, per presentes, et prefatus O'Flarte concedit pro se heredibus et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et eorum quilibet qui erunt capitanei patrie sue, solvant aut faciant predicto Domino Regi, heredibus et successoribus suis Regibus Anglie, per annum c^s. ster. et eosdem denarios, solvend. esse sub-thesaurario dicti domini Regis, regni sui Hiberniæ, ad usum dicti domini Regis, semel in anno, ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli: Et preterea, prefatus Hugo O'Flarte concedit, pro se, heredibus et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et quilibet eorum qui erunt capitanei, invenire debent Regis deputato, pro tempore existente, ad omne commune viagium, quod erit constitutum per Regis deputatum, xl. turbarios bene ordinatos, secundum formam belli, sumptibus suis propriis. In cujus rei testimonium, prefatus capitaneus presentibus sigillum suum apposuit, die, loco, et anno supradictis."—*Irrot. in offic. Vice-thesaurar. Dub.*

At

1415, 1422, 1439, 1503. One of our author's MS. notes to the Four Masters (see last note, [b]) is as follows: "Brianus Ó3 O'Flaherty, (·i. *Brian na noinseach*) occidentalis Connaciæ heres, a Rickardo Ó3 de Burgo captus.—*MS. L. Mac Firb.* 68." Hugh *Mor* O'Flaherty *nach glacadh airgead*, who would not take money (supposed to have been so called *per antiprasim*; see Sir Henry Piers' description of West Meath, in Vallancey's Collect. vol. I. p. 114, Ed. 1770), who was the chief of the name in A. D. 1400, is stated in the Book of Pedigrees, Office of Arms, Dublin, to have in that year built the church of *Enachduin*. But this is doubtful, for I have not found it verified by any other authority. This chief is No. 30 in Gen. Table, II. Morogh (31), son of Brien (30), died A. D. 1419.—Four Masters. Gilduff, his brother (31), died A. D. 1442.—Id.

[d] From this it is evident that the Lord Deputy did not know even the name of Hugh O'Flaherty's country; but finding that a river called Aille, ran through it (which river is now called the Ally, abain na h-Aille, see map, *et ante* p. 62, note [z]), he gave the name of the river to the district.

[e] State Papers, Lond. 1834, Vol. iii. p. iii. p. 61.

At this time a young chief was growing up in the west, who was destined to perform a conspicuous part in the affairs of Iar-Connaught, for nearly the remainder of the sixteenth century. This was the celebrated and still remembered Morogh *na d-tuadh* [Murrough of the battle-axes[f]] O'Flaherty[g], who was hereditary chieftain of the territory of Gnomore, which formed the northern portion of the present barony of Moycullen in the county of Galway. This individual became the most distinguished and powerful of his name, having been appointed by Queen Elizabeth chieftain or head of all the O'Flaherties, although he was not of the senior branch. On succeeding to his inheritance, he made the castle of Fuathaidh[h] (*Fough*) his principal residence; and from thence he made frequent incursions on the territory of Thomond, and on the possessions of the English in the vicinity of Lough Orbsen. At length, Conor O'Brien, the third Earl of Thomond, provoked by his aggressions, marched against him, in A. D. 1560, with an army. The Earl proceeded from Thomond through the territory of Clanrickard, until he came to the ford of Tir-oilean (*Tirellan*), now corruptly (*Terryland*), near Galway. Here he was opposed by some of the citizens, who endeavoured to prevent his passage, but, having been supported by others, he crossed the ford, and continued his course through the country of the Joyces, by the castle of Fuathaidh, and Bonbonan mountain. Morrough retreated before him towards the western mountains, and the Earl, unable to come up with him, was forced to return, without having achieved any action worthy of so perilous an expedition[i].

Soon after this, the Earl of Clanrickard undertook an expedition against Morrough, as well to prevent his incursions on the Earl's territory of Muintir Murchadha, (now the barony of Clare) as to put the country of Iar-Connaught under contribution. He accordingly, in A. D. 1564, dispatched a considerable body of troops to Iar-Connaught. Morrough, as before, retired to his fastnesses; whereupon the Earl took the prey of the whole country, consisting of numerous herds of cattle, which his people drove on towards the pass at Galway, on their way to Clanrickard. These were pursued by Morrough with a chosen party, who overtook them at Trabane (*the white strand*), about two miles west of Galway; and an engagement took place, in which the Earl's troops were entirely defeated. An account of this occurence, written at the time, states, that "the Earl's people were forced to turn their backs, and the most part of them were

[f] According to tradition, he was so called from having obtained a great victory over a superior force, with a small body of galloglasses, armed only with battle-axes.—See Ware's Antiq. by Harris, ch xxi., for the use of this formidable weapon amongst the ancient Irish.

[g] Gen. Table, II No. 56.

[h] This castle was situate near the present town of Oughterard.—See *ante*, p. 53, note [b]

[i] Four Masters.

were drowned in the sea and river of Galway;" derisively adding, that "some got over the river, but such was their apprehension of death, that they knew not how. Timor pedibus addidit alas[j]." This affair was of too serious a nature to be overlooked by the Government. It was debated whether the turbulent chieftain should be overcome by force, which, considering the difficulty of access to his country, would be attended with considerable trouble; or whether he ought not to be gained over by conciliation, and be thereby made a fitting instrument to keep the remainder of his name and kindred in subjection. Happily for Morrough and his descendants, the latter course was determined on. He was proffered a free and general pardon for all his offences; and that he should, moreover, be appointed by the Queen to the rule or chieftainship of the whole country of Iar-Connaught. He accepted the terms; and, accordingly, a pardon issued under the great seal, to "Morgho ne doo O'Flarte of Mogh (*Fough*) in the province of Connaght, gent., for all murders, homicides, killings, &c by him at any time heretofore committed;" in consideration whereof, he promised to "observe the Queen's peace, to appear and answer at all sessions within the province whenever called upon, and to satisfy the demands of all the Queen's subjects, according to justice and equity[k]." This pardon was accompanied by letters patent, constituting him chieftain of Iar-Connaught. The curious instrument by which that mere Irish jurisdiction was, through necessity, countenanced and legalized by the Queen, is here given from the original:—

"Elizabetha Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie et Hibernie Regina, fidei defensor, &c. omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod nos, de vera obediencia

[j] See p. 60, *ante*; also Dutton's Statistical Survey co. Galway, p. 241. About this time a horrible scene of outrage occurred in Iar-Connaught among the O'Flaherties. Hugh og (Gen. Table, II. No. 33), chief of the territory of Gnobeg, which comprised the southern portion of the present barony of Moycullen), being old and infirm, his son, Mortagh (Id. No. 34), assumed the chieftainship. Some differences having arisen between him and Donall *Crone* (Id. No. 34), then chief of all the O'Flaherties, and the septs of Edmond O'Flaherty (Id. No. 34), and of Moriertagh *reagh*; these all conspired against Mortagh of Gnobeg, and murdered him and four of his children. They then took the old chief, Hugh, and him they imprisoned in his castle of Moycullen, where they "detained him without meat or drinke until he died by famyn." These malefactors were at the time branded with the name of "murderers." Their avowed object was to wrest the territory of Gnobeg from the descendants of Gilduff, (Id. No. 31), by cutting off the entire race; but in that they failed, for an infant child of Mortagh, viz. Rory or Roderic (Id. No. 35), was preserved, and succeeded to the inheritance. It will be seen in the Geneaological Table, that this Rory was grandfather of our author (Id. No. 37). It does not appear that Morrough of the battle-axes had any hand in this transaction; but that he had formed designs on Gnobeg will appear in the sequel.

[k] Original Fiant of Queen Elizabeth, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin, File xvii. No. 1134.

diencia *Moroghe ne do M^c Teige O'Flartye* erga nos et successores nostros, qui se ad capitaneatum patrie de *Ehyrconaght* humiliter petiit per nos admitti: propterea quod *Donaldus Crone O'Flarty*, nunc capitaneus patrie predicte, non est sufficiens nec idoneus ad officium illud exercendum, nec in ullo regimine et gubernatione expertus, ad illam patriam gubernandam, minusque habilis ad capitaneatum illud exequendum, tum etiam propter disobedienciam suam: nos igitur plurimum confidentes, eundem Morogh ne do M^c Teige O'Fflartie, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, ex assensu predilecti et fidelis consiliarii nostri Henrici Sidney, &c. deputati nostri generalis regni nostri Hibernie, capitaneum patrie predicte nominamus, ordinamus, preficimus et deputamus, per presentes; habendum, tenendum et occupandum dictum officium capitaneatus patrie predicte, cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus, proficuis, advantagiis, pertinenciis, et emolumentis quibuscunque eidem officio quomodolibet spectantibus, eidem Moroghe ne do M^c Teige O'Fflartie, quamdiu se bene gesserit ut noster fidelis subditus, ac patriam predictam et nostros bonos subditos in eadem rite tuerit et gubernaverit; accedatque ad nostrum deputatum, seu alium vel alios dicti regni nostri gubernatorem sive gubernatores pro tempore existentes, et ad concilium regni nostri predicti, quandocunque et quotiescunque sic ad eos accedere habuerit in mandatis. Ac insuper volumus et concedimus, quod predictus Morogh ne do M^c Teig O'Fflartie solvet prefato deputato nostro, pro fine nominationis ejusdem Morogh ne do M^c Teig O'Fflartie, ac admissione sua ad capitaneatum predictum, quadraginta pingues vaccas, et eas liberet apud Galwey, secundum placitum et voluntatem deputati nostri predicti; reservatis semper nobis et successoribus nostris, omnibus et singulis talibus juribus, servitiis, oneribus et demandis, que extra patriam predictam, de antiquo, exeunt et nobis sunt debita; et idem Morogh ne do M^c Teig O'Fflartie, ratione capitaneatus sui predicti, prestare et solvere teneatur. Eo quod expressa mentio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Teste &c. Datum 20° die Octobris, anno regni undecimo[l]," A. D. 1569.

In the interesting account of the battle of Shruel, given by the Four Masters, A. D. 1570, it is stated, that Morrough of the battle-axes was present with the Bourkes of Mayo, and fought in that battle against the Queen's forces. This appears somewhat unaccountable, particularly after his recent adhesion and appointment. But it may be possible that he was mistaken by the Annalists for some other chief of the name[m]. All

[l] *Rot. Pat. de anno* 12° *Eliz. fac.*

[m] This is merely conjectural. The Four Masters are seldom wrong. It is a singular fact, that there are on record, no less than five general pardons, for treasons, murders, &c., granted under the great seal to Murrough of the battle axes, by Queen Elizabeth. But these political indulgences were encouraged as sources of revenue, from the fines which they produced.

All the O'Flaherties, particularly those of Conmaicne-mara and Gnobeg, became incensed at Murrough for "joining the Queen of the English;" but above all, for presuming, under pretence of her authority, which they despised, to claim any jurisdiction to the disparagement of Donell Crone (*the mighty or valiant*) O'Flaherty[n], the legitimate chief whom they all acknowledged.

To the same Annalists the reader is again referred for subsequent transactions; particularly in A. D. 1572, by the *Mac an Iarlas*, the sons of the earl of Clanrickard. These "graceless impes," as they are termed by Holinshed, levied an army and broke out into open rebellion against the Caillеaċ ȝpánoa, "the ugly hag," as they themselves commonly called the Queen. Amongst other projects, they resolved to penetrate into Iar-Connaught, and seize and fortify the strongholds there, as ultimate places of retreat, to enable them to hold out the longer against the government. Morrough of the battle-axes communicated their plan to the president of the Province, who immediately proceeded, with his disposable force and cannon, to Iar-Connaught; and laid seige to the strong castle of Achadh na n-Iubhar (*Aghnanure*), then held by the descendants of Donell O'Flaherty, who were disaffected to the State, and ready to join the *Mac an Iarlas*. The President having taken the castle, delivered it to Morrough, by whom it was soon after re-fitted and fortified[o]; and it thenceforth became the principal residence of himself and his descendants. After this, he rapidly increased in power and possessions, or, as described by one of his contemporaries, he "waxed stronge." The Queen had it in contemplation to raise him to the dignity of the peerage[p], by creating him a baron, but that intention was not carried into effect. Although, in general, he preserved his "loialtie to the State," more through policy than inclination, yet he was guilty of frequent and violent acts of injustice against his less powerful kindred and neighbours. Of those outrages, I select one, which shall be told in the words of the parties concerned; and will be found to present a curious picture of the state of society at this period in Iar-Connaught.

"*To the right honorable Sir John Perrott, knight, lo: deputy of her Majesties realm of Ireland.* A.D. 1584.

"Complaynninge sheweth unto your honnorable good lordshipp, your poore and dayly orator *Roger Fflahartie of Moycullin*[q] in the county of Gallwaie, that wher he hath

[n] Gen. Table, II. No. 34.

[o] About this period several of the Irish chiefs built and repaired castles in various parts of the kingdom. Thus we find that the castle of Leitrim was built by O'Rourke in A. D. 1540, and the castle of Banagher was rebuilt by O'Carroll in A. D. 1544. —Four Masters.

[p] See *ante*, p. 307, note, par. 10.

[q] Our Author's grandfather. See *ante*, p 309, note [d].

hath been verie unjustlie and tiraniously expulsed out of his lands and inheritance of *Gnobegg*, in the said countie. and his castle of Moycullin aforesaid taken. spoyled. and raised, his corne burnt, and his goods and cattles forciblie taken away by one *Moroghe ne doe O'Fflahartie*, and his sonnes and ffollowers; and the renntes and profitts of his said launds detained these ten years past, with certaine unlawfull contribucions and ymposicions, also taken and exacted by the said Morogh, uppon and out of your orator's said laund of Gnobeg, countrarie to law and equitie, as by a note hereof hereunto annexed more particulerly doth appere: notwithstandinge that her Majestie's most honnorable privie counsaile, hath written their letters unto the ll. Justices of this realme, and the governnor of Connaght, for abolishinge of the said unlawfull ymposicions and exactions; contrary to divers orders sett down by the severall governors of this realme, for redresse of the harmes comitted unto your orator by the said Moroghe. And for as much as the said Moroghe never came in to any cessions without protection or some other assurance, and never suffreth any of her Majesties officers to come into this countrey (a greater prerogative than any subject ought to be permitted to have) whereby your orator could geatt no kind of restitucion or remedy against him, to his utter undoinge and to his domadges of the some sett downe in the said note. It may please your lo. to take such order as the said Moroghe maie be compelled to make satisfaction of the premisses, and to desist from henceforth to exact any such thinge out of the said countrey, nor interupt your orator in the quiet and peaceable possession of his said inheritaunce. and he shall pray."—*Ex Orig.*

"*A brief noate of such lostes and domadges as Roger Fflahertie of Moycullin gent. hath sustained by Moroghe na doe O'Fflahertie, his sonnes and followers, thes tenne yeares past. May*, 1584.

1. Ffirst, the said Moroghe have taken upp everie yeare out of the said Rogers owne laundes and Inheritaunce of Gnobegg, and unlawfull contribucon, never used afore his time, of the some of xl.li per ann. to say xx.li out of the Spedle, and xx.li out of Tollekihain and Balle Imulgauin. So it amounts theis ten years, cc.li — ii.c *li.*
2. Itim, he hath received of rente out of the said Rogers landes of Bocunan, Coyll Roe, Garmant and Ohaire, the some of tenli sterr. per ann. monting theis ten yeares, c.li — i.c *li.*
3. Itim, he hath received yearely out of the said Rogers laundes in Cunamara, vix. Balle mc Enry, Baille I luy, Baille mc leymie, and Ryne myll Ohuoy, the some of xl. cowes and xx.li in money per ann. which amounteth for theis tenn yeares iiiic cowes and iic li in money — iiii.c *cowes.* ii.c *li.*

4. Itim, he hath received out of the said Rogers laundes of Moycullin, to say, in beoves, corne, butter, and money, xl.li per ann. which amounteth theis ten years to the sum of iiii.c li, with xl.s yearely out of Inish mc Trier, maks — iiii.c xx. *li.*

5. Itim, in an order for buyldinge the castle and towne of Moy Cullin aforesaid, rased, burned, and spoyled by him the said Morogh, his sonnes and followers, the som of ii.c li — ii.c *li.*

6. Itim, contained in the said Rogers booke againste the said Moroghe and his sons and ffollowers, in prayes, burning of corne and houses, besides other spoyles, and murtherin of his tenauntes, the some of viii.c lvi.li — viii.c lv. *li.*

7. Itim, the said Rogers chardges theise ten yeares, in prosecutinge and followinge theis suits, cometh to the some of m.li sterr. — i.m *li.*

Ex orig. Sum totall is 2947.li and 400 cowes."

"*The aunswere of Moroghe ne doe.*

"Thereunto cometh the said Moroghe and saieth, that he knoweth not what landes or tenementes doth the complainante demande, for the truth is, that Gnovegg is a great pice of a countrie, wherein many ffreeholders and gent., as well of other nacons and surnames as of the Fflaherties, hath severall inheritaunces and freholds, for which eich of them are to make answer, when the said Roger doe or will exhibit complaint against them; wherfore this deff. praieth that the pl. may be compelled to lay downe in his bill, in certain, what towns and laundes he doth demaunde of the said deff., that he may make answer thereunto. And as to the rasinge and breaking downe of the castle of Muckullin, the deff. saieth that divers notorious traytours, as Williame Negillaghe O'Hallowran, and divers other notable traytours and malefactours of the said O'Hallorans, did garde and kepe the said castle, who made daily incursions out of the said castle uppon her Maties good subjectes that dwelled in the countrie thereaboutes, and comitted divers roberies, spoiles, and owtrages uppon her Maties said subjectes, to ther greate hindraunce, and to the open breach of her Maties peace; for redresse whereof the said deff. was forced, being then as nowe he is, chief captain of that countrie, to raise upp aforce of her Maties subjectes to withstand and represse the owtragious disorder of the said treytours, which he could be no meanes bringe to passe till such tyme as he toke the said castle, which then, for the comon quiet, he rased and defaced some part thereof, fearinge least the said malefactours, or others of lick disposicions, would inter in the said castle againe, and of new fall to the comittinge

of

of like hurttes: without that he burned any corne in the said towne and castle, or toke any goods from thence, which if he had, as in dede he did not, he thincketh that he maie lawfullie doe, seeinge that the said traitours wer with the corne and cattle of the said towne (yf any ther wear) from tyme to tyme relived and maintained, as the said deff. can sufficiently prowe; without that the said Morogh hath tiranously or wrongfullie expulsed, or in any other maner desceised the said Roger of the said castle, as in the bill is slaunderously alledged; and without that the said castle and towne doe wholly belong to the said pl. And as to the goods, money, cowes, reate, and other thinge taken owt of the townes, laied down in the first, second, and third article annexed unto the compl^t bill, the said Moroghe saieth, that whatsoever he hath taken owt of the said towns, that he is not to make any answer unto the pl. therfore, for that of verie truth, neither the thinge taken, nor the laude mencioned in the said articles, are not the proper goodes nor in any wise the laude of the pl. But for verie truth and to satisfie your Honnor, rather then of any necessitie that he ought to answer the plaintif, he saieth that he is, by her Ma^tie^ appointm^t, capten and chief both of his conntrey and nacon, in right whereof as a perquisitt, reuut, and chiefferie belonginge to the said captain, he doth and did take upp yearely, accordinge to the custome of the said countrie, such dewties as belongeth to the said captenshipp, as all those (tyme out of mynd hath done before him) that had and enjoyed his rome, which, as the deff. thinketh, is that thinge that the compl. laieth downe in the said Articles to be wrongfully taken. And as to the beeves, corne, and other thinge taken owt of Muckellin contained in the fowerth article, the deff. saieth that he toke no more there then that which he ought to have taken as in right of his said captenshipp, which in dede is not nere so much as the compl. complaineth of, yf it be any thinge at all, and withall saieth, that if ther were any cause of complaint, as in dede there is not, that the compl. hath no cause to complaine but only for the viii^th^ parte, for, in truth, he is not, nor in right ought not to have, but only the eight parte of that towne and castle; and as for the order mencioned in the vth article, he saieth he ought not in conscience to be tied or hindered thereby, for that he was never called to answer thereunto, and that the said order was taken onely uppon bare suggestions of the compl. To the vi^th^ article the deff. saieth that he knoweth not what is mencioned in the bookes of the compl., which, when he shall see, will make such answer thereunto as becometh. And saieth further, that he thincketh (not confessinge any thinge in the said article to be true) that the compl. tenauntes never had so many kyne. And as to the vii^th^ article, he saieth that he is not bounde by lawe nor conscience to answer any chardges that the compl. was at, for that if he did spend so much, that the same was for his owne pleasure, and not of any necessitie that he was drivven

into

into by the deff., for the deff. did never at any tyme withhold or kepe any thinge from him that of right he ought to have. And the said deff. saieth further, that if he were, as in dede he is not, to answer or satisffie the compl. for any wronge, domadges, chardges, reparacons, or other demaundes what soever, that nowe he is clerely dischardged thereof, by reason that it was fully agreed betwixt the said Roger and Moroghe na doe, that the said Roger should cleerly forgive all manner of wronges, enjuries and demaundes whatsoever he had against the said Moroghe, in consideracon that he, the said Morogh, should give leave and permitt the pl. to build the castle of Mockullin, and that the said Moroghe should lickwise release and forgive all manner of demandes that he had against the compl., save onely such right he lawfullie hath to the said castle, as by good and sufficient prouf shall apere before your honnor."

"*Referred to Sir Richarde Binghame, Knt., to take order thereon.* Jo. PERROTT." —*Orig.*

The foregoing documents are preserved in the old collegiate library of Galway. The following testimony, afterwards given between the contending parties, has been abstracted from the Patent Roll, *de anno* 29° *Eliz*[r].

"*Depositions taken ad perpetuam rei memoriam the* xx[ti] *Aug.* 1585.

"TEIGE NE BULLY O'FLAHERTY[s], of the Arde, in the county of Galway, esq., of the adge of threescore years or there-aboutes, saieth, that *Gnobegg* was the auncient enheretance of Gilleduff O'Flahertie; that he had it to him and to his children; and that he died seized thereof and his heires had it after him. Also saith there was an elder brother that had no parte or portion of Gnobegg, but had his porcon in another place, called Gnomore. Gnobegg doth conteyne the townes of Moycullen, and is the chief towne in the same, and also the chief towne of Clonduff, the townes of Ballynacgillevay, Theowre, Killeahin, Curraghduff, the town of Cosshoone, the towne or great quarter of Barney, the towne of Forbaugh, the quarter of Spiddell, the Keylleroe, Moyaskrogh and Bocnua, the towne of Ogharry, the towne of Tulkian, the towne of Mulgorme, the towne of Ballequirke, the towne of Curcullen, the parcelles of land called Lettermillanie and Germana, the islande called Inish M[c] a trire, with the lands of Connomarra, Airdbeara, Baillenlemy, Baile-I-wile, and Runvyleohway. Gnobegg is bounded from Srwan I gravan hard to Galway, saveinge the liberties, and so alonge the ryver of Donkeylie[t] to Galway aforesaid by easte. Hughe More M[c] Gylleduff was son and heire to Gilleduff, and his best son, and was possessed of all Gnobegg. Hugh Oge O'Flahertie, grandfather to Roger O'Flahertie, was son to the said Hugh more, and the premisses dissended to him, and that the said Hugh oge was seised of Moycullen to him and his heirs, and died seized of the same. Saith, that Moriertagh

[r] Rolls Office, Dublin. [s] Gen. Table, II. No. 35. [t] See *ante*, p. 62, note [z].

Moriertagh O'Fflahertie, father to the said Roger, was son and heire unto the said Hugh oge, and he never knew any of that nacon to clayme anie thinge of the premisses but he; that there is no other sonnes to the said Roger, and that he is his right and lawfull son and heire. For cause of knowledge saith, that he knew the said Murtagh to be married to Evelin *ny* Kirevan, during which mariadge the said Roger was borne. That O'Flahertie did use to eate meate amongst them, and monie paied to him. That he herd the secte of the parcelles, now inhabitors of the said landes, confesse that there was due to the secte of Gilleduff 40 pence sterlinge of annuall rent, but nowe of late Morogh ne do waxing stronge, took the rent he herd saie.

"Connor Conny O'Dowran (*Duane*) of Bonoen, agreth with the said Teigein matter and substance. Saith, that he is serjeant of O'Fflaherties countrie, and so was his father before him; and that he heard the premisses of his father and other auncient men, and thereoff in his own tyme did see verye muche.

"John Bley, priest, of the adge of 70 yeares or thereaboutes, saith, that for Gilleduff he did not knowe him, but he sawe and knewe his sept to have and enjoy the foresaid Gnobegg. The cause of his knowledge is, that he was parish priest of the said Gnobegg all that time, being about fortie yeres agoe, and amongest the benefactors of the churche did finde him written, and did pray for him accordinge their customs. Agreeeth with the first precontest in all points, and touching all the townes and landes aforesaid, savinge Leytermylian, Garmana, Connomarra, and Inche m' Atrire. Saith, that Mortagh O'Fflahertie, son to the said Hugh Oge, and father to the sayd Roger, was slayn in the said castle of Moycullen: & ther is no doubt but that the said Roger O'Flahertie is the right and legittimate son and heire to the said Murtagh, for he saieth, that the said Mortagh and Evelin Kirevan, his wife, were maried, and, as he remembreth, yt was himself that baptized the said Roger.

"Dermott Mac Murroughe of Ballynulgromie, in said co., of the adge of 60 years, saieth that Hugh oge was son to Hugh more, aforesaid: and was 'O'Flaherty,' and father unto Murtagh, father unto the said Roger, and was seized of the towne of Moycullen, with the appurtenances aforesaid, before he was O'Flahertie and after, and thereof died seized; and further saith he, to prove the same true, the said Murtagh was slayne by the sect of Edmond O'Flahertie, viz Bryen O'Flaherty, and Donell Crona, who is yet alyve, and the sect of Moriertagh Reogh, together, and four of his son and that the said Hugh oge, then O'Flahertie, and grandfather to the said Roger, was taken by the murderers, and with them detayned without meate and drunke, untill he died by famyn att Moycullen aforesaid. That O'Flahertie, viz. Hugh oge, and his son Murtagh O'Flaherty, had oute of the islands Eddy the annuall rent of ten grotes sterling, as their inheritance. That he is a freeholder in

that

that country, and were borne in the said Gnobegg, and hath remembrance thereof these fiftie yeares, and hath kept howse uppon and within the same, cheefe thirteen yeares, and so deposed.

"Teige Mac Fynnine O'Halloran of Ohayry in the said countie, gent., of the adge of 70 yeares, sworn, saith, that O'Flahertie had services and duties out of every parte of Gnobegg, and that he himself did paie him duty oute of his own land when he dwelled under him. That the said Roger's auncestors had an annuall rent oute of the Islands Eddy, but what some certaine he knoweth not. The cause of his knowledge in the premisses is, that he was born in the said Gnobegg, att Renveile-Owhoye, and dwelt in Gnobegg many yeres, until aboute 8 or 9 yeres agoe he was driven away and thrust oute of his castles and lands by his kinsmen, Moroghe ne doo, since which time he hath dwelt in Clanricard.

"Owen M^c^ Teige of Clonduff in the said county, gent., of thadge of 60 yeres, saith, that Hugh oge was son to the s^d^ Hugh more, and 'lord O'Flahertie:' that he herd say that Roger, his predecessor, had as of anuall rent the some of 3^s.^ 4^d.^ oute of the Islands of Eddy; the cause of his knowledge is, that he sawe the said Roger's grandfather, Hugh oge O'Flahertie, aforesaid, to be 'Lord O'Flahertie' in the premisses, and never sawe any man to speake any thinge against him in the same, and was born in the countrie, as in Clonduff, and there hath dwelled all his life.

"Dermott M^c^ Brien of Tullykean in the said com., gent., of thadge of 50 yeres, saith, that the said Hugh oge was 'O'Flahertie,' and died seized of the premisses as of his inheritaunce, and was son to the said Hugh more; and to verefie the same, he saith that when his son, Mortagh O'Flahertie, was slayn in Moycullen, he himself was taken by the murderers and detayned by them untill he died at Moycullen.

"Owen M^c^ Dermod O'Hallaraine of Barney, gent., of thadge of 50 yeres, saith Hugh more was son to Gilleduff, as he hath hard, and had the premisses, and was chief lord; and Hugh oge was son to the said Hugh more, and was 'O'Fflahertie.'

"Morogh M^c^ Gilleduff Shoyogh (*Joyce*) of Sean Ballyard gent., of thadge of 40 yeres, saith that Roger's auncestors had 3^s.^ 4^d.^ sterling of annuall rent oute of the Islands Eddy, for he sawe the same paid to the said Roger's father, Moriertagh O'Fflahertie. The cause of his knowledge is, that he was bredd and borne in Gnobegg, and there lyved and dwelt until the said Roger's father and brethern were there slayne, and then they were all thrust oute by Moroghe ny doo.

"Morertagh M^c^ Donell of the Spiddle gent., of thadge of 60 yeres, saith, that Hugh more M^c^ Gilleduff was "O'Flaherty," and held all Gnobegg as well before he was 'O'Flaherty' as after, and thereof died seized as of his inheritaunce; that Hugh

oge was seised of the premisses as of his inheritaunce; that Moriertagh father to the said Roger was son to the said Hugh oge, and was slayne with four of his sonnes att Moycullen; and that there belongeth to that (Gilleduff's) sect out of Island Eddy 3$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ sterling, for he was with Morertagh, father to the said Roger, in Gallway, drinking wine, when the same was paid to him by the Parcelles."—*Orig. Roll.*

These disputes were probably arranged, about the time that the Composition was entered into in September, 1585, with Sir John Perrott, for the Queen[c]. Immediately previous to that measure, and as part of the preparation for it, the degree of knighthood was conferred on Morrough of the battle-axes; but so far was that long-contemplated arrangement from pacifying the province, that it appears rather to have occasioned the outrages which followed[d]. The indenture was scarcely signed, when Sir Richard Bingham, himself a party to it, "dispatched seven or eight bands of soldiers" to Iar-Connaught, who plundered and burned the country of Sir Morrough, and slew "men, women, and children" indiscriminately throughout the entire district[e]. These proceedings so enraged the ill-treated chieftain, that he at once forgot his new "degree of knight-hode," abandoned all his former deep and cautious policy, and, in an evil moment,

[c] So hostile were the O'Flaherties to the Composition, that not one of the name, except Murrough himself, acknowledged or executed the indenture; they would not even allow any of the other freeholders of the district to appear on the occasion. The clause alluding to "the just dealings of Sir Richard Binghame" (see *ante*, p. 312), was considered so false and insulting, that they unanimously refused to subscribe to it. That extraordinary man was universally detested by the native Irish. They considered him as a sanguinary monster, and full dearly did he make them pay for the imputation. An account of his proceedings, and there are abundant materials for it, would form a most interesting piece of Irish history.

[d] Sir Murrough steadfastly adhered to the Composition until he was forced into rebellion, as above. In A. D. 1585, he attended the Parliament which met in Dublin. While there, an information was exhibited against him by one William Sweete, to recover the penalties incurred under the Act 10 Hen. VII., against Retainers: "For that, on the 1st April, in the 27th year of the Queen's reign, the said Morroghe ne Dowe, knight, at Kilmaynham, in the county of Dublin, retained in his service William Marvyn, Anthony Lynch Fitz-Thomas, Stephen Bo French, and Cornelius O'Halleran, of the town of Galway, merchants: and gave to them four several cloaks for their livery, to serve him, the said Morroghe na Dowe, knight, as retayners, against the form of the statute aforesaid: wherefore the aforesaid William Sweete, as well for the said king the Queen, as for himself, seeks the advice of the Court in the premises, and that the aforesaid Morroghe ne Dowe, knight, shall forfeit £80: viz. for every of the aforesaid persons so by him retained £20, and that the same William a moiety thereof may have, according to the form of the statute." &c.—*Inst. Mem. in Offic. Cap. Rem. Scacc. de an.* 28° Eliz.

[e] Among the slain was Owen, the eldest son of Domhnaill *an chogaidh* (Gen. Table, II. No. 37), who, and his brother, Morogh, were named as contracting parties in the deed of Composition dated a few months before. Their mother was the celebrated Graana Weale. See *ante*, p. 309, note.

moment, joined the confederates, and raised the standard of rebellion against the Queen. In the numerous conflicts which followed, and which will be found detailed in the Annals so often referred to, his losses were immense. His country was repeatedly plundered, and several of his sons (of whom he had twelve) and grandsons were slain and executed. These reverses brought Sir Morrough to his senses. He soon repented of his rashness, suddenly withdrew from the confederacy, repaired to Dublin, submitted, and craved pardon. He then surrendered all his titles and possessions to the Crown, in the following terms:

"Know all men that I Sir Morough ne doe O'Flahertie knight, do hereby surrender all my castles and lands within the baronies of Moycullen, Rosse and Ballynahinchy, in the county of Galway [*the castles and lands are all named*], and also that I do disclaim and surrender, for ever, the name and title of chieftain, and the name of O'Flahertie, and all Irish customs to the same name belonging: Provided always that this surrender shall not affect the right of any other person, to any of the premisses aforesaid. Sealed with my seal, the 10th day of January, in the 30th year of the Queen's reign. Mem. quod die et anno supradictis, prefatus Murogh ne doe O'Flahertie, apud domum de Sancto Sepulcro juxta Dublin, scriptum supradictum ut ejus sursum-redditionem cognovit, ac ut factum suum in manibus venerand. &c. Adami Dublin Archiepiscopi[f], ad usum Domine Regine, ultro et sponte tradebat—MORGHE NE DOE + is marcke[g]." This surrender was followed by a pardon, and a grant of all his manors, lordships, castles, and lands "in O'Flahertie's country, in the baronies of Moculyne, Ballinehensie and Rosse in the counties of Galway and Mayo, called Iher-Connoght; or otherwise known by the names of Gnomore, Gnobegg, Conomarra and le Joyes' country, to him his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held of the Queen, as of her manor of Arkyn in the great island of Arin[h]." These ample

[f] To induce the Irish chieftains to embrace the Protestant religion, and go to church, was one of the great objects of Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland. Thus, captain Thomas Lee, in his declaration to the Queen, A.D. 1594, writes of the Earl of Tyrone: "When he is with the state, he will accompany the Lord Deputy to the church, and home again, and will stay and hear service and sermon; they (*the English of the Pale*) as soon as they have brought the Lord Deputy to the church door, depart as if they were wild cats, and are obstinate, but he (in my conscience) with good conference, would be reformed; for he hath only one little cub of an English priest, by whom he is seduced." *MS. Lib. Trin. Coll. Dub.* How far Sir Morrough, when delivering his surrender as above to the Archbishop of Dublin, one of the most zealous reformers of his time, may have proved conformable in religion, has never been ascertained.

[g] Fiant. File 81, No. 5945, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

[h] Ib. Fiant, 12th Jan. 30th Eliz. This was an extensive grant, or, in the language of its day, a "sweeping" one; for Sir Morrough had no territorial rights whatever beyond his paternal inheritance of Gnomore. But such grants were common in Ireland. Many extraordinary instances of the kind are re-

ample "graces" were not conferred by the "State," without ample engagements on the part of Sir Murrough. The principal of these was the pacification of Connaught: and in this project he succeeded so well with the leaders of the rebellion, that they agreed to lay down their arms, and submit themselves to the mercy of the Queen. A time was accordingly appointed for that important service. The Lord Deputy, with several members of the Privy Council, met the insurgent chiefs: and the following submission and "Articles of Peace" were entered into:

"W. Fitzwilliam.

"WHEREAS Sir Moroughe ne doe O'Flartie of Ere-Connaght, chief of his name, William Burke, alias the blind abbott, eldest of the low Burkes, Edmond Burke M^c^ Thomas Evagherye, Meyler oge M^c^ Walter Fadda Burke, David O'Dowde chief of his name, Hugh Duffe M^c^ Moroghe O'Flartie, Shane M^c^ Morice, Walter M^c^ Tibott alias M^c^ Tibott, Shane M^c^ Thomas, Tibott Reoghe M^c^ Tibott M^c^ Gibbon, ( ) O'Donell, Edmond M^c^ Tibott, Robert O'Mayle, Walter Kittaghe Burke, Walter ne ( ) Teg roe O'Mayle, and Dualtaghe O'Connor of the sept of O'Connor Dun, beinge the chiefe and principall of such as latelye entered into action of rebellion in the county of Mayo, and in the country of Ire-Conaght, the most of them brought into Galway against the comminge of us the l. Deputy, l. Primett, the l. Bishop of Methe, Sir Robert Dillon and Sir Thomas Le Strange knights, commissioners appoynted for that service, ffare as Galway aforesayed, the 12 of this June 1589, in the bodie of St. Nicholas' church, exhibited to the Right honorable Sir William Fitzwilliam, knight, lord deputy, and the councell then present, upon their knees, there humble submission, the teneur whereof ensueth.

"To the Right honorable Sir William Fitzwilliam knight, l. Deputy generall of Ireland. In most humble manner, and according to the loyaltie, and most bounden dutie to the Queen's most gratious majestie, her royall crowne and dignitie, and also to your honorable good l. makethe our lowlye and humble submission. Sir Moroghe O'Flartie, knight, chief of his name, William Burke alias the blind abbott, chief of the low Burkes, Edmond Burke M^c^ Thomas Evagherie, Walter Mac Tibot alias M^c^ Tibott, Edmond M^c^ Tibott, and others now present, to the Queen's majestie and most benigne favor, and to her crowne and scepter, and also to your good lord, as well for our selves, being now present, and sett upon our knees before your l. with lamentation and grief for our unhappye revolt from our naturall dutie and allegiance, as also for all and singular our tenants, followers and servants, and all other our most unhappie associates in this hatefull, odious action, raysed, put in execution and practised

corded, particularly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The above surrender and grant will be found, *in hæc verba*, in an Inquisition taken 7th Feb. 8° Jac. I., and preserved *in Offic. Cap. Rem. Scacc. Dub.*

tised in the county of Mayo, and the countrie of Ire-Conaght, or elsewhere whereso-ever within the province of Connaght, whereof we, for us all, being from them hereunto authorysed, and they swore and bound to us by oathe and faythe, to con-forme and stand to what orders or conditions soever we should agree and consent unto. Do not onlye acknowledge ourselves to be right heavye and humbly sorry, even from the bottom of our hearts, the cause or occasion thereof whatsoever, notwithstanding; but also we here do offer, for and in the name of us all, to stand and performe what order soever your good l. and her Majesties privie councel here, shall order and sett down, as well for our former faults in this and late falling from our duties, as also for our unfayned, loyall and dutifull obedience to her Majestie, her crowne and dignitie, during our natural lives hereafter, most humbly hassuring your honorable l. to accept this our humble and unfayned submission; and that we may tast of her Majesties most gracious mercy, as many others as grevious and hatefull offenders heretofore have been. And we, from the bottom of our hearts, according to our bounden duties, shall, not onlie daylie and continually, most humbly praye for our most gracious sovereigne ladye and Queene, long to raygne with prosperitie over us, with faythfull promise of the venture of our lives, and the spendinge of our lands and goods to serve her Majestie att all tymes, but allso for your honnours longe to continew in honoura-ble state amongst us.

"Upon which there petition and humble submission, we the l. dep. and the rest of her Majesties councell (whose names are subscribed) entringe into the considera-tion of the matters, and of the great desire they have to yeald themselves to her Majesties grace and mercy, and to stand to such directions and orders as we, in the behalfe of her Highness, shall set down, have with the full and whole consent of the sayed Sir Morogh o'flarte, William Burke, Meyler oge, Hugh Duffe M^{c} Morogh, O'Dowde, Shane M^{c} Morice, Walter Tibott, Shane M^{c} Thomas, Tibott Reoghe M^{c} Tibott M^{c} Gibbon, ( ) O'Donell, Walter Kittaghe Bourke, Walter ne Mullye, Teig roe O'Mayle, and Dualtagh O'Connor of the sept of O'Connor Dun, concluded, ordered and agreed, in manner and forme followinge:—

"1. First, that every sept shall deliver in suche sufficient pledges for the obser-vation of the peace, and for their loyalties and obedience to her Majestie and the state, as wee the l. Dep. and councell shall nominate and think meet.

"2. That the sayd Sir Moroghe, and the rest of the Burke's and others above named, with the rest of their confederates, shall presently disperse their forces, and every one to repayre to his habitation, and to live as becometh goode and dutifull subjects.

"3. They shall forthwith deliver to the l. Deputy, such Spaniards, Portagalls, and other foreigners of the Spanish fleets, as are now amongst them.

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4. "The said Sir Moroghe, and the sept above named, shall make satisfaction of all spoyles and hurtes done by them, since the first day of intelligeances of the Commissioners, as the l. Dep. shall nominate and appoint for that purpose.

6. "They shall pay such fine to the use of her Majestie, for their undutiful breaking out into action of rebellion, as the l. Dep. shall lay down.

7. "All which beinge performed by the sayde Sir Moroghe and the rest, according the expresse meaninge hereof, then they and every of them to have her Majestie's gracious generall pardon for there offences past. IN WITNESS whereof, we the l. Dep. and the rest of her Majesties councell have hereunto put our hands, and for the better accomplishment of the premises, the said Sir Morogh and the rest above named, in behalf of themselves and of the rest of there confederates, have likewise hereunto put their hands. At Galway the 20th of June, in the 31 yeare of the reigne of our sovereign ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the fayth, &c.—In the presence of the Archbishop of Tuam, the Erle of Clanricard, the Bishop of Kildare, the Bishop of Elfin, the Bishop of Kilmacoughe, the Lord Birmingham, the Lord of Trimlaston, the Baron of Denkallin, Sir Hubert Burke ( ) M^r^ Davie knight, the mayor and aldermen of Galway, and divers others whose names thereupon endorsed.

"William Burke the Blind Abbott's marke. +.—Sir Moroghe ne doe O'Flartie's marke +.—Walter Kittagh Burke's marke +.—Dualtaghe O'Connor's marke +.—Tig Roe O'Mayley's marke +.—Robert O'Mayley's marke +.—Water ne Mully's marke +.—Edm. M^c^ Tibbott's marke +.—Tibbott M^c^ Gibbon's marke +.—Shane M^c^ Morice's marke +.—Shane M^c^ Thomas's marke +.

John Armachan.—Thomas Midensis.—Robert Dillon.—Lucas Dillon.—Thos. Le Strange.—Geofroy Fenton.

"Subscribed by the parties within named, and they solempnilie swore upon the hollye Evangelists, as well for the performance of the peace, and all and every the articles within conteyned, as for their loyalties and duties to her Majesty henceforth: and for payment of her Majesties Composition money, in the presence of those whose names are underwritten.

"W. Tuamens.—U. Clanricard.—Peter Trimelston.—R. Dunkellin.—Ed. Athenry.—Thomas Dillon.—Andrew Morris, Mayor of Galway.—Ricard Burke.—Nath. Dillon.—Will. Bowen.—Will. Martin, Sheriff of the Co. of Galway.—Dominick Browne.—Fra. Sheres.—Edw. Birmingham.—George Morice, baylife of Galway."

[*Brit. Museum, Cotton, Titus* B, xiii. fo. 446.]

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This was the last political act of the life of Sir Murrough ne doe. Having surrendered the title of chieftain, he lost whatever influence he possessed over the native clans[i], and soon after disappeared from history. He died in A. D. 1593, having made the following will, transcribed from the original, which is preserved in the Prerogative Office, Dublin :—

"In the name of GOD, amen—I Sir Mourgh ne doe O'Fflaerty of Aghnenewre in the countye of Galwaie, knight, being sicke of boddye, weake and feeble, but of perfecte memorye and remembraunce, do make this my laste Will and testament, as followeth—Firste I bequeathe my soule to GOD Almighty, Christe Jesus my Salviour, and my bodye to be buried at the disposicon of my friends as they shall appointe. I also bequeth that my lands and goods, together with my heyer and children, shalbe chargeable with all such debts as I rightlye owe. I appointe my son Rory Sheoghe O'Fflarty my principall heyer, and chiefe of and over my children, name, kindred, and countrye, in the chiefest place, degree and preheminence; and that the rest doe yeald reverence and dewe obedience unto him[j]; and leave my lands, as well that which I have by dissente and by purchase, to him, and all the reste of my sonnes, to be indifferentlie betwixt them parted, allwaies the elder, viz. Rory Sheoghe to have the first eleccon and choice of eche towne and parcell, and principall porcon: the like I doe of all other my principall stufe furnetures, Provyded alwayes that my children shall agree and be friendly thon to thother. I leave to the sonne of Teig O'Fflartye, the roome and place of a sonne, as any of the rest of my own yonger sonnes shall have[k], reserving a choice to the thelder before the . . . . . I leave all variances, contentions and strifs to happen, to be ordered and discided by my deere friends Robuck Ffrenche fitz John, and Anthony Linche, in all matters concerninge my landes, lordshippes, goods,

[i] So determinately inimical were the O'Flaherties to the State, that Sir Murrough could not prevail on any of the clan to come in and submit, except his own son, Hugh *dubh* (Gen. Table, II. No. 37). He himself appears to have been used as a state stalking-horse on the occasion, to insure the submission of the other insurgent chiefs; for his pardon had been previously granted.

[j] This passage discloses a curious remnant of the ancient clan system in Ireland. It may remind the reader of the old patriarchal will attributed to Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland, about A. D. 174; for which see our author's Ogygia, part III. ch. 59; and the "Book of Rights" contained in the Book of Lecan, fo. 440, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. The following extract is from an old translation of that will by Doctor Reymond, "sometime Fellow Trin. Col. Dub.," and preserved in the same library; "First he spoke to his eldest son, Rossa Failge (*Rossa of the rings*) and said, 'my power and privilege to my Rossa of the rings, the fierce memorable man who shall govern his substitutes.' He then gave Rossa 10 shields, 10 rings, and 10 cups: and said, 'your posterity shall never be subjects to the issue of my other sons.' Cathaoir then directed his chiefs to be always assistant and obedient to the prosterity of Rossa Failge."

[k] See Book of Genesis, xlviii. 5. Teig here named

goods, chattells: and doe appointe, ordaine and make them my executors of my will, which I declare to be as afforesaid. IN WITNESSE of which to be the will of the said Sir Mourgh, wee the persons underwritten have hereunto subscribed our names the third of ffebruary, 1593.—Walter Ffrenche.—Arthur Ffrenche.—Anthony Lynch fitz Thomas.—Richarde Ffrenche.—Arthour Lynch fitz-a.—Moyller M^c^ X Dermott O'Halluran.—Edmonde M^c^ Morishe.—By me Rowland Gowne.—Probat. 3° die Maii an° Dni 1594."

Having thus far traced the principal transactions of the descendants of Brian na n-oinseach O'Flaherty[l], chief of the eastern part of Iar-Connaught, which forms the present baronies of Ross and Moycullen; I now turn to the western clans, the principal of whom was the Sliocht Eoghain (Owen) descended from Hugh mór[m], the elder brother of that Brian. The subordinate branches were the clan Donegh, clan Connor, and clan Dermod *Dubh*, and all were settled in Connacne-mara, sometimes called the two Conamaras; which at the date of the Composition, were created a barony by the name of the barony of Balinahinch. We have seen that Donal Crone O'Flaherty[n], descended from Hugh mór, was the chief of all Iar-Connaught in A. D. 1569, when he was set aside by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed Morrough of the battle-axes chieftain in his place: Quia "Donaldus Crone O'Flarty nunc capitaneus patrie predicte, non est sufficiens nec idoneus ad officium illud exercendum, nec in ullo regimine et gubernatione expertus ad illam patriam gubernandum, minusque habilis ad capitaneatum illud exequendum, tum etiam propter disobedienciam suam." But notwithstanding that patent, Donal continued to exercise, or assert his right to the chieftainship of all the O'Flaherties until his death, and never acknowledged the patent right of Morrough. But there was another powerful competitor for the title, viz. Donal an chogaidh (of the wars) O'Flaherty of Bonowan, whose sons, "Owine and Moroghe," were named as contracting parties in the indenture of Composition. The tanist, or next in succession, as the ablest and bravest of the clan, was Teige na buille (the furious) who became nominal chieftain after the death of Donal Crone; although the title, by the Composition, was legally abolished for ever[p].

Wher-

was Sir Murrough's eldest son (Gen. Table, II. No. 37). He was killed A. D. 1589, in Iar-Connaught, by Sir Richard Bingham's men. His son, above adopted, was Morogh na m-bo.—(Id. No. 38.)

[l] Id. 30.

[m] Id.

[n] Id. 31.

[o] See *ante*, p. 387. Donal Crone was alive in A. D. 1585, for in that year he appears named as a contracting party in the indenture of Composition, where he is described as "competitor for the name of O'Flaherty."—See p. 399, *ante*. His descendants (if any) are unknown.

[q] By an Inquisition taken after the death of Teige

When Morrough of the battle-axes "waxed" sufficiently "stronge," he resolved to subdue those western clans, or compel them to acknowledge his jurisdiction. To further this project he surprised the castle of Balinahinch, which was built on an island of the same name, in the centre of Conmaicne-mara. As soon as Teige *na buille* and the sons of Donal *an chogaidh* became aware of Murrough's designs, they immediately saw the advantage he acquired by gaining the castle, and that advantage they resolved to deprive him of. Accordingly, in A. D. 1584, they made a successful attack on the island; and although it was boldly defended by Murrough's son, Teige, they succeeded in taking it and the castle. Teige thereupon collected a considerable force and made an irruption into their territory, which he plundered of all its cattle. This petty warfare continued for some time with mutual destruction. The Clan Eoghan having made a descent on the island of Aran, were pursued thither by Teige, and a battle took place, in which several of the western O'Flaherties were slain[q]. The Annalists say that the matter in dispute was not worth all the bloodshed it caused on that day; but we have seen above, that there was a greater object in view than the mere possession of the island. A reconciliation at length took place. The Clan Eoghan retained the castle, and with it, for a while, their independence; and thus ended the last instance of clan warfare which took place in Iar-Connaught.

Of

at Galway 17th August 1607, it was found that Teige *ne bolly* O'Flaherty of Arde, chief of his name, had and continued the title of O'Flaherty from the time Sir Henry Sidney, knt. was lord deputy of Ireland. [There is some error here, for Teige could not assume the title, until after the death of Donell]. That he was seised of the castle or stone fortress of Arde, with two cartrons called the two Ardes, and of half the lands of Ballinehinch. That, by virtue of a division made between him and certain of his competitors, he was seised of half Ballindoon, 4 qrs. and half Ballynahinchy, 4 qrs. And he was so seised, "prout erat principalis cognominis sui, et maxime senex ejusdem cognominis de O'Flahertie, *Anglice*, prout erat tanist tempore ineunte compositionis, et etiam diu postea," of the castle or stone fortress of Ballynahinchy in the island of Ballenehinchy, and of the fishing of the Owenmore, and that he was peaceably seized thereof, until one Thady (Teig) Mac Murrough *ne dowe* O'Flaherty, by force entered and built the lower part of the said castle, and possessed the same for some time, and until the said Teige *ne bully* and his two sons, together with Morrough *na moyrc* O'Flaherty, expelled him out of the said castle and island; which the said Morrough ne moyre as yet unjustly holds the possession of. That the said Teige was also seised of several head and chief rents out of other lands. That Morrough *ne moyre*, for the last six years, by force compelled the tenants to pay him the said rents. That the said Teige *ne boolly*, in right of his chieftainship, was also seized of chief rents out of the Cleggan, Ballynakilly, &c., and that Morrough *ne moyre* claims 3 cartrons in the island of Inishnee under a mortgage, dated the 10th March, 1598, made by Edmond O'Flaherty (Gen. Table, II. No. 37), son of the said Teige *ne bullie*."—Orig. Inquis. Rolls Off. Dublin. Their descendants are unknown.

[q] Four Masters.

Of all the western O'Flaherties, Donel *an chogaidh*, although not the chieftain, was the most powerful and opulent. He died before A. D. 1580, leaving by his wife Grace O'Mailly of Burrishoole (celebrated in after-times by the name of *Grauna Weale*) two sons, who were named as contracting, though not consenting, parties, in the indenture of Composition with Queen Elizabeth. Of these, Donall the eldest was slain by a party of Sir Richard Bingham's soldiers in A. D. 1586, and Morogh, the second son, surnamed *Maor*[r] (*serjeant* or *steward*), became the principal inheritor of a territory which embraced a line of sea-coast extending nearly 100 miles. Of this advantage Morogh *na maor* availed himself, by keeping a considerable number of galleys generally ready for service; and from several old documents he appears to have been sedulous in extending his landed possessions[s]. In A. D. 1599, he was ordered by the Lord Lieutenant to join his half-brother, Tibbott *na long* (Theobald of the ships, the first Viscount Mayo), to bring the Queen's forces round the western coast of Ireland in his galleys, from Galway to Sligo, with provisions and implements of war, to assist O'Connor Sligo against Hugh *ruadh* O'Donnell[t]; but we soon after find him, with a large body of forces from Iar-Connaught, joined with the latter celebrated chieftain against the Government[u]. With him he proceeded to Munster;

[r] From this word *maor*, was derived the name of the royal family of Scotland. "Stuart, seu Steward Anglica etiam vox quæstorem ad recipiendos proventus, ut et Scoticè *Maor*—Mormhaor Leavna" (the great steward of Lennox).—*Ogyg.* Part iii. c. 81; O'Conor, *Rerum Hib.* tom. i. p. 57. See also Martin's Western Islands, pp. 98, 108; Verstegan, 324; and O'Brien's Dict. *in voce.*

[s] Several deeds and other instruments, about fifty in number, extending from A. D. 1590 to 1645, and principally relating to the possessions of Morogh *na maor* and his sons, are now in the hands of the Editor; but he regrets that want of space prevents any further notice of them here, as they contain several curious particulars of the state of society during that period in Iar-Connaught. In them, several individuals, named in the annexed Genealogical Tables, are mentioned.

[t] On *Rot. Pat.* 3 Jac. I. dors. 47, there appears a letter from James I., directing a surrender and regrant of lands in favour of Sir Theobald Burke, Knt. (Tibbot *na long*, the first Viscount Mayo), and his two brothers by the half-blood, Morrogh O'Flaherty (*na maor*) and Donnell I. *Keggie* O'Flaherty (Gen. Table, II. No. 38), of *Iar-Connaught*. This state letter was never acted upon. Donell, here named, although called the brother of Sir Theobald, was his nephew, "by the half-blood." When Donell *an chogaidh* (Gen. Table, II. No. 30) died, his widow, Grace O'Mailly, married Sir Rickard *an iarain* Bourke (see him described *ante*, p. 300, under the name of Mac William), by whom she had Tibbot *na long*, afterwards Sir Theobald.—See Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 235, ed. 1789.

[u] Four Masters, A. D. 1599.

[v] Id. A. D. 1600. The following note, in the handwriting of our author, Roderic O'Flaherty, appears, at A. D. 1599, in a copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin: "25 Nov. castrametatur apud Kilt-lagh prope Galviam, postridie apud Derrydonnell.—27 Nov. reversus est [O'Donnell]. Cum eo tunc

ster[w]; but after the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale, Morogh *na maor* retreated to his native fastnesses in Iar-Connaught, where he peaceably spent the remainder of his life.

By Inquisition taken, *durante vita*, 15th September, 1607, it was found that "Morogh *na Moyre* O'Flaherty is seized of the castles of Bonowen, Ballinahinchy, and Renvyle. That Donell *ne Cogge*, father of the said Morogh, and whose heir he is, was, at the time he died, seized of several chief rents in the baronie of Ballinehinch. That O'Flaherty had and held the fines and customs following, in and through the whole baronie of Ballinehinch." [This shews that he usurped "by strong hand" the power of the chieftain.] "Imprimis, quandocunque aliquis furatus erat unam vaccam, fur solvebat predicto O'Flaherty, septem vaccas pro qualibet vacca sic furata, et sic de aliis catallis. Et quandocunque O'Flaherty se contulerat ad generalem sessinam, quod inhabitantes solebant elargire illi quandam mensuram sacci [Anglicè, *a bott of sack*], toties quoties. Preterea, debuit habere quotannis ex qualibet quarteria terre infra baroniam predictam, quasdam mensuras farine *Hibernicè* vocatas *sruans*, cum sufficiente butiro. Et preterea, consuetus erat, quod quandocunque aliquis capiebat aliquod wreccum maris vel *ambergreese*, sine noticia inde data O'Flaherty vel suis servientibus [Anglicè, *his serjeants*], quod quilibet sic faciens finem fecerat ipsi O'Flaherty ad septem vaccas, toties quoties. Et quandocunque O'Flaherty dederat aliquam filiaram suaram in matrimonio, consuevit habere unam sterilem vaccam duorum annorum, ex qualibet quarteria inhabitata, infra baroniam predictam[x]."

Morogh

fuerunt Torlogh M[c] Morogh O'Brien, O'Conor Sligo, et Morogh *na maor* O'Flaherty."

[w] See *Pacat. Hib.*, A. D. 1601. "The O'Maylies and O'Flagherties had a purpose with six hundred men (which they had already furnished) to invade Kerry." In that work, c. viii., there appears a letter to Sir George Carew, dated 3rd July, 1600, and signed "William Burke, Morogh *ni Moe* [*na maor?*] O'Flarty." In that letter the following passage occurs: "So that your Honour consider us with a peece of money." This passage has all the appearance of an interpolation. "My faithful George" (see the Queen's letter to Carew, c. xiv.) is charged with not having been a faithful narrator; but the "Pacata" was written for him, and not by him. He is also charged with having destroyed many old Irish books and records. See Roth's *Analecta*, p. 559, quoted in Gratianus Lucius, p. 41. Sir George Carew was "Presbyteri filius." The late Sir Francis Burdett, who was well acquainted with Irish history, once observed to the Editor, that "Carew was created Earl of Totness, in England, for his atrocities in Ireland."

[x] Original Inquisition, Rolls Office, Dublin. See in the same Repository, *Rot. Pat.* 15° Jac. I. fac. 54, for an instrument perfected by the gentry and "freeholders" of Conamara, empowering Morogh *na maor* O'Flaherty of Bonowen, in the county of Galway, Esq., to procure grants to himself, as trustee for them, of their lands, then recently surrendered to the Crown. Among these parties, the present "old stock" of Conamara, viz. the Mac Conroys (*Kings*), Clan Conors, Mac Donoughs, O'Duans, O'Lees, Mac Coneelys, &c, may trace their ancestors, who all

Morogh *na maor* died A. D. 1626. The following abstract of his last will has been made from the Inquisition, *post mortem*, taken on that occasion:—

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Murrough *ne moyre* O'Fflahertie, of Bonowen, in the baronie of Ballinahinch, within the countie of Galway, esquire, beinge weake and sicke of bodie, but perfect in minde and memorie God be praised, do make my testament and last will in manner and forme followinge: Firste, I bequeathe my soule to God almightie, and my bodie to the grave to be buried amongst my ancestors in Sainct Fraunces' abbey neere Gallway. I bequeath, and my will is, that all my castles, manors, lands, heretofore estated to my eldest sonne and heire, Murrough *na marte* O'Fflahertie, shall be absolutelie in the said Murrough his heires and assigns, for ever; and all the castles and lands heretofore estated to my second sonne, Edmond O'Flahertie, shall be absolutelie to him his heires and assigns, for ever. Item, that my third sonne Bryen O'Flahertie and his heires shall have the Cleggan, excepting only the aiery of hawkes upon Barnanoran reserved to the said Murrough *na marte*. Item, that my married wife Onora Flahertie alias Bourke, shall have three q^rs and a half of Ballindoone whereupon the castle and towne of Bonown stands, and the ½ q^r of Bally M^c Eniely thereunto adjoinninge, without rente, and after her decease, to be and remayne to the said Morrough *na marte*. Item, that mee fourthe sonne Teige O'Flahertie shall have to him and his heires the q^rs of Kilkieran and Inniscrevar of the landes allotted to Morroughe, he himself redeeminge them from Geoffrie Martin and others who may challendge anie mortgadge thereupon: and that Teige shall have noe power to alienate or mortgadge the said lande, without the license of the said Morrough *na marte*. Item, that my seconde sonne Edmonde shall passe an estate unto my sixt son Hughe and his heires of the quarter of Ballinikill, with a provisoe that Hugh shall not alienate, mortgadge, or sell withoute the lycense of Edmonde or his heires. Mee will is, that my said children, Edmond, Brian, Teige, and Hugh and their heires, shall yearlie paie to said Morrough *na marte* and his heires thre shillinges sterling, oute of everie quarter for ever: and that they and theire heires shall aunswere all suites and services due the mannors of Bonowne and Ballenehinse, and from henceforth shall be obedient to the said Morroughe[z]. Item, if anie of the said sonnes die without issue male lawfully begotten, then all the portions of lands of him or them shall retorne to the said Morrough *na marte*, paieinge to the daughter or daughters of hym soe dieinge a proportion of marryage goods towards

acknowledged Morrough *na d-tuagh*. Teige *na buille*, and Morogh *na maor*, as their chiefs and leaders. But at the time alluded to, the old clan feelings prevailed, and many of them have continued even to our own time.

[y] See p. 118, note [x].

[z] See the will of Sir Morrough *na d-tuagh*, *ante* p. 399.

towards preferment, as to the dyscretion of fower of the principallest of theire indifferentest kindred of each side, shall be thought fytt. ITEM, that my said sonne and heyre Morrough, and the rest of my sonnes for Edmond and Bryan, and my sayd wife Onora, shall, in one intire paiement satisfie and paie to my fift sonne, Patricke, who is become a scholler[a], 20li. sterling when he is readie and determined to goe beyond seas to studie, together with 10li. sterling everie yeare duringe his continuance beyond the seas. ITEM, that my three eldest sonnes shall paie proportionably oute of the lands allotted to each of them all the debtes which I doe owe. ITEM, that both my daughters, Soragh ni Flahertie and Owna ni Flahertie, shall have suche portions for their preferment in marriadge, oute of all the lands allotted to my said three eldest sonnes, proportionable as to the dyscretyon of Sir Tybbott Bourke, knight, or his sonne and heire Myles Bourke, and Sir John Bourke, knight[b], calling to their assistance two or more of my neerest friends in Gallway, as shall be thought fitt. ITEM, that mee said three eldest sonnes shall paie oute of their several proporcons of lands, all chardges that will be laid oute about my funeral expenses, devotions, and legaties. ITEM, my will is, that my saide children shall remayne loveing brothers henceforward; whereupon I give them my blessing, to give them that grace for to continue: and if anie ambiguitie, doubt, or question should differ or arise betwixte them in the misconstring the premisses, my will is that the said Sir Tybbott Bourke, or his sonne Miles Bourke, and Sir John Bourke, together with two of my neerest friends in Galway, shall decide that controversy, and settle them friends and loveing brothers, soe often as anie such doubte shall arise betwixt them[c]. And the rather that they have been formerly acquainted with the contentes of this my last wyll, and were all contented I should soe distribute it, to avoyde all further dissension. ITEM, I give to my said wife Onora, all my plate, cowes, garrans, and sheep, with my household stuffe, besids her third of all my lands. IN WITNESS, I have hereunto putt mee hand and seale the 13th day of April, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1626.

"MORROGH *na Moyre* O'FLAHERTIE[d]."

The only sons of Morogh *na maor*, of whom any certain accounts remain, were Morogh *na mart* (Morogh *of the beeves*), the eldest[e], and Edmond, the second, still remembered

[a] He became an Augustine friar; but that it was considered dangerous to state.

[b] Of Derrymacloughny, brother-in-law of the testator, and cousin of the Marquis of Clanricarde. Sir Tibbott Bourke (who was soon after created Viscount Mayo), was the testator's half-brother. Myles Bourke, the testator's nephew by the half-blood, was the second viscount of that name.

[c] See the will before referred to, p. 399.

[d] Inquis. Rolls Off. 23 Oct. 1627.

[e] Gen. Table, II. No. 38. See *ante*, p. 108, note [m]. On 1st March, 1633, livery of seisin was

remembered by the name of *Emuinn mac Morogha na maor*. In the troubles which followed, A. D. 1641, these brothers, unfortunately for themselves and their posterity, took a prominent part[f]. The former fitted out his long-boats or galleys, with which he commanded the western coasts of Ireland during the hostilities. In A. D. 1642, they both joined their kinsman, Morough *ne doe* of Aghnenure, and marched with a force of 1800 men to besiege the fort at Galway. On that occasion their men, who were called by the Marquis of Clanricarde "the rude kearns of Irr-Conaght" (*Memoirs, pa.* 176), were charged with having committed several outrages, and some murders, in the town[g]. Pending the hostilities there, Edmond O'Flaherty proceeded, with

granted to him for the sum of £40 Irish.—*Rot. Pat.* 8 Car. I. 2. p. d.

[f] The Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Carte's Life of Lord Ormonde, detail many of the proceedings of the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught during the troubles. The most active of the leaders were, Lieut.-Col. Morrough *na doe* (Gen. Table, II. No. 39), of Corr or Lemonfield, near Aghenure, (great-grandson of Sir Murrough *na d-tuadh*), Sir Morogh *na mart*, and Col. Edmund, his brother. Of the proceedings of the latter some particulars are given above and in the ensuing notes; from curious original documents, of which some notice will be found in the sequel.

[g] The following extracts, taken from the famous Depositions relating to the rebellion, A. D. 1641, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin (F. 2, 3), have reference to those outrages: "Thomas Scott, 23rd Dec. 1653, saith, That at the beginning of the rebellion, he saw in the street of Galway one Morrogh O'Flaherty, stiled colonel, of Eer-Connagh (being a tall, swarthy young man), marching down the street, with about 300 Irish rebels following him: that they broke into a house, and five of the soldiers stabbed, with their skenes, Mrs. Collins."—"John Turner, ... 1642, saith, That the Irish people of Ere-Connaught robbed the English inhabitants, and killed and murthered several of them; amongst which, they cut off the heads of one John Fox and his wife, and murthered a Mrs. Collins, as she was kneeling at her prayers, and tumbled the heads of Fox and his wife about the streets: yet the mayor or aldermen did not in any way punish the offenders."—"John Sheely, of Galway, baker, 25 May, 1644, saith, That in Galway the very children, according to their powers, exceeded the men, inasmuch as their very frie, or young children, would with skeanes, wherewith generally they were armed, come to the English women, and say, with their skeanes presented, 'You English jades, or dogs, I will cut your throats' and he durst so much as contradict any of these graceless impes."—"Lieut. John Gell, 7 March, 1653, saith, That it was commonly spoken in Galway, that the O'Flaherties of Ire-Connaught were brought into the towne purposely to murther all the English, and he believeth they would have murthered them all accordingly, had not some priests hindered them, by going out in their vestments, with tapers and a crucifix carryed before them, commanding the said murtherers to surcease. And where some goods had been plundered, they commanded restitution to be made, as the examinant, being then in the Fort of Galway, was credibly informed."—"Mary Bowles, spinster, aged 21 years, servant to Lieut. John Gell, 7th March, 1653, saith, That she heard by several of the towne-people that it was the Maior and council of the town that had brought in the said Ire-Connaught people to kill and murther all the English Protestants, because their own hands should not be embrued in their blood. That she herself saw the priests of the towne, and other priests, being

with a company of one hundred men, to the islands of Aran, and from thence he directed his course to the west of the County of Clare. There he laid siege to a castle called Tromra, which was situated close to the sea-shore, in the barony of Ibrickan. This castle was inhabited by an Englishman of the name of Ward and his family. After a desperate defence of nearly four days the place was carried by storm. The brave owner and the principal part of his family were slain, and the castle was plundered and burned to the ground. After this exploit, the perpetrator returned home with his booty. He afterwards joined the confederate forces of Connaught, and continued in action during the remainder of the war.

In the beginning of May, 1653, John Browne, of the isles of Aran, came before the magistrates in Galway, and gave information on oath against Colonel Edmond O'Flaherty and others, for the murder of Peter Ward of Tromragh, in the County of Clare[h]. A party of soldiers was accordingly dispatched to Iar-Connaught in pursuit of the accused. After a long and fruitless search, the party was returning, and passing beside a small dark wood near Renvile, their attention was attracted by the

about eight in number, going about the towne in their vestments, with tapers burning, and the sacrament borne before them, and earnestly exhorting the said Murrough *na mart*, and his company, for Christ's sake, and our Lady's, and St. Patrick's, that they would shed no more blood, and if they did they would never have mercy. That the said Murrough and one Edmond O'Flahertie were at the committing of the said murthers, and aiding and abetting the same; and that she doth verily believe, that had it not bene for the said priests, the said O'Flahertyes and their company had killed all the English Protestants they had found in Galway."—"Martha Love, wife of Capt. Highgate Love, 23rd Feb. 1653, saith, That the town was full of Ireconnaught rogues, in their trowses and broages, all armed with pikes, skeans, and swords."—Pity it is that Mrs. Love did not tell us if these trowses fitted close to the limbs, like those of the old Irish, described by Ware, *Ant.* cap. xi.: "Defemoralibus illis arctissimis, *Trowses* vulgo dictis."—"*Close britches*, commonly called trowses."—*Harris*. For at the present day the Iar-Connaught "rogues" all wear their trowsers loose and ample, which gives their lower limbs nearly as much liberty as the Highlanders of Scotland enjoy in the *kilt*. But this latter curious article of dress itself requires some explanation. The late Major Duff, of Muirtown, near Inverness, editor of the Culloden Papers, a volume of curious and valuable letters, from the year 1624 to 1745, published from the originals in Culloden House, astonished some of his Northern friends by stating, in a note to one of the letters, that the kilt, or philabeg ("*feile bheag*," Armstrong's Dict.) was *not* the ancient Highland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720, by one Thomas Rawlinson an Englishman, who was overseer to a company carrying on Iron Works in Glengarry's country. The convenience of the dress, he added, soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands. Surely some patriotic Highlander will here rush to the rescue of the martial philabeg from this bold assertion of its mean and modern origin. Pinkerton says, it was "quite unknown."—Hist. Scot. part iv. c. vi. See also Whitaker's Hist. Manchester, book I. c. vii. § v.

[h] This information will be found in the Depositions of A. D. 1641, T. C. D. vol. xxi.

the unusual noise and croaking of ravens hovering in the air, towards the centre of the wood. On arriving at the spot over which the birds still continued on the wing, the soldiers discovered a cavity in a rock, from which they drew forth a miserable-looking man, who was soon recognized as the unfortunate object of their pursuit. With him they found a poorly-attired and emaciated female, who afterwards proved to be his wife, the daughter of Sir Christopher Garvey of Lehinch, in the County of Mayo: "And truly who had seen them would have said they had been rayther ghosts than men, for pitifully looked they, pyned awaye for want of foode, and altogether ghastly with feare[i]." He was immediately brought prisoner to Galway, and committed to the town gaol, where he was closely examined, as follows:

> "*The Examination of Colonel Edmond O'Flaherty, taken before Robert Clarke, esq., one of the Justices of the precinct of Galway, May* 24th 1653.
>
> "Being examined how long he was in arms against the Commonwealth of England? Saith he was called hither to this towne of Gallway by the archbishop of Tuam, who was president, and by Francis Blake of Galway, who was then commander in chief of the forces in the said towne of Galway, raised against the fort: and that he came with the company under his command, and assisted the said Francis in beseeching (*besieging*) the said fort. Saith, that going from the towne of Gallway after the surrender of the said fort, he went with his boats to the islands of *Aron*, and continued there some fourteen days, until the islanders did complaine of the further they were unto them, upon which deponent and his company went in their boats to the countie of Clare, to a castle called Trenrowe, which was possessed by one Mr. Ward, whom he heard was an honest gentleman, and never heard of him before, and neither doth know of what religion or nation he was of: and came to said castle about 1st May, 1642, in the beginning of the night, and came within a musket shot of the said castle, to a house where he and his company kept their court of guard. Before their coming to the said howse, they made some shotts from the castle at him, and continued suteing all night, with which shotts some of his men were wounded. And saith

[i] These particulars have been preserved by tradition, and are given above as related by the late Francis Lynch, Esq., of the island of Omey, near Renvile in Conamara. Mr. Lynch died about twenty years ago, at the age of ninety. He used to add, that the party was headed by a Colonel "Bayman, governor of the island of Bofin;" and that the discovery of O'Flaherty was attributed to the intervention of Providence, to bring him to justice, for the outrage in the county of Clare.

[j] Extract from Sir Richard Bingham's "Discourse of his Services in Mayo against the Bourkes, A. D. 1586," preserved in the Cotton Library, British Museum. *Titus* B. XIII.

saith, they could not find the doore nor windows of the said castle that night, but eleven of his men went to the hale which was jonying of the castle, thinking to get in, whereupon they threw stones from the topp of the castle, by which one of his men was wounded and bruised in his arm, and another in his back, and also they let falle a bundle of strawe upon said halle by which it was burned, and the next morning they sett on to storme the castle, in which storme one of his men was killed, and three wounded. And saith he continued seige to the said castle, from Sunday night until Wednesday morning, at which time conditions were made by John Ward[k] for his own life,

[k] This John was son of Peter Ward. On 25th April, A. D. 1643, he gave a deposition on oath, from which the following is an extract:—"Saith, that on or about the 17th day of Aprill, Anno Dom. 1642, the said Peeter Ward, Alson Ward (his wife), and George Ward of the same Gentl. (son to the said Peeter), in a most cruell and rebellious manner, were murthered and stripped by the hands and meanes of Edmund O'Fflahertie, Esq[r]. and others of his confederates, in manner following, that is to say, The said Edmond, about the day and year above mentioned, came by sea from Igher-Conaght, in the Com. Gallway, accompanied with five other boates well manned with armed men, and landing his men at or near Tromroe aforesaid, the said Edmond then and there, in a most rebellious and hostill manner, with collours displaied, assaulted the castle of Tromroe aforesaid, late at night (where this deponent, the said Peeter, George, Alson, and others fled for refuge) but being then resisted by the said Peeter and the rest in there owne defence, the said fflahertie, with the rest of his forces and the country besides, continued siedge to the said castle for three daies and three nights, during which time, and especially the second day of his said siedge, being the 18th day of Aprill aforesaid or thereabouts, amonge divers other acts of hostility, don and perpetrated by the said fflahertie and the rest of his associats, he then and there murthered, or caused or consented to murther, the said Alson and George, having shott or caused to shoote with a bullet the said Alson under the right side, whereof she died immediately, and likewise gave the said George eighteene woundes, whereof he likewise instantly dyed upon the 20th day of Aprill afores[d], or thereabouts. Wednesday on the morneing (being the last day of their said siedge) the said Edmond O'Fflahertie caused the said castle to be fired, and entering the same that day, the said Peeter Ward was then and there traytorously murthered by the said fflahertie and his company, having recaived divers mortall wounds in his body; whoe together with the said Alson and George, was stripped, and they three buryed in or neer the said castle walls, from whence by directions from Donnell O'Bryen of Dowgh in the said Com. Esq. they were removed, and enterred in the parish church of Killmurry afoesaid. Yeet notwithstanding, Donnell M[c] scanlane M[c] Gorman of Dunsallagh, in the said Com. Mass-preist, caused their corps to be digged up againe, and buried without in the churchyard, for noe other cause (as farr as the deponent could learne) but that they saide no unsanctified or heretticall corps of protestants (as they tearme them) must remaine within their churches.

"This deponent likewise saith, that the said Edmond O'Fflahertie was abetted, counselled, and assisted in the said rebellious and traytorous designe, by the undernamed persons, namely, by Donnogh O'Brien of Newtowne, in the said Com. esq.; Mohowne M[c] Dermod of Tromroe, aforesaid, gent. Therlagh M[c] Dermod and Connor M[c] Dermod of the same gent. Rich[d] Fizpatrick (seneschall of Ibrackane aforesaid, and then and now receaver to the earle of Thomond within the said Ba-

life, with Teige O'Bryen, and the (par). priest, which said John this examinant employed as a messenger to his father in the said castle, desiring him to take quarter several times, but the answer of Peeter Ward was, that he would nott take the quarter of Bellian or Scuell. [*Bellicke or Scuell?*].

"Being further examined, he saith, that on Wednesday about 9 of the clock, there came out of the castle the said Warde's twoe daughters and twoe younger sonnes, and alsoe there came oute an Englishe man and his wife; but upon which day this Examinant remembereth not. And further saith, that the sonne and heire of the said Peeter

rony) Hugh Mc Crutton (McCurtin) of . . . . . in the said Com. gent. Donnell Mc Scanlane Mc Gorman aforesaid, Teige Fitzpatricke of ffintraghtbegg, in the said Com. gentl. Teige Roe O'Bryen, son to Sr Donnell O'Bryen Knight aforesaid, Mohowne Mc Encarrigy of Fienorenmore, in the said Com. yeoman, and divers others whose names this deponent doth not remember. This deponent's cause of knowledge (concerning the said parties their ayding, counsellinge, and assisting the saide ffiaherty) is, that first Donogh O'Bryen above mentioned, about the eight [eighteenth?] day of Aprill aforesaid, did entertaine, with meate, drinke, and lodging, the said ffiahertie at Newtowne aforesaid, whereby this deponent beleeveth that he was privy to the said rebellious enterprise; and also that the said Donogh O'Bryen possessed himself of woorth a hundred pounds of the said Peeter's cattle, which he detaineth to this day. He alsoe saith, that he saw and observed the rest of the said parties in armes at the seidge of the said castle, and divers times consulting and advising howe to surprise the same. He also saw and observed that, then and there, the said Teige Roe O'Brien gave out, that if the said castle were not then taken by the said Ffiaherty, he himselfe would suddenly come and besett the same with his forces. He also observed, that during the said siedge, the said Hugh Mc Crutton did use to take a note in writeing of as many of the besiedgers, as were either hurt or killed against the said Castle, openly extolling them for their valour and good service in assaulting the said castle, to noe other purpose (as this deponent then understood) but to give intimation to the rest of the country, and to encouradg them to like rebellious actions. These were the motives that induceth this deponent to believe, that the said parties were aydinge, counsellinge, and assisting the said ffiahertie. He further inducth, that he heard it credibly affirmed by several persons in the said siedge, that they, meaning the Irish, had his Majestye's commission to take the said castle, amonge other castles in this kingdome.

"He, being further examined, saith, that this deponent, about the beginning of January 1641, at a place called Curragh-Catlin, in the said County, meetinge with the saide Teige Roe O'Brien, he the said and there in the presence of this deponent, one Cormac O'Hicky, in or neere Bunratty, in the said County, Surgeon, and divers others, uttered the words ensuing, or others like them in effecte, for quoth he the Irish are reviled by all other nations, because of their remissness in not ayding one another; but now because it is a generall cause (quoth he) God confound and the Devill take him that will not assist them to his uttermost day: addinge further, that in England the King was against the Englishe as much as they heere, and that there was never any hopes of agreement there, and that it was their intent meaning the Irish, to root out the English Nation, affirming that it was his Majestye's express will and pleasure soe to doe.—JOHN WARDE.—Depositions, Clare, vol. xxi. [The remainder of this Deposition will be found curious. Among other things it charges the then earl of Thomond with high treason.]

Peeter came oute on tuesdaye, and was cominge to the court of Guarde where Examinant was, and was slained in the way by Sorrell Folone, who is now gone with Cusack. And being further examined saith, that he gave quarter to each of them that came oute of the castle, except him that was killed as aforesaid. And saith, that Peeter Warde did keepe his chamber in the said castle, from Tuesday night until Wednesday morning, and that the said Peeter Ward's wife was slaine by a shott through the window of the said chamber, but who made the said shott he knoweth not. And further saith, that he ordered his men to keepe the saide Peeter Warde awake, with intention to give him quarter, and the said Peeter Ward making a thrust out of the doore with some weapon, was taken by the arme and drawen foorth, and there slained. And further said, that he defended himself in his chamber, for foure and twenty hours after the rest went foorth. And being demanded, saith, that he conveied seven persons safely to Richard White in Kilmurry, which was the place they desired to goe unto. And saith, that he and his companie plundered the said house, and divided it, havinge firste carried the saide plunder to Strawe island. And being further demanded wherefore he went to the said place? saith, he went thither to quarter his men, by reason the winde was contrary, that he could not goe to his owne country. Being further examined, saith, he knew John Browne, inhabitant of Inishier island, who was with him at taking of the said castle, but did not goe with him as anie of his company, and knew nothing of his intentions; but, being a drummer, this Examinant did use words in threatening of him to goe, which when he refused, he lay hands upon him and guarded him to the boaets, and kept him with him during their stay at Tromra foresaid[1]: and saith he doth not know of any plunder he had, but that the said Browne desired a silver cupp, which this examinant refused to give him.

"And being further examined, denied that he hath not since that time been at the taking of any place, or in any other service: and saith, the man that killed Peter Ward was Teig M^{c} Donell M^{c} Owen M^{c} Enrya, who is now living as is supposed; and the other, by name Dowdarra oge M^{c} Enrya, is dead, And being examined whether he was under protection to the Common Wealth of England, when he was taken? he saith he was not. And being demanded wherefore he came not under protection? answered

[1] This compulsion was a remnant of the old clan system. The Irish chiefs considered themselves entitled, not only to the implicit obedience and service of every member of the clan, but also to the ownership of their very persons; and they included in this state of subjection all those who resided within the territory, as instanced above. The O'Flaherties for a long period claimed the dominion of the isles of Aran.

answered, because he was affraid in respect of the act he had committed against Peeter Ward. And further saith not.—EDM. FFLAHERTY[m]".

Soon after his examination, he was tried and executed at Galway; where his kinsman, the Lord Viscount Mayo, had shortly before suffered for the massacre at Shrued. And thus ignominiously perished two of the most leading men of the province at the time, for crimes into which they had been unfortunately urged by the unsettled state of society at that unhappy period. That Colonel Edmond O'Flaherty considered himself acting in the affair within the rules of legitimate warfare, there can be little doubt[n]. He left three sons, Donald, Morogh, and Edmond. Of the first tradition is silent. The second is stated to have gone to England, and to have challenged a Captain Vernor, whom he ran through the body, for asserting that the Irish Remonstrance was signed by mean persons. The third also went "to seek his fortune" in England, where he became "a captain," but in what corps is not stated. He returned to Ireland, served under James II., and afterwards farmed the lands of Renvile (which formerly belonged to his father) from the Blake family, who obtained a grant of them; and there some of his descendants long after resided. The captain left a son, Edmund, who was called Emuinn laidir, or strong Ned (O'Flaherty) of whom more in the sequel.

The following State documents, now first printed, will be found necessary to explain the concluding part of the foregoing examination, and other matters concerning Iar-Connaught

[m] Depositions, Galway, vol. xxii.

[n] Col. O'Flaherty was first married to "Sowe [Sarah] Boorke [Bourke], daughter of Walter Bourke of Turlogh in Mayo, one of the principal men of that county, great grandson of Richard, lord Mac William Oughter, chief of the "lower" Bourkes, A. D. 1460.—See Lodge, vol. ii. 315. Ed. 1754. During the troubles of A. D. 1641, Walter Bourke proved a steady friend to the Protestants of Mayo. Of this, a curious instance occurs in the Depositions of A. D. 1641, before referred to.—"Thomas Johnson, vicar of Turloghe and Killycomon, saith, that he was sheltered in the house of Walter Bourke of Turloughe, Esq. who not only gave him clothes, but kept and defended him. Saith, that while there, the younger priests and friers demanded of Stephen Lynch, prior of Strade, in deponent's own hearinge, if it were not lawful to kill the deponent, because he would not turn to masse: which prior answered them that it was as lawful for them to kill this deponent, as to kill a sheep or dogg: and divers of the rebellious soldiers there, would tell the deponent to his face, that, if it were not for shaming the said Mr Bourk, they would make no more conscience nor care to kill him, than they would to kill a pig or a sheepe. That he heard divers of the soldiers at Mr Burk's house earnestly protest and say that the titulary archbishop of Tuam, Malachy Keely, had assured them that they should not need to feare, for that the English should not have power to fight against them, but should be delivered into their hands, see as they might cutt their throats, or kill them at their pleasures: and that they should heare the holy Ghost say masse unto them thrice, before they went to battaile." Jurat. 14 Jan. 1642.—*Depositions, Mayo*, vol. xxii.

Iar-Connaught, and the province at large, at the time. They have been extracted from the books of the Irish Privy Council, during the Protectorate, which are now preserved in the Castle of Dublin.

After the reduction of Kilkenny by Cromwell, a council of war was held in that city, and the following order made:—

"*Persons in arms against the Commonwealth (except priests &c.) promised protection upon their submission.*

"Ordered, that such persons of the enemie's party, (except priests, Jesuits, and others of the Popish clergie) as shall come in and deliver up their armes, and shall engage themselves to live peaceably, and submitt to the authority of Parliament, shall have such *Protections* to live in the Parliament's quarters, as other protected people have, and shall have the benefitt of such terms as the Parliament shall hold forth to persons in their condition. And if the Parliament shall hold forth any terms which they shall not be willing to submitt unto, they shall have one month's time (from the publishing of such terms in their quarters, where they shall be ordered to reside) to provide their owne security elsewhere. Provided that, in the mean time, they act nothing to the prejudice of the Commonwealth of England. Provided alsoe that such protections as shall be granted to the said persons, shall not exempt such of them as had a hand, or were actors in any of the murders, massacres, or robberies that were committed upon the English and Protestants in Ireland, during the first year of the rebellion, or in any murthers or massacres since the said first year, committed upon any person not being in armes, from being questioned for the same according to due course of law. Kilkenny, 2°. Jan. 1651°."

"*Places in Connaught excluded from protection.*

"Whereas the places hereafter mentioned, within the province of Connaught, are known harbors and receptacles for the enemy, and other bloudy and mischeivous persons, who from thence take advantage and appointments to committ murders, rapines, thefts, and all kind of spoyle upon the English and others in the said province, under the protection of the Parliament of England, and their army and forces: For the prevention of such mischiefs, it is ordered, that the County of Leitrim (except the baronies of Leitrim, Moghell, and Drumahere) be excluded from protection. In the County of Roscommon, O'Hanly's country, and the country and territories of [ ] and Ferchowle, be likewise excluded. The county of Mayo, (except Kilmeane, Carrow, and Tirawly) be also excluded. In the County of Galway, the baronies of *Mucullin* and *Ballinahinchy*, the half barony of *Ross*, the half barony of Buryshule,

° Orig. Council Book.

Buryshule, the half barony of Arran, and the half barony of Kilhane, the parishes of Beunagh, Killkerin, Moylagh in the barony of Teaquin; the parish of Ballinekilly in the barony of Collavin (except the Rands) be likewise excluded from protection.

"It is further ordered, that Sir Charles Coote do cause proclamation of this order to be made within some publique places within the said counties, to thend that the inhabitants of the said baronies and places, may, before the 10th March next, remove themselves, families, cattle and other goods into the parliament's quarters, and to dwell and reside in such waste untenanted places there, as to the Lord President (Coote) &c, shall seem most convenient: and in case they doe not remove as aforesaid, they shall be excluded from protection, be accounted as enemies, and shall be taken, slayned and destroyed as enemies, and their cattle and other goods shall be taken and made prey of, as goods of enemies. At Dublin, 6th Feb. 1651[p]."

"*By the Council of Warre. Ordered.*

"That commissary General John Reynolds, be and is hereby authorized, to allow a reward to any person or persons, that shall bring in the person or head of any rebell, now in armes against the Commonwealth of England, and under the command of Colonell Donough O'Connor; the same being proved or otherwise well known to be the person or head of such rebell, and that he was so taken or slayne by such persons. Provided that the said reward exceed not forty pounds for the person or head of the said Donough, and forty shillings for each soldier or other officer, or one month's pay according to the quality of the officer. And provided the said reward bee not given, till the expiration of one month after the person or head is so brought in. Dublin, 11th Feb. 1652[q]."

"*Order for Transplanting.*

"To his Highness the Lord Protector, his council for the affairs of Ireland. Barronies in the Province of Connaught, and County of Clare, appointed to receive the Inhabitants of certayne countyes in the other three provinces; so that the transplanted persons might receive lands suitable (as neare as may be) in quantity and quality to the places from whence they are removed.

"The inhabitants of the province of Ulster (except the counties of Downe and Antrim) to be transplanted into the barronies of *Muckollin*, *Rosse*, and *Ballynahinsey*, in the territorie of *Ere-Connaught*[r], and county of Galway (except what is reserved

[p] Orig. Council Book.

[q] Id.

[r] At this period, Iar-Connaught was nearly depopulated. The opposite district of Clare was also desolated by the wars, and almost entirely deserted by the ancient natives. This appears by a petition of

reserved by the lyne in the sea), and into the baronijs of Moyriske, Barryshowle, the half barony of Irish (Erris) parte of Tyrawly barony (parte of it being given to the soldiers), and Costello barony (except what is within the line aforesaid) in the county of Mayo, and into Tyaquin barrony in the county of Galway.

"The inhabitants of the countys of Corke and Wexford, to be transplanted into the barronys of Dunkellyn, and Killtartan in the county of Galway (except what is in the lyne on the sea), and into Athlone barrony, and the half barrony of Moycarnan (except what is in the lyne on the Shannon) in the county of Roscommon.

"The inhabitants of the county of Kerry, to be transplanted into Inchiquin and Burren barronys in the county of Clare, and into the territories of Artagh, in the Barony of Boyle, county Roscommon.

"The inhabitants of the counties of Downe and Antrim, to be transplanted into the barronys of Clanmorris, Carew (Carra), and Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo.

"The inhabitants of the Counties of Kilkenny, Westmeath, Longforde, King's County, and Tipperary, to be transplanted into the baronies of Tullagh, Bunratty, Islands, Corcomroe, Clondrelaw, Moyfartoe, and Ibrican, in the county of Clare, and into the half barony of Ballamo, in the county of Galway.

"The inhabitants of the countyes of Catherlagh, Waterford, and Limerick, into the half barronies of Loughrea and Leitrim, the barronies of Dunmore and Kilconnell, and the half barony of Longford (except what is in the lyne) in the county of Galway.

"And the inhabitants of Kildare, Eastmeath, Queen's Countie and Dublin, into the barronies of Roscommon, and Ballintobber, the half barony of Bellamoe, and the barony of Boyle, except the territory of Artagh, in the county of Roscommon.

"Memorand. that Lowth is reputed much better land than Wicklow, and to be accordingly estimated.—Dated, Dublin, 12th Feb. 1655.

"Har. Waller.—Cha. Coote.—Robert King.—John Hewson.—Wm Jepson.—Hierome Sankey[s]."

To return to the descendants of Morogh na maor. The most remarkable of these was Edmund O'Flaherty, before-named[t], a man of great strength and stature, whose name, as Emuinn laidir, or "strong Ned," is to this day familiar in Iar-Connaught.

the surviving inhabitants there, to Government, praying to be relieved from the monthly contribution. "The said county of Clare having in it nine baronies containing above 1300 plough-lands, is now totally ruinated and deserted by the inhabitants thereof; there not being above 40 plough-lands, at the most, of the whole country (and lying in the barony of Bonratty), at present inhabited, excepting some few persons, who, for their own safety, live in garrisons."—Council Book, A D. 1653.

[s] Id. A. D. 1655.

[t] Page 411, *ante*, Gen. Table, II. No. 40.

naught. Tradition has handed down many wonderful narratives of his prowess and achievements[u]. Among others, it relates that he had frequent rencounters with captain Richard Martin, who obtained several grants of the confiscated lands of the O'Flaherties, under the Act of Settlement, and that they generally fought on horseback, sword in hand; but that the latter, being continually surrounded by his followers, always escaped, while Emuinn laidir was often obliged to cut his way through them, to avoid being overpowered. He was first married to Mable, daughter of Brian oge na samthach[v], by whom he had a son, Edmund oge[w]. Secondly, to Kate Martin, of Coslough in the county of Mayo, by whom he had three sons[x]. And thirdly, to the daughter of M'Cormick of Castlehill, in Erris, in the same county, by whom he had no issue[y]. In A. D., 1720, he was appointed executor in the will of his

[u] Emuinn laidir was the Hercules of Iar-Connaught. The Irish, like the Greeks, were fond of celebrating men of great physical powers. The mythological heroes were deified in Greece. Fion Mac Cuil and the Fion Eirean will never be forgotten in Ireland. Some remarkable notices of human size and strength will be found in our ancient writers. Thus, we read in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1153, that "the head of Eochie mac Lughti," an ancient king of Munster, taken out of the earth where it had lain for centuries, "was as big as anye cauldron; the greatest goose might easilie go through the holes of his eyes, and in the place or hole where the marrow was, towards the throat, a goose might enter."—*Mac Geoghegan's Transl.* This is also related by the Four Masters, at A. D. 1157, where Doctor O'Conor was so puzzled by ȝeó, the goose, that he left a blank space for it in his printed translation. See also *Ogyg.* part iii. c. 45, and the addition to Caradoc's History of Wales, about A. D. 1086 and 1179.

Even in our own days, some curious discoveries of the kind have been made. The Rev. Mr. Molloy, late parish priest of Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Clare, the old ui bpiuin peola of the O'Flaherties (See Map), is said to have discovered, some years ago, in an ancient carn there, a skeleton which measured fourteen feet in length, but he had it soon after secretly interred, in order to put an end to idle curiosity, and to prevent its being carried away by virtuosos. According to tradition, the carn was raised over one of the early chiefs of the O'Flaherties.

[v] Gen. Tab. II. No. 40.

[w] Id. No. 41.

[x] Id. No. 41.

[y] "Frivola hæc fortasse culpam [illegible] videantur."—Usser. *in Prefat.* a Flav. V[illegible] they may possibly be excused, when it shall be considered how little is known of the western O'Flaherties for the last two centuries, during which they have been almost totally eclipsed by their more affluent and fortunate kinsmen of Lemaneagh. Even this latter branch itself was rescued, perhaps from similar oblivion, in the following manner:—After its inheritance had been granted by the Crown to the Earl of Clanricarde, his lordship, on 17th May, A. D. 1687, demised the castle and lands of Aghnenure, Lemaneagh, &c., comprising 24 gneeves, to Gerald Dillon, in trust for Bryan Flaherty (Gen. Tab. II. No. 40.), and Morogh, his son, for 81 years, at £76 yearly rent. The Earl, in A. D. 1718, transferred to Bryan the fee of those lands for £1[illegible] which sum was borrowed from the lord St. George on a mortgage of the entire. That mortgage was afterwards foreclosed, and lord St. George became the purchaser of the principal part of the inheritance, leaving a comparatively small portion unsold, which

his brother-in-law, Bryan O'Flaherty, of Lemonfield[z]. About A. D. 1749, Edmund laidir died, in distressed circumstances, at his estate of Cloonadrawen[a], in the parish of Ballinakill, and was interred in a small chapel attached to the old church there[b]. Towards the beginning of the present century, his bones were taken up and placed in a niche in the chapel wall, where they long remained objects of wonder, for their extraordinary size.

The most distinguished of the descendants of Sir Murrough na d-tuadh[c], was colonel Morogh, also surnamed na d-tuadh[d], or, as anglicised, "na doe"; who took a determined part, on the side of the Irish, in the commotions of the seventeenth century, in the course of which he was strongly opposed to his noble kinsman, the Marquis of Clanricarde[e]. His descendant in the fourth generation, Sir John O'Flaherty, of Lemonfield[f] (whose mother was Jane[g], eldest daughter of Theobald, sixth Viscount Mayo), served with honour and applause as captain in the 65th regiment of foot[h]. He was also deputy governor of the county of Galway, and died A. D. 1808, anno ætat. 82.

In the seventeenth century, the entire territory of Iar-Connaught was confiscated, and such of the O'Flaherties as survived war and famine, were thrown "landless" on the world. The country was parcelled out; and, after the Restoration, was granted to several patentees[i]. The principal of these were, the Earl of Clanricarde, Richard Martin

is now possessed by the lineal representative and head of the family, Thomas Henry O'Flaherty, Esq.

[z] See *ante*, p. 60, note [u].

[a] Now the estate of Edmond (Gen. Table, II. No. 44).

[b] See *ante*, p. 118, note [z].

[c] Gen. Table, II. No. 36.

[d] Id. No. 39.

[e] See *ante*, p. 406, note [f].

[f] Gen. Table, II. No. 43. See Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv., p. 246, Ed. 1789, for Sir John and his brothers, with their alliances. Also vol. iii. p. 273, for the daughter of Valentine Browne (brother of Col. John Browne), and Bridget Talbot (daughter of Col. James Talbot, and cousin of the Earl of Shrewsbury), viz., Letitia (cousin of Jane, mother of Sir John O'Flaherty), grandmother of Talbot O'Flaherty (Gen. Table, II. No. 42, *et ante*, p. 363).

[g] She was the "pearla an chúil oir", the pearl of the golden locks, of Carolan's well-known Irish song, "Lord Mayo" See Irish Minstrelsy, vol. i. p. 232.

[h] He was one of the party which composed the forlorn hope at the taking of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and for his gallant conduct was rewarded with a company. In the commission he is styled "baronet." In a subsequent commission of the peace, 15th January, 19 Geo. III., he is styled "knight;" but neither he nor his successor seems to have cared much about either title. See *ante*, p. 307, par. 10, where it appears that Queen Elizabeth intended to create their direct ancestor, Morrough na d-tuadh, a peer of Ireland.

[i] See Abstracts of the Grants passed under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, attached to the Fifteenth Report of the Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland, vol. iii. fo. Lond. 1825. The Editor having first suggested the printing of those Abstracts as an Appendix to the Report referred to, he takes this opportunity of mentioning, as a literary

Martin of Dangan; John Browne, ancestor of the Marquis of Sligo; the Archbishop of Tuam, in trust for the see; Doctor Seele, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in trust for the College; Sir Thomas Meredith, one of Cromwell's Privy Council in Ireland; Sir George Bingham of Castlebar; Colonel John Whaley, one of the 49 officers; Edward Geoghegan, a "transplanter;" several descendants of the wealthy burghers of Galway, and others. One of the most extensive of these grantees was Richard Martin, Esq., a "rank papist;" but, so far as the acquisition of property was concerned, one of the most remarkable men of his time. After the abdication of James II., he joined, or rather was obliged to join, the forlorn hope called the Irish army of that prince. He was appointed a captain of foot, and having been "commanded towards Dublin," for active service, he "made his will." The original, in his handwriting, and dated 5th May, 1689, is now before me; but although sufficiently curious in itself, I can here only glance at its contents. After devising his estates in the "baronyes of Muckulin, Ballynehinch, and Ross, in Ire-Connaught," and his lands in other parts of the counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, to his sons, Robert and Anthony, and providing for his six daughters, it proceeds:

"I doe bequeath to the ffryers of St. Ffrancis abbey in Gallway, five pounds sterling, to be paid them, in order to oblige them to pray for me continually in that church. And I doe recomend to my wife to erect some parte of our chappell in the said abbey, and to leave some monument behind us in the said chappell, which will verry much helpe the remembering us in their prayers. I leave forty shillings to the fryers

anecdote, a difficulty which he had to remove, before the proposition was carried into effect. This arose from an apprehension under which some of the Commissioners laboured, that the publication of the Abstracts in question, might cause the descendants of the deprived Irish, to seek for a restitution of their ancient estates; and which caused the suggestion to be at first rejected. But after adducing reasons to shew the absurdity of such an apprehension, the project was at length adopted; and that valuable body of information has been added to the other published materials for Irish history.

But another class of recorded evidence, of a much more curious nature than the foregoing, still remains for publication; namely, the Depositions connected with the rebellion of 1641, which are preserved in the MS. library of Trinity College, Dublin. After a close inspection of most of those documents, the Editor became fully convinced that, without their aid, the transactions of the seventeenth century, which are among the most momentous in Irish history, can never be adequately pourtrayed by the historian. It is reasonable to suppose that, during the period to which these Depositions relate, and before the political feelings and religious prejudices of the times had entirely subsided, prudence might have prevented their contents from being generally laid before the public. But now, after a lapse of more than two centuries, when such causes no longer exist, no good argument can be advanced against the publication of the entire, except, perhaps, the argumentum ad *rem*, for the expense would undoubtedly be considerable. Leaving it, however, in the hands of those competent to obviate that difficulty, it is to be hoped that, sooner or later, those curious documents may be given to the world.

fryers of Ross abbey, the like sume to the abbey of Kinalehen, and the like sume to the Dominicans and Augustinians in Galway. I bequeath to my parish priest forty shillings, to father Bietagh soe much, and father Teige soe much. I desire my wife be kind to the poore of this country. The rest I leave to God.

"Richard Martin."

The testator lived upwards of thirty years after the date of this will. On the defeat of James II., he submitted to King William's government, and obtained a free and general pardon. He then petitioned that King, setting forth, that he, the petitioner, "is seized of several thousands of acres of coarse mountain lands, in the remotest part of the county Galway called Ere-Connaught, beyond Galway in the kingdom of Ireland; which with great care, pains, and industry he acquired under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. That the said lands are now in a manner wholly waste, and that he cannot procure tenants to live on them without great encouragement. That petitioner is so sensible of your Majesty's grace and favour, that he is resolved to lay out all he is worth, or that he can on his credit raise, to improve the said lands, and hopes that his example will induce others to do the same. That your petitioner designs building a town, in a place called Clare, where there are two fairs kept yearly, by prescription, and to give all encouragement imaginable to all tradesmen and handycraftsmen to settle and plant there, and hopes that if the said lands were erected into a manner [manor], he should much sooner effect his intention." This was accordingly granted by patent, dated 5th July, A. D. 1698, by which, it is said, the title of all his previous acquisitions was ratified; and that seems to have been the principal object in view, for the promised town was never built. In conclusion, it may be observed, that although Iar-Connaught, which equals in size some of our Irish counties, was wrested from the O'Flaherties, and transferred to new masters in the seventeenth century, it remains to this day, with all its natural advantages, one of the least improved, and least productive portions of the same extent in Ireland. Hence the poet has sarcastically pointed to

"The houseless wilds of Connamara."

III.

As the present volume of the publications of the Irish Archæological Society has commenced with Roderic O'Flaherty's treatise on West or h-Iar-Connaught, it will conclude with some smaller treatises or essays by him, on historical and antiquarian subjects, not hitherto published; having prefixed a few notices of the author and his works, not given by former investigators:

"*The kingdom cannot too much express its obligations to Mr. Roderic O'Flaherty.*"
C. O'Conor, Dissert. Sect. viii.

By the Indenture of Composition for Iar-Connaught, entered into with Queen Elizabeth, A. D., 1585[k], it appears, that our author's grandfather, Rory O'Flaherty, of Moycullen[l], was one of the principal contracting parties therein; and that it provided for his better mayntenance of livinge, and in respect of his good and civil bringinge up in England[m], he should have letters pattentes of the castle and house of Moycullen, and all other his lands in Gnobegge[n]. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh O'Flaherty, who took to wife Elizabeth Darcy, of the family of the celebrated lawyer of that name, for whom see Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 121. This Hugh was the last chief of his race. He resided in the castle of Moycullen[o], and died 20th October, 1631, leaving our author, then an infant of two years, his only son and heir, as appears by an *Inquisitio post mortem*, still remaining on record[p].

At this period, Galway, our author's birth-place, had within its walls a famous school, to which students resorted from all parts of Ireland[q]. This establishment was conducted by Alexander Lynch, one of the ancient natives of the town, and a man of considerable

[k] See *ante*, p. 309, where, in note [d], *for* Moycullen *read* Gnobeg.

[l] Gen. Table, II. No. 35.

[m] Part of the policy of Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, was to induce the Irish chiefs and others of rank, to send their children to be educated in England. "Quant aux Irlandais de race, l'action du governement sur eux se bornait, en temps de paix, à des tentatives pour attirer en Angleterre *les chefs* et *les princes*, qui étaient en grand nombre, et pour obtenir que leurs fils fussent mis sous la garde et élevés dans l'hôtel du roi."—*Thierry, Histoire de la Conquete de l'Angleterre par les Normans.* Conclusion, sec. iv. But this policy not succeeding generally, King James I. improved on the plan, by having a clause inserted in all grants of wardship, that the wards should be "maintained and educated in the English religion and habits, in Trinity College, Dublin."—See the patent rolls of that king, *passim.*

[n] *Ante*, p. 315. By inquisition taken 16th Nov., 1605, it was found that he died 15th Nov., 1599, seized of the castle of Moycullen, and various lands in Gnobeg, which he held *in capite*, by military service; and that Hugh O'Flaherty was his son and heir.—*Orig. Inq. Scat.*

[o] See *ante*, p. 55, note [k].

[p] Rolls Office, Dublin. 6th Aug. An. 8 Car. I. It states the marriage settlement of Hugh, dated 10th July, 1626, in which Patrick Darcy, the lawyer, appears named as a trustee.

[q] A writer in a late periodical, The Dublin Penny Journal, A. D. 1833, p. 326, giving an extract from the Regal Visitation of Ireland, A. D. 1615, see *ante*, p. 215, states, that the "schoolmaster named Lynch," mentioned in it, was Doctor John Lynch, author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. But that was a mistake, as appears by the following entry in the annals of the town: "A. D. 1608, at this period there was a famous school, containing 1200 scholars, kept in Galway by Alexander Lynch." For this entry, see Dutton's Stat. Survey, Co. Galway, p. 263, Dub. 1824. Doctor John Lynch was, however, as tradition tells us, the son and successor of that Alexander. That tradition the Editor had from his old friend John Lynch Alexander, mentioned in Hist. Galway, preface, p. ix., who was himself of the same branch of the Lynches: and died about fifteen years ago, aged upwards of eighty.

considerable learning. He was succeeded by his son, Doctor John Lynch, afterwards a Roman Catholic bishop, and well known as the author of the celebrated work entitled *Cambrensis Eversus.* In this school our author was educated; and between him and Doctor Lynch, who was older by some years, an intimacy and friendship were formed, which ended only with their lives. The distinguished antiquary, Duald Mac Firbis, of Lecane, was the intimate friend of both; and this learned triumvirate had long resided together in Galway. It may be necessary to observe here, that during the first half of the seventeenth century, that town was the most distinguished place in Ireland, next to Dublin; which, in some respects, it surpassed, particularly in its commercial relations. Some have even gone so far as to assert, that if in the beginning, Galway had become the capital of Ireland, instead of Dublin, the country in general would at the present day be far more advanced than it is, in prosperity and improvement. In the ancient school and college of St. Nicholas there, many learned men were educated. Here, Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty, Lynch, Francis Browne[r], Patrick Darcy, the celebrated lawyer, Sir Richard Blake, Dr. Kirwan, R. C. bishop of Killala, Edmund de Burgo, Peter French, John O'Heyne, and other persons of distinction frequently assembled. And here were planned and partly executed, some of those learned works which have ever since ranked among the most valuable on Irish history.

Our author from his youth applied himself closely to the study of the history and antiquities of his native land; and under the guidance of his two more matured friends, Mac Firbis and Lynch, he made considerable progress. His first production was his Letter on the Chronology of Irish History, addressed to Doctor Lynch, whom he calls his most dear Lynch, "charissime Lyncæe." In this it appears, that a long literary correspondence had taken place between them on that subject; and that the chronological discrepancies between Irish writers, had given them both considerable trouble, "Plurimam molestiam in tua meaque mente pepererunt." Lynch requested our author to revise and correct the chronology from the ancient authorities, and the result appears partly in this letter; which is dated ex Armoricâ Galviensi[s], 18 Septembris Sabbato 4 Temporum 1665, but was first published with the Ogygia, in A. D. 1685. This letter appears to have been revised long after its date, for it contains an allusion to the murder of the author's intimate friend, "intimo nostro amico,"

[r] See Ogyg. p. 30.

[s] The Editor's copy of the Ogygia formerly belonged to Dr. Ledwich, who says in a MS. note in it, that "Armorica Galviensi" meant Tuam. But in that the Doctor was mistaken; for it means the north shore of the bay of Galway, i. e. coir fairge, as it is called to this day. Near it, at Parke, the author resided at the time. His translator, Hely, has left the term unexplained; though he ought to have known that the Commentators on Cæsar derive Armorica from *Armor* (Irish, air muir) on the sea."

amico," Duald Mac Firbis, which was perpetrated in A. D. 1671. The assistance which he received from this learned man is feelingly acknowledged.

His next known production, in point of time, was his "Observations on D^r Borlace's Reduction of Ireland," now first printed in this Appendix, from the author's autograph. This appears notified in Thorpe's curious Catalogue of the Southwell MSS., A. D. 1834, No. 348, with the following remark: "These observations were transmitted to Mr. Robert Downing, in a letter dated Galway, Jan. 17. 1681–2. and rebut, apparently with some consistency, Sir John Temple's assertions respecting the massacre of the Protestants of Ulster, in 1641. He is very severe on Borlace, and vindicates forcibly the unquestionable veracity of the early Irish chronicles." This was succeeded by his Description of West or h-Iar Connaught, now first printed in the present volume. After these followed the publication of his great work, the Ogygia, which remains a lasting monument of our author's learning and genius. Immediately on its appearance, it excited the curiosity and attracted the attention of the learned of Europe, many of whom testified their approbation of the work in the most flattering terms. Dr. Smith, in his Catalogue of the Cotton Library, commended our author for his learning and accuracy[t]; as did also that famous scholar Edward Lhuyd, in the preface to his Irish Dictionary[u]. Our ablest antiquaries since that time have admitted, that in it he has given "secure anchorage" to Irish history. He has "settled the chronology of the Christian ages in Ireland with the greatest accuracy, and even that of Scotland so precisely, that he may justly be esteemed the first chronologer of the affairs of that kingdom[v]." According to Pinkerton, the Ogygia "raised a strange flame among the Scotish writers. National enmity and prejudice made truths very unacceptable[w]. The Scotish lists (of the Dalriadic kings of North Britain) compared with that of O'Flaherty, are most inaccurate[x]."

Although

[t] See Cat. Stow. MSS. vol. i. p. 86.

[u] Arch. Brit. p. 311, A. D. 1706.

[v] O'Conor, Dissert. sect. xii.

[w] Introd. Hist. Scot. p. xlix. which see, for the continuation of Pinkerton's characteristic exposure of the "crazy ideas, absurd ingenuity, puerile reading, and cunning quibbles," of the three historical knights errant, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir Robert Sibbald, and Sir James Dalrymple, in defence of the romantic fables of Scotch history, against our author.

[x] Hist. Scot. vol. i. p. 100. It has long been the fate of Irish history and antiquities, to be misrepresented by persons unacquainted with the language and literature of the country. Among these are reckoned those historical system-makers, Whitaker, Pinkerton, and their followers; also Cox, Leland, and others of their class. During the progress of the Ogygia, the author, always modest and diffident, sent the first part of the work to his friend, William Molyneux: a man whose name, in many respects, "Ireland ought to honour." The latter, writing to his brother Thomas, 30th Oct. 1698, says, "I have in my hands, and do suddenly intend to send them over, the first part of the Ogygia. I think, indeed, it is not contemptible, and that is enough to be said of any thing relating to the pro-

Although our author was naturally of a mild and forbearing disposition, and not inclined to censure others, yet he was sometimes obliged to lay aside his usual forbearance; and on one occasion particularly, he "let fly," to use the words of Bishop Nicolson, "a whole chapter of remarks[y] upon honest Father Walsh, for his pretending, in his 'Prospect of Ireland,' to criticism in the Irish language[z]." But the real cause was, our author's dislike of that restless ecclesiastic, for his advocacy of Ormond, the determined enemy of the old Irish proprietors. Nicolson adds, that "this severe treatment" probably discouraged Walsh from publishing a second part of his "Prospect." This is not unlikely, although the Ogygia, which contained the "Remarks," was not published for three years after Walsh's work. The subjoined original document, now first printed, may help to shew how that remarkable man was employed, after Ormond's departure from Ireland[a].

The "Ogygia Vindicated against the Objections of Sir George Mackenzie," was our author's next production. This remained in MS. until A. D. 1775, when it was published by the venerable Charles O'Conor[b], to whose preface the reader is referred for

found antiquities of our country, concerning which little has been yet said that would not raise scorn in a reader." See Dublin University Magazine for Oct. 1841, p. 472. Vallancey was not ashamed to charge our author with duplicity in pretending ignorance of the old language in which the Brehon laws were written. See preface to Collect. p. v. Ed. 1770; and Lhuyd's letter, to which he refers. Phil. Trans. No. 363.

[y] Ogyg. Part. III. c. 27.

[z] Ir. Hist. Lib. ii. c. 2.

[a] The following is from the original Council Book, Dublin Castle:

"*Order to lycence Peter Walsh a priest, to come out of Flanders into Ireland.*

"Whereas we are informed by Coll. Christopher Mayo, that one PETER WALSH a priest, now in Flanders, is furnished with authority from the King of Spaine, and moneys for the transporting of 4000 Irish natives for his said Majesties service in Flanders aforesaid. These are therefore to permitt and suffer the said Peter Walsh with his servants, travelling arms, and necessaries, quietly to transport himself into Ireland: provided, that at his first arrival in Ireland, the said Walsh do give notice to the governor of the garrison where he shall so arrive; provided also that he comes furnished with authority as aforesaid, and that he use not his priestly function in this land; and that he act nothing prejudiciall to the commonwealth of England. Dublin, 26th May, 1653."

[b] From the original "Transactions of the Committee of Antiquarians of the Dublin Society," now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the following extract relative to the above work has been taken: "A MS. entitled 'Ogygia Vindicated,' written by Mr. O'Flaherty, to expose Sir George Mackensie's Defence of Fordun's History of the Royal Line of Scotland, was laid before the Committee, by Mr. Morris of the County Galway, for their perusal: referred to a Committee, who reported that the same was authentic, and is deserving of publication. Resolved, 1st Feb. 1773, that Charles O'Conor, Esq., be requested to prepare same for the Press, with such annotations as he shall think necessary. That a sum of twenty guineas be paid to Mr. Morris for the same, provided he will inform the Committee in what manner the MS. came into his hands, and how long it has been in his possession, as it appears not to be in the handwriting of Mr. O'Flaherty."

for some further particulars relating to our author. Mr. O'Conor (Preface, p. viii.) excuses some of the phraseology of that work by observing, that the English was to Mr. O'Flaherty "a foreign language." Of the same plea we here avail ourselves, with reference to the description of West Connaught, and the other tracts hereto subjoined. That he was a greater master of Latin than English is very evident: but the matters which he has treated of in the latter, and the judgment and learning displayed throughout, will, it is hoped, induce the reader to extend that indulgence to him here, which was solicited by the venerable editor for the "Vindication." His Letter on the Chinese Chronology, and Animadversions on the pretended Subjection of the Irish Bishops to the See of Canterbury, both first printed in this Appendix, are the latest productions of our author of which we have any knowledge. The latter was found among the Southwell MSS., and is thus noticed in Thorpe's Catalogue[c] before alluded to, No. 432: "A long and most interesting autograph letter, dated prid. cal. May, 1709, in four closely-written folio pages. The assertion here corrected is that by Dr. Chamberlayne, in his *Notitia Anglicana*, in relation to the Irish nation, of whom, as Flaherty observes, but few late writers have a right understanding, since the publishing of Giralde's Cambrensis, by Camden, in 1602, that being the only history they follow, though the manifold errors and calumnies in that work were set forth in Latin, under the title of Cambrensis Eversus, at St. Malo's, in 1662. Lynch's volume is generally supposed to have been printed at London, and its extreme rarity to have been occasioned by, as it appears, only a conjectured annihilation by the ravages of the fire in 1666.

"The publication of this letter would be a delicious *morceau* to the Irish ecclesiastical antiquary. Unalloyed by romance, authenticated references are adduced relative to the mission of St. Augustine in Britain, and other historical facts, [&c.] as to render it extremely valuable. The life and mission of St. Patrick, an Englishman, to Ireland, in 432; his founding the sees of Trim and Ardmagh, in Ulster; his journey to Rome, where such authority and privileges were granted to him as rendered him the hierarch of the Irish church, are so amply and clearly told, that Flaherty's narrative will enforce the reader to be assured of his being one of the most generally informed, most lucid, and most impartial of the antiquaries and historians of his day." Our

[c] There occurs in the same Catalogue a MS. numbered 391, pp. 59, 4to., bearing the title of the Ogygia, but described as a "Vindication of the work, against the Cavils of Sir George Mackenzie," and stated as "not having been printed." This MS. is, however, nothing more than a collection of passages from the printed Ogygia itself, and the letters dated at Oxford, which have been printed in the Vindication. It is now in the library of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middlehill, Broadway, Worcestershire: a gentleman whose politeness and liberality in permitting access to his invaluable collection of manuscripts, the Editor takes this opportunity again gratefully to acknowledge.

Our author, in Ogyg. part iii. c. xc. p. 421, promised to continue that work in a second book, which was to treat of the Christian kings of Ireland. Walter Harris, the editor of Ware's works (vol. ii. p. 272), says he was "informed that Mr. O'Flaherty did finish his second Book, and that it yet (A. D. 1745) remains in MS. among his relations in Conaught;" but Harris feared it was "no more than that short abstract of Annals, in a few loose papers of his Handwriting (beginning at the year 1187, and ending with 1327) which the Bishop of Derry mentions[d]." Charles O'Conor, who was better informed on the subject, informs us in his Preface to Ogygia Vindicated, p. xxi., that Mr. O'Flaherty was long employed about a work entitled "The Ogygia Christiana, or the Annals of Ireland from its Reception of Christianity. This *second Ogygia*, more valuable than the *first*, for its importance, may, we hope, be still in some safe hand[e]." The same venerable authority, in another place[f], expresses his apprehensions lest any of our author's loose papers "should be offered for publication, without receiving his own last corrections." But those now first printed in the present volume appear to have had that advantage, and even to have been transmitted by him for the press. It is, therefore, hoped that they will not be found to detract, in any way, from his well-earned reputation.

With respect to our author's sad personal history, it will not occupy much of our space. He had scarcely arrived at the age of manhood, A. D. 1652, when he found himself, without any delinquency on his part, included in the general proscription of the times, and his ample hereditary possessions involved in the confiscation which followed. On the ground of his "innocency," he appealed to the Parliamentary Commissioners of Delinquency, who sat at Athlone, A. D. 1653, and he was decreed entitled to a considerable portion of his estate in Iar-Connaught, which was accordingly "set out" to him by the Commissioners, who immediately after sat at Loughrea. But this was a mere nominal restitution, for the contributions levied by the State were so heavy[g], and the country was so much depopulated, that he derived no benefit from

[d] In Hist. Library, Appendix iv. The Bishop adds: "These are a few loose papers of that gentleman's own hand-writing, and ought to be preserved with due respect, since we all know with what a scrupulous zeal he (O'Flaherty) endeavoured to ascertain its own time to every occurrence *under the sun*."

[e] The Editor joins in this hope, although he has made several inquiries respecting the MS. in question, and even proposed pecuniary rewards for any information which might lead to its recovery; but all without effect. The only hope he now entertains about it is, that it may possibly remain in the possession of the family that inherited our author's estate after his only son, who died without issue, but among whom there was no opportunity of making inquiry.

[f] Dissert. Pref.

[g] 15th March, 1652, ordered by the Council of State: "On application made to the Commissioners

from it, and was, consequently, reduced to the most severe privations. It was probably about this time that, according to Mr. O'Conor[h], he experienced the friendship of Counsellor Terence Mac Donough, of Creevagh, in the County of Sligo; and that he there first became known to Duald Mac Firbis, of Lecane, in that county, the most learned Irish antiquary of any age, and whose acquaintance was, in all likelihood, our author's greatest consolation under his subsequent difficulties. The example of this distinguished scholar is supposed to have first induced him to study the history and antiquities of his native land.

On the restoration of Charles II.[i], our author, like many more of the dispossessed Irish, expected to be restored to his estates; but in that he was disappointed, as he has himself thus feelingly described: "Regium hæredem Dominus bonorum omnium applausu citra pulverem et sanguinem ad sua regna mirabiliter revocavit: Sed me non

for an abatement of the contribution charged upon the co. Galway, in regard of Eer-Connaught, a great part of the said co. lies excluded from protection.—That the inhabitants within the said precinct be abated soe much as cannot be made and raysed, by planting the inhabitants removed from Eer-Connaught in protected places." On 4th Nov. 1653, another order for abatement was made: "As the territory of Ere-Connaught, and other places within the said precinct, are wasted and excluded from protection, that of the £3200 monthly assessment charged, £600 monthly for 3 months from 1st Nov. be respited."—*Orig. Council Book*, Dub. Castle.

[h] Dissert. Preface.

[i] At this time Dublin and Galway were the two principal cities of Ireland. Sir Charles Coote, then President of Connaught, and one of the most leading characters of the kingdom, seeing the decline of the Parliamentary power, which he had been one of the foremost to uphold, resolved to declare for the restoration of the monarch, and, as a preliminary step for a "free" Parliament, which meant a Parliament favourable to the design. To ensure the success of so momentous and dangerous a movement, he saw the necessity of securing Galway; and that he achieved in the following singular manner. Early in January, 1659, Sir Charles being in that town, of which Col. Thomas Sadlier was then governor, he invited the latter "and his officers all zealous for the Long Parliament, to his house over the water, to be merry: which done, he pretended a desire to drink a glass of wine in Galway privately with the colonel: so they two secretly took a boat, with each a servant, and being on the other side, Sir Charles said: 'Colonel Sadlier, I am resolved for a free Parliament, and to have this garrison; you have a sword about you, draw, and fight, or else engage your honour you will make no disturbance in the town upon our admission, and my declaration.' To which Sadlier, surprised and troubled, answered, he would acquiesce. Upon this he caused the gate to be opened, and Sir Charles having declared himself, the soldiers cried out, 'A Coot! a Coot! and a free Parliament!'" Having secured the person of the governor, he immediately proceeded to Dublin, and, in conjunction with Lord Broghill, surprised the Castle there: seized the Parliamentary governors, Waller, Jones, Thomlinson, and Corbet, whom they sent prisoners to England. They then declared for a full and free Parliament, which was soon after followed by the Restoration. For the particulars of the foregoing revolution and narrative, see Cox's History of Ireland, vol. ii.; also Burton's History, 4to. London, 1690, p. 50.

non dignum invenit, cui tugurii mei regnum restituat. Tibi soli peccavi, Domine; Sit nomen Domini benedictum in æternum[k]." In another place he says: "I live a banished man within the bounds of my native soil; a spectator of others enriched by my birth-right; an object of condoling to my relations and friends, and a condoler of their miseries[l]." And in these, or similar unavailing complaints,—at times elated by hope, but more frequently sunk in despondency,—he seems to have passed the remainder of his life.

Towards the close of the reign of Charles II. a Commission was held in Dublin, to hear and determine the claims of "transplanted persons in Connaught and Clare." Here our author exhibited his claim, grounded on the adjudication of the Parliamentary Commissioners before alluded to; and he was accordingly decreed entitled to a small portion of his inheritance, viz., the lands of Legvineagh, Kaylagh, and Sersey, situate in the barony of Moycullen, containing about 500 acres[m], not one acre out of every fifty of the ancient territory of Gnobeg. At this time he resided at Parke, part of the lands so adjudicated, which lay along the sea-coast, about seven miles west of Galway. There he wrote his Ogygia and other works[n], but his circumstances were no way benefited by the above decree. This arose from the debts which he had been previously obliged to contract, and the impoverished state of the district. His privations, therefore, continued through life; and of their extent some idea may be formed from a letter of his contemporary, Edward Lhuyd, which has lately come to light. That learned man having travelled through Ireland, to collect materials for his great work, the *Archæologia Britannica*, among those whom he specially visited for information was our author; and in the letter alluded to, which was written about A. D. 1702, he mentions some book communicated with a letter "to old O'Flaherty, who, unless it comes frank, will, I fear, be scarce able to pay postage[o]!" It

[k] Ogyg. 180. "The Lord hath wonderfully recalled the royal heir to his kingdom, with the applause of all good men, and without dust and blood; but he hath not found me worthy to be restored to the kingdom of my cottage. Against thee alone, O Lord, I have sinned; May the name of the Lord be blessed for ever."

[l] Ogyg. Vind. p. 153.

[m] His certificate, dated 11th April, 1677, is inrolled in the office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin.

[n] He generally dated, "*Ex Armorica* Galviæ." This shore is still called coir fairge, for which see *ante*, p. 252, and page 421, note [s].

[o] See Thorpe's Catalogue of the Southwell MSS., p. 287, referred to *ante*, p. 424. In a subsequent letter, "relative to a very rare plant found in the Isle of Aran," Lhuyd states, that our author's residence was "just opposite to the island."—*Id.* Its remains are still shewn, about twenty perches to the north of the road, midway between Forbagh and Spiddle. The house is about sixty feet in length, with one little chamber off it to the west. Immediately to the south of the house is a low rock, covered with a green mossy sward, commanding an extensive view of the sea, the three islands of Aran, and a consider-

It may here be observed, that the destitution thus described was not confined to our author alone; it was largely shared by the Irish gentry in general at the time[p]. In a few years after this, Thomas Molyneux, describing a journey which he made to Connaught, thus writes of our author: "Wednesday, 21st [April, 1709]. I went to vizit old Flaherty, who lives very old, in a miserable condition at Park, some 3 hours west of Gallway, in H'ar or West Connaught. I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts, but his ill-fortune has stripp'd him of these as well as his other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few pieces of his own writing, and a few old rummish [*romish?*] books of history, printed[q]." At the time of this melancholy recital our author was beyond the age of eighty. He survived about eight years, and died at Parke[r], leaving an only son named Michael[s].

On

able extent of the northern coast of Clare. On this rock our author is said to have spent much of his time in viewing the sublimity of the prospect.

[p] See the same Catalogue, p. 94, for the description of the Irish by Sir Richard Cox, and quoted herein, *ante*, p. 13, note [d]. Thorpe's Cat. p. 236, also notices a MS. pamphlet, entitled "The Groans of Ireland," written about 1694, in which the "beggary of the Irish" in France is described as "horrific;" and a passage is given which sustains the statement.

[q] See another extract from this "Journey," *ante*, p. 57, note [p]. The entire is now being published by that learned and accomplished member of the Irish Archæological Society, Dr. Aquilla Smith, in the Miscellany of the Society, A. D. 1846. Among the "few pieces of his own writing" mentioned by Molyneux, was probably our author's "Animadversions on the Subjection of the Bishops of Ireland to the Archbishops of Canterbury." This tract appears dated a few days after the traveller's visit, and is now first printed in this Appendix.

[r] According to tradition, he was interred within his house at Parke, by order of his son, which was done under the strange idea of keeping possession of the estate. This is probably true, for the same tradition relates that his son was a fool.

[s] The books of the Heralds' Office, Dublin, state that Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the Ogygia, was married, in A. D. 1652, to a daughter of Colonel Morough *na doe* (Gen. Table, H. No. 39). That he had four sisters, two only of whom were married, viz. Jane or Bridget, to Oliver O'Hara, Esq. of Sligo, and Mary, to Cormac O'Hara, of the same. The latter had three sons, Roger, Heber, and Michael, a Dominican friar; and four daughters, 1. Eliz., wife of Henry Plunket, Esq. of Dunshaghlin, County Meath: 2. Catherine, wife, first of Captain Thomas Maguire, secondly, of Lieutenant Thomas Dowling: 3. Christian, wife of Mac Jenyn (*Jennings*), County Mayo: 4. Martha, second wife of Captain Robert Dowling, father of Thomas aforesaid, and of Rev. Joseph, superior of the Teresian Carmelites in Ireland. The following probably alludes to Roger, the first son of Cormac: "Captain Patrick O'Hara, son of Roderick, or Roger O'Hara (captain in the service of King Philip the Fifth, slain A°. 1702, in the battle near the river of Po in Italy), and of Bridget Burke, daughter of Charles Burke Fitz-Rickard Fitz-David, of the house of Theobald Burke, created by King Philip the Third, of Spain, Marquis of Mayo. All his predecessors were Catholicks since the conversion of Ireland to Christianity, and he descended of the best of the family of O'Hara: a family lineally descended from Olill Olum, A. D. 137, King of Munster (*de quo* Ogygia, p. 147, and p. 326), whose third son, Kien [p. 328], was father of Thady (p. 331), whose son, Cormac

On 15th Feb. A. D. 1717, "Michael Flaherty of Parke, gent." exhibited a plaint in the Chancery of Ireland, that "Roger Flaherty late of Parke, Esq., whose son and heir the said Michael is, depending on Richard Martin, Esq.[t], who was his close neighbour and neere relation, and who had been concerned for the said Roger in the court of Claimes in 1677, and knew him to be a quiet and easy man, no ways conversant with law affairs, having during his life addicted himself to other studies of histories and antiquities of this kingdome: that it was agreed between them that the said Roger (who was not within the Articles of Limerick or Galway, and was therefore apprehensive that he would forfeit his estate), should perfect an antedated conveyance of his lands to the said Richard (who was within Articles), which conveyance was dated 3rd Oct. 1691; and afterwards they had further deeds in 1703, which were antedated to Nov. 1691: that at length Richard Martin, pretending those conveyances were made for full and valuable consideration, retained the possession of the lands, which he settled on the marriage of his son, Anthony," but which the said Michael prayed to be restored to him. The suit thus commenced lasted several years, and ended in the overthrow of Martin. Pending the proceedings, Michael O'Flaherty married Annable Martin, who was "a neere relation" both of himself and his opponent, and widow of Edmond Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Aran[u]. He, soon after, assigned the estate

Galeng (p. 332), was father of Laius (p. 334), of whose son Fidcuir, *O'Hara* and *O'Gara* sprang (p. 334). Ogygia is to be had in sheets, within Temple-bar, as you goe from the strand, London." —Extract from a book marked "O'Gorman MSS." p. 344, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

[t] For whom *vide ante*, p. 418. We have seen that this individual obtained several grants under the Act of Settlement, of the confiscated lands of the O'Flaherties, in Iar-Connaught; all which he prudently, as will appear in the sequel, had confirmed by William III. The scrambling of court favourites, discoverers, adventurers, soldiers, and others, for confiscated lands in Ireland, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is well known. The hurry with which the patent grants of those lands were generally prepared, occasioned unavoidable mistakes. These, with the numerous clauses, savings, and reversions which the grants contained, gave rise to serious apprehensions as to the validity of the titles derived under them. Many persons even dreaded a revival of those inquiries into defective titles, which led to such evil consequences in the times of James and Charles I. That those apprehensions were not wholly groundless, appears from some proceedings recently taken. Within the last twenty years the Commissioners of Woods and Forests instituted a searching inquiry into the patent titles of Ireland, particularly for reversions in the Crown, and lands for which no grants could be produced. On this inquiry the Editor's aid was solicited to direct researches, with offers of ample remuneration, which he declined. The investigation, however, proceeded, and caused no small degree of uneasiness among landed proprietors. Considerable sums were exacted from many, who were obliged to compound for their estates, and tracts of land were taken possession of for the Crown. At length, owing to accidental causes, the proceeding was discontinued, and, it is to be hoped, will never be revived.

[u] In the early part of the last century the family of

estate to his step-son, Rickard Fitzpatrick, Esq. (*Deed registered 1st Feb.* 1736), by whose descendants, or their devisees, it is possessed to this day.

Here the Editor thinks it time to close this lengthened narrative; and the only apology he can offer for the minute, perhaps trifling, details into which he has been insensibly led, is the character of the learned individual to whom they relate. On his account alone, it is probable that some of the incidents related may yet attract notice in the literary history of Ireland; which, though hitherto sadly neglected, will always prove the true source of permanent glory for the country.

I.

"Fitzpatrick, of Aran," was one of the most opulent families of this part of Ireland; but the name is now extinct, or sunk in poverty. It may, however, be curious to trace it a little, in consequence of its having been, with some probability, supposed to be a branch of the ancient and noble stock of Upper Ossory. It appears, *ante*, p. 409, note [k], that in A. D. 1642, Richard Fitzpatrick was seneschal of Ibrickan, in the County of Clare, and receiver there for the Earl of Thomond; also, that Teige (Thady) Fitz-Patrick resided there at the time. Ibrickan lies next to Aran. In A. D. 1686, John Fitzpatrick, gent., resided at Loughmore, for which see *ante*, p. 86, note [p], in the south island. His son Richard, in the same year, married Joan French, of Spiddle, for which place see *ante*, p. 61, note [x]. Richard died A. D. 1701, leaving four sons, Scander, Denis, Peter, Patrick. John, the father, died A. D. 1709, at the house of his son-in-law, George Morris, in the west suburbs of Galway (where Martin Morris, Esq., present high sheriff, and great-great-grandson of that George, now resides), leaving chattels to the amount of £6000, and £1500 in silver and gold, which he kept in a cellar of his in that town. John had a second son, Edmond, who married Annable Martin, of Dangan, and died about A. D. 1717, leaving a son, Rickard. Annable his relict intermarried with Michael O'Flaherty, the son of our author, as before related, p. 429. Rickard represented Galway in the Irish Parliament for several years, and died A. D. 1761, without issue. Edmond Fitzpatrick, his nephew, sheriff of Galway, A. D. 1769 and 1797, left an only son, James, who died without issue. Whether any of the name now exist the Editor has not ascertained.

In the reign of Charles II., Sir Stephen Fox granted leases of the islands of Aran to John and Richard Fitzpatrick, at £500 per annum; and afterwards made them abatements in the rent, for losses sustained on account of the frequent landing of the enemy's privateers on those islands, and committing depredations there. In A. D. 1713, Sir Stephen, in consideration of £8200, conveyed the islands to Patrick French of Monivea and Edmund Fitzpatrick, of Aran, one moiety to the former, and the other to the latter, their heirs and assigns, for ever. Patrick French was trustee for Simon Digby, Lord Bishop of Elphin, whose moiety was granted, by lease for ever, to Edmond Fitzpatrick, at £280 per annum. On 15th February, 1744, Rickard Fitzpatrick, in consideration of £2050, released his moiety of the three islands to Robert French, in trust for Robert Digby of Landenstown, his heirs and assigns, for ever.—*Deeds Registered.*

Mr Downing

The enquiry observations on Dr Borlases Reduction of Ireland you desired from me, I had by me this long time, but had no convenience to transmitt it till now assuring that if I could serve you better my endevours would not be wanting for you. I am

Yr faithfull servant
R O Flaherty
JCy

Galway 17. Ja: 168½

A true Copie of the original in the possession of the Earl of Litrim

I.

"*Observations on Dr. Borlace's Reduction of Ireland, by Roderic O'Flaherty.* [From the Author's autograph, in the possession of the Right Honorable the Earl of Leitrim[x]].

"Mr. Downing,

"The ensuing observations on *Dr. Borlace's Reduction of Ireland* you desired from me, I had by me this long time, but had no convenience to transmitt it till now, assuring that if I could serve you better my endevours would not be wanting for you. I am,

"Y[r] faithfull servant,

"Galway, 17, Ja: $168\frac{1}{2}$. "R. O'FLAHERTY[y].

"*The Reduction of Ireland, etc.*

"The title improper, where is onely a catalogue of the chiefe Governours of Ireland.

"In the preface to the Reader, 140,000 *soules in a few weekes dislodged* by the authority of S[r] Jo: Temple's Irish rebellion, is by many thousands further from truth, than the relation of 17 *persons onely massacred*, as appears by the streight enquiryes made in Cromwell's time; and yet but few of those many thousands could be found to have beene really murthered. For there were not soe many thousands of protestants living then in all Ireland, much less in Ulster, where most of those murthers were said to have been committed. Wherefore the Black booke in Athlone, upon

[x] A copy of these Observations is preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, I. 1, 3, No. 32. Borlase's "Reduction" was published in London, 1675, 8vo. See Harris's Ware, ii. 351, for Borlase; and Dr. Nalson's severe remarks on him; wherein he is charged with plagiarism, "that may well render him suspected not to be overstocked with Honesty and Justice." The following is extracted from the Depositions A. D. 1641, in Trinity College, Dublin, before referred to:

"*Francis Haselope*, late of Ballyharaghane, in the parish of Disert, barony of Inchiquine, gent., saith, that about 29 Dec. last, he being in company at Ballyheraghane, with one Connor O'Hogan, fryer of the Convent of *Agheise*(?) and John O'Hogan his brother, demanded of them the reason of this suddaine rising againste the English, and the forcible takeinge away of their goode; who, severally of them, answered, that it was the King's fault in setting such meane and base governors to rule over them, then and there nominating Sir William [*Sir William interlined*] Parsons, now one of his Majesjesties Lords Justices of the Kingdom, and Sir Richard [*Sir Richard interlined*] the Lo. Chancellor, to be men of base degree, and such as heretofore they would have to solicitt their cause from Cort to Cort, during the whole Tearme, for five shillings a peece; and that Burlace y[e] other Lord [*Lord interlined*] Justice, quoth the fryer, and the said John averring the same, was but a base pynnmaker, or a header of pynnes; all which words were spoken in most bitter and invective manner."—Jurat. 9 June, 1642.

[y] See Facsimile at the beginning of this volume.

upon which S^r^ Jo. Temple's Rebellion was grounded. was so falsifyed in most particulars thereof, as well by the witnesses. who were said to have thereunto deposed. as also by some of the persons then living, who in that booke were sworn to have been murthered, that it was for shame set by, as no evidence. It is also avowed the first massacres were committed on the Irish; and the several murthers in cold bloud committed on them did 20 times exceed what they acted. Besides the Irish nation in generall were soe much unconcerned in those murthers, that at their humble proposalls all murthers were excepted out of the Articles of Peace, A^o^ 1648; and since his Ma^ties^ Restauration. it was their request by their Agents, to except all murthers on both sids out of the Act of Indemnity.

" In the Introduction. The darke side of the cloud was still towards the author. as to the originall of the Irish and their chronicles, of which he could not participate. but what seemed fabulous and vaine. There is a more exact account of the chiefe Governours of Ireland for above 2000 [years] before, then that of the authors for this last 500 yeares. The first invasion of the Scots (not Goths) a thousand yeares before Christ, a Scythian nation out of Spaine. is more certainely knowen. then that of the English into England 400 years after Christ. of which time are severall different opinions, as also there is of K. Lucius his Christianity. whereunto 20 different yeares are assigned, whereas the time of the Gospell's preaching to us by the arrivall of S. Patrick, is without controversy, that of Grace 432. This I say. as to the exactnesse of time in answer to his taunting our chronicles. As for his virulent expressions of a *nation meerely Pyrates, Barbarous and inhuman*. with much more of the like through all his booke, I passe it by for a hereditary malice. Some body perhaps will hit him with it after his and my death.

" The title of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the 2^d^ to the Kingdome of Ireland, as well as to the rest of his Kingdomes and dominions, we with all respect. duty. and allegiance, acknowledge unquestionable, but for that of the first Invadours in favour of an Adulterer, the bulls of Adrian and Alexander popes. and the synod at Cassell. as also a *nation meerely pyrats, barbarous, and inhuman*, I refer such as desire satisfaction to Gratianus Lucius his Cambrensis Eversus, against Giraldus Cambrensis. capp. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Mahony was no Jesuite, whose booke was deservedly condemned to fire, by order of the nationall assembly of the Irish Catholicks at Kilkenny. Of which booke and its author some poet then gave this censure:

> ' Dignus luce liber. modo flammis luceat ustus.
> Et scriptor libro sit comes ipse suo
> Seditionis erat nam fax authorque liberque.
> Ambo perire pari sic meruere rogo.'

It

It is a strange paradox that such as in this, and all other their actions, continually professed their due allegiance to his Majesty (which the author, p. 276, interprets *verbally*), should be the onely rebells, and not those who openly professed by word and deed to deface all markes of sovereignty, and pluck up by the root Monarchy.

"A° 1171, the 3[d] yeare after the English invasion, and the 17 of K. Henry 2. (he landed in Ireland 17 October, vid. War. de Antiq. Hib. cap. 22, p. 112, c. 24, p. 149), and not A° 1172, as others mistake, for S. Thomas of Canterbury suffered 29 Dec., being Tuesday, as Baker and Spondanus noted A° 1170, and Christmasse after King Henry kept at Dublin. Soe far I observe on the Introduction.

"Pag. 1, 1171, not 1172, ut supra; for 25 Oct. 1171 ended the 17[th] yeare of King Henry 2.

Pag. 2, 1177, Earle Strongbow dyed.

P. 6, 1186, Hugh Lacy murthered.

P. 20, Richard de Burgo, brother's son to Hubert Earle of Kent.

P. 37, Richard de Burgo, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connaght, was son of Earle Walter, and grandchild of the above Richard, Hubert Earle of Kent's nephew; and Edmond de Burgo 2[d] son of Richard Earle of Ulster, was progenitoure of Castleconell and Brettas barons.

Idm. John, first baron of Leitrim, was son of Rickard Saxanagh, Earle of Clannrickard. His son Raymund last baron of Letrim.

Idm. William Burk custos Hib. was brother's son to Walter Earle of Ulster, and Cousin-german to Earle Richard; of which William descended Mayo Bourks.

P. 40, 1318, 14 of October was Dundalk battle.

P. 44, A° 1162, Claona (not Cleonard Synod).

P. 45, Jo. Birmingham Earle of Louth, younger brother to Richard, baron of Athenry, murthered, not by Macgoghegan, but by his owne English, as you may read in Camden's Irish Annales.

P. 48, S[r] William Morris. Ufford's death, April the 10[th] ut p. 49.

P. 55, Lional, Duke of Clarence dyed at Albe in Piemont.

P. 63, Roger, Earle of March, declared heire to the crowne by K. Richard 2. in right of his mother, Philip, daughter of Lionell Duke of Clarence, was slaine, not by O'Brien, but by O'Birn of Wicklow county. His mother, Philip's mother, was Elizabeth, daughter of William Earle of Ulster, son of the Lord John, son of Richard Earle of Ulster, *de quo supra.*

P. 73, Prior of Kilmainam, not Earle.

P. 75, 142$\frac{7}{8}$, 4 Ja. Bishop of Meath dyed.

P. 96, 1513, Kildare dying could not keepe Parliament, 7° Hen. 8, A° 1515.

P. 98, 1516, 13 Jun. after 25 Febr. 7° Hen. 8, 15$\frac{1}{10}$.

P. 98, 1519, S^r^ Maurice (whose father Thomas, brother to Gerald, Earle of Kildare. A^o^ 1513 deceased, was slaine in Stockfield, A^o^ 1487) L. Justice was slaine A^o^ 1520. by O'Morra.

P. 100, Pierce Butler, sooner Earle of Ossory, then Earle of Ormond.

P. 102, 1528. Nugent taken by O'Conor.

P. 104, 123$\frac{4}{5}$. 1^o^ Ja. Leonard Lord Grey, Lord Deputy.

P. 105, 153$\frac{5}{6}$. Febr. 3 Uncles hanged at Tiburn.

P. 126, Connaght reduced to countyes by Perrot, A^o^ 1585.

P. 127, 156$\frac{8}{9}$. 17 Ja. the Parliament, 11^o^ Elizab. which should be p. 130. A^o^ 156^8.

P. 131, Dublin castle built by Henry Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin. A^o^ 1213.

P. 196, 16$\frac{1}{1}\frac{5}{8}$, ut pag. 195.

"When you send this away I desire you send a copy thereof, and not this that I write, as also that you cut of the above Letter under my hand, that it may not appeare, which you can cut of without prejudicing the rest. Soe commending myselfe kindly to you, I conclude y^rs^ *ut supra*."

II.

"*Letter from Roderic O'Flaherty to William Molyneux, December* 15, 1696. *containing a Confutation of the Chinese Chronology.* [From the MS. Library, Trin. Col. Dublin, I. 4. 17.]

"Hon^ed^ S^r^,

"I lately lighted on a letter of yours. I guesse it is the first that ever I received from you, of the 5th of May, 83, wherein you most friendly put me in mind before you saw any of my writtings, of the objections raised by many against the credibility of our Irish antiquities, which your freedom was then most kindly and gratefully accepted, as the like will alwayes be upon all occasions, for my natural inclination is, as one said: *cupio doceri; dedoceri non erubesco.* As to those scruples I think I have then fully satisfyed you, onely one point, that I conceived I needed not then examin, untill upon examining my Lord Bishop of Worcester's *Origines Brit*^*.*^, I found the same passage objected in print, som 2 years after your letter's date, wherein you have thus: 'It is the chiefe thing, and indeed the onely thing, that gives credibility to the very ancient history, that the Chinois pretend to, that they can give a rational account of the way and method they used for the account of their time, and that they are not out in it, but make it their chief buisiness in all their chronicles, first to settle and establish that; as may be seen in Martinus a Martiniis, and other authors: to which purpose I feare there is requisit much more learning than any man will say the Irish were masters of before their Christianity, if ever after.'

"Having, I say, accidentally of late hit on this passage in your letter, I thought

it would not be ungratefull to you, what I writ thereof in relation to the Bishop, as followeth:

" Dr. Stillingfleet makes it a matter of hyperbolical flourish, as a pretence to very great antiquity, that a late Irish writter (P. W. [*Peter Walsh*] in his Preface to the Prospect of Ireland), should compare the antiquities of Ireland with those of the Chineses for exactness of Chronology. Indeed whatever the opinion of a privat writter might be in such a case, is not of that moment as to extenuat the credit of our Antiquaries, who never knew what the Chineses were in the furthest part of the world from the climat. But since the learned Doctor so highly magnifyes the accuracy of the Chinesian calculation of time beyond the Irish, I hold it not impertinent to examin it.

" And first of all, I find himself acknowledge a different account of the two best witnesses he produces to that purpose, vz. John Gonsales Mendoza and Martinius; *as appeares*, he sayes (p. xxxii. of his Preface), *by comparing Gonsales Mendoza and Martinius together*, which shewes their computation of time is not so plausible as the Doctor would have us believe. I adde another different witness, M. Paulus Venetus, 300 years precedent to Mendoza.

" The account that Mendoza, for certain years resident in China, gathers out of their own calculation and succession of kings, justly computed, extends itself 624 years beyond the gratt ffloud. Ffor from their first king Vitey, he finds 2357 years to the end of the 117th king of his posterity, by name Tzintzon; from Tzintzon, 1847 years during the reign of 142 kings, and 40 years interreign to the end of Tepy, conquered by Vzou, the Tartarian emperour: from Vzou 93 years of his and his 8 successours reigns, till Hombu, of the ancient race of China kings, recovered the kingdom from the Tartars; ffrom which time himself and 11 more of his posterity reigned for 200 years to the year of Christ 1580, wherein Boneg the last of 'em reigned. At which time Mendoza was writing, being the year of the Julian period 6293, out of which the 4 periods of this computation, amounting to 4497 years substracted, there remaines 1796, the year of the Julian Period wherein Vitey is said to have begun his reign: 624 added thereunto makes 2420, the year of the Julian period, in the latter end whereof the gratt ffloud begun, by Scaliger's account, 2293 years before the first year of our Christian computation. So 624 years from the beginning of Vitey to the ffloud: 2293 years from thence to Christ; and 1580 years of Christ added together, make up the same sum of 4497. But this is a manifest absurdity to us, that are enlightened by the rayes of divine faith, and instructed by sacred text, whereof the Chineses were ignorant; ffor there must be time allowed for the propagation of mankind

	2357
	1847
	0093
	0200
	4497
	6293
	4497
	1796
	624
	2420
	0624
	2293
	1580
	4497

kind from the breed of 3 couples after the floud: another allowance of time to the Babylonian confusion, and dispersion of nations: and another to the establishment of several kingdoms; among which it is known that China was not the first monarchy in the world. Neither is this absurdity excusable by a pretence, that *even the Chineses had a dark and fabulous time, as well as the Greekes;* as the Doctor would have, p. xxxii. ffor those dark and fabulous remote antiquities are so termed, inasmuch as they are a confused intermixtur of poetical fables and true history, and without any continued series and connection, remote from that part of history which begins with a certainty of perpetuated succession. But the Chinesian account is so particular and exact, in a formal series of time not interrupted, and succession of 280 kings from their first Vitey to Boneg, not so much as the interreign of 40 years unobserved, that there is nothing of . . . . . therein wanting, but onely that incredible spacious length of time, reaching not onely beyond the foundation of established kingdoms, but also beyond the restauration of mankind. Which onely point argues all that tradition fabulous and vain: and leaves it uncertain where to fix the beginning of their more unquestionable series of succession, unless we fix it on their restauration after the Tartarian conquest som 300 years agoe: by reason of the dissonancy between Mendoza and Paulus Venetus, about the verie time that the Tartars reduced them under their own subjection; which Mendoza alleages out of their own publick records (trusted onely to persons of great reputation, as the Doctor tells us, p. xxxiii.), to have fallen out in the year of our Christian account, 1287. But Paulus Venetus, an eye-witness, living that verie time in the Tartarian emperour's court, as certaines it to have been in the year of the same account 1268. That I may omitt how they both differ, in the names of the then conquering Tartar, and conquered Chinesse king.

" It remaines now that we enquire into the Chinesses *their way of preserving antiquities peculiar to themselves, which cannot verie well* (in the learned D^r^ judicious opinion) *be made parallel for the Scotish or Irish Antiquities.* Which last are the same without difference, if you exempt the modern Scotish Romances. I have not seen the Information, *which the world hath since* (as the D^r^ sayes) in great *measure received by Martinius;* onely what I gather by the D^r^ legend: and that is no les absurd and incredible than that of Mendoza's 4497 years. ffor Martinius, *his very plausible account of the remote Antiquities of China,* may well be termed a dark and fabulous time, as transcending the verie first ofspring of times: and his account of the Chineses, their use of letters after their remote antiquities, whereby *the succession of their kings was delivered down to them with great fidelity,* must have begun in a time before the use of speaking. ffor after the invention, and great benefit of letters with them, the D^r^ tells us of their great accuracy in computing time by Cycles, saying *they were verie carely given to the finding out the best methods for calculation, and they used a cycle*

of 60 *years*, 2670 *years before Christ's nativity.* That was verie early indeed, before the sun shined on their faces in China, ffor our most exquisit chronographers of Christendom in latter ages, unanimously conclud the time of our redemption about 4000 years, a little more or les, from the creation: but the 2670 years since their use of a 60 years' cycle till Christ's coming (besids as many ages before, as they had or had not the use of letters, and since the ffloud to their first becoming a nation set aside without reckning), and 1656 years from the creation to the ffloud, added together, amount to 326 years aboue 4000. Or if you will have it more exactly cast, take 2670 out of 4714, the Julian period year concurring with the first year of our common Christian account, the remainder 2044 is the year of the Julian period that preceded the floud, 376 year to begin with the Chinesian 60 years peculiar cycle, after so many ages of their remote antiquities without the use of letters, and after the invention of them long before that rare sexagint cycle. Thus far of the Chronological exactness of the Chineses; in comparison of which the D^r^ flouts our antiquities.

2670	
1656	
4326	
4000	
326	
4714	
2670	
2044	
376	
2420	

"This I write to you, while I am waiting on the paper to discharge the task in order to my good Lord Bishop of Meath's pleasure; having writ to you in answer of your last of Dec. the 1^st^, by 2 posts since; but received none from you by this day post. Thursday next I expect Mr. Lewin's answer.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obliged Servant,
"R. O'Flaherty."

"To William Molyneux, Esq., one of the Masters of his Majesties high Court of Chancery, Dublin."

III.

✠

"*Animadversions on Dr. Chamberlain's Subjection of the Bishops of Ireland to the Archbishop of Canterbury*[x], *&c.* [From the Author's autograph, in the possession of the Right Honorable the Earl of Leitrim].

"I happ'ned cursoriely to run over D^r^ Chamberlain's complete work of Notitia Angliæ; a rare Epitome of singular antient and modern observations. Where I lighted on a mistake in relation to the old Irish Nation, of whom but few of late Writters have a right understanding, since the publishing of Giraldus Cambrensis A° 1602, by Mr. Camden; being the onely Notitia Hib^ae^ they follow, tho there are several authentick Irish Antiquities as yet extant, more exact than elsewhere can be produc'd,

[x] "The quotations here are markt with a parenthesis every where."—*Author's note.*

produc'd, upon which a designed entire treatise against his, and such as followed his steps, their manifold errours and calumnies was set forth in Latin, under the title of Cambrensis Eversus, at St. Malos A° 1662, and having considered the Author's judicious care and sincerity in the rest of his work, I presum it would not be ungratefull to 'im to be undeceived in a passage of unbyassed design, wherein he was unaware misled by the tradition of others, in the ensuing words out of the first part. chap. 18. pag. 224 of his Book.

"Viz. *The Archbishop of Canterbury anciently had Primacy as well over all Ireland, as England; and the Irish Bishops received consecration from him: for Ireland had no other Archbishop until the year* 1152, *and therefore in the time of the two first Norman KK. it was declared that Canterbury was the Metropolitan Church of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

"I omitt here to take exception of *Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishops of Ireland*, onely mind him, that S. Augustin was never termed Archbishop by S. Gregory the Great, Pope of Rome, who ordeined 'im Bishop; nor Archbishop and Bishops distinguished by such termes in the Western church before the 9th Christian age, as Mabillon (*Mabillon de Re Diplomat.* lib. 2. cap. 2. n. 12.) and others observe. Such as had jurisdiction over other Bishops in ancient times, were only called Bishops, so the first Primats of Canterbury and York, the first Patriarks of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, and the ffathers of the first General Councils were indifferently called Bishops. Nay the Pope of Rome is still called Bishop of Rome. So that Archbishop in latter ages, and Bishop over other Bishops in former ages differ not: and where such Bishops are very often in latter ages called Archbishops, tis only to appropriate to them the term of what really they were, tho not in their time such a term practised. Moreover even since the name of Archbishop is com in use, three suffragan Bishops can consecrate a Bishop without the presence of a Metropolitan necessarie.

"S. Patr: for whose birth we are more obliged to G. Britain than for the Primacy of Canterbury, coming on his Mission into Ireland, A° 432: next year erected the Bishop see of Trim in Meath: 25 years after having completed his work of the Conversion of the Kingdom, he founded the Metropolitan See of Ardmagh in Ulster, A° 458 (& not A° 445 as others have). Soon after he took a journey to Rome, where without peradventure he obtained all the authority and privileges (if any before not granted) that were necessary for erecting the Hierarchy of church government in the Nation by him newly brought to the light of the Gospell, and endowed with eminent guifts of renown'd piety and sanctity. By vertue whereof he dedicated churches, called Synods, erected cathedrals, as custom then did allow. He instituted four Metropolitan Sees, one in each province, with superintendency of the Metropolitan

politan of Ardmagh over the three others; as in the politick government, the Monarch was over the provincial KK. But it cannot be denyed, that there were no Bishops of Canterbury for to ordein Irish Bishops for above 8 score years after S. Patrick's arrival in Ireland to S. Augustin's mission from Rome, A° 597, and his foundation of Canterbury.

"S. Augustin's successours, and the British, Irish, and Pictish churches were at great odds and debate for several centuries of years, about the time of holding Easter, and other ceremonies, tho' not repugnant to the salvation of soules (*Bed. Histor. passim*), but as we now in like case differ som years by weekes from the new Gregorian Easter time; the English Saxons, of S. Augustin's conversion, holding Easter according to the reformed Dionysian paschal cycle of 532 years, practis'd in the church at their becoming christians, and the 3 other Nations together with the Northern English Saxons converted by Irish Scots, obstinately adhering to the old cycle of lxxxiv years, prescribed to them by their first Doct^{rs} of christianity, as at their first conversion practised by the church. (*Usser: de Brit. Eccl. Primord:* pag. 925. *Fleming, in vita S. Columbani.*) During which controversy the Northern English, and Walsh, or British Bishops were often consecrated by Irish-Scot Bishops, and Irish-Scots by them, (*Vard: Rumold:* pag. 386. *vita S. Kentigerni apud Capgravium*) without dependency of Canterbury, made decrees against such as were ordein'd by Bishops observant of the old Paschal manner of Eastertime. (*v. Bed: Histor. passim.*) This national controversy was so vehement, that it was but by degrees the dissenting Nations conformed themselves at last to the canonical Roman observance. So highly they were concerned in this, and other ceremonial points, whereof this of Easter was the greatest difference (*Bed. Histor. lib. 2. cap. 2.*), that of three successive Irish Bishops of Lindisfarn in Northumb: (and Metropolitans of the North of England, the see of York then vacant) the last Bishop Colman, in a Synod at Whitby in the North riding of York, about the same controversy, A° 664, abdicated his Bishoprick sooner than he would swarve from the ancient rites of his predecessors, and coming to Ireland his native soile, founded an Abbey at Bofinn Island in the West Ocean of Connaght, and another at Mayo for the English Saxons com along with him (*Bed. Ibd. lib. 3. cap. 25. & 26.*) The abbey of the holy Island of Hy, (where the said three successive Bishops of Lindisfarn first profess'd), one of the Hebrid Isles of modern Scotland, chief head of all the Abbeyes of S. Columb's order in Ireland, Scotland, and England, planted by S. Columb with a seminary of monks, supplyed out of Ireland for many ages after, was induc'd to conform, A° 716, by the procurement of S. Egbert, a holy English Priest of religious austerity, among many more of his countrymen brought up in Ireland, where he liv'd at least 52 years till his going thither (*Bed. Ibd.*

Ibd. lib. 3. c. 27. lib. 4. c. 3. lib. 5. c. 10. & 23.) of whom V. Bede *(lib. 5. c. 23.)* upon his reducing S. Columb's order to the reformed Paschal form, makes this remark: Mira divinæ constat factum dispensatione pietatis, ut quoniam gens illa, quæ noverat scientiam divinæ cognitionis (meaning the Irish Nation, and especially the Religious of S. Columb's order, by whom the most part of England recovered from paganism, as the same Bede, Usser. and Richard Broghton priest his writtings, published A° 1650. doe witness), Libenter, ac sine invidia populis Anglorum eam communicare curavit ipsa quoque postmodum per gentem Anglorum in eis, quæ minus habuerat ad perfectam vivendi normam pervenirent. The same V. Bede *(Bed. ibd. lib. 3. cap. 25. 26.)* recounts that in Northumberland K. Oswy (devoted to the doctrin of the Irish, as was his brother K. Oswald) kept Easter-Sunday som years, on the same day that his Queen, brought up in Kent, celebrated Palm-Sunday, according to the Romish account observed by the church of Canterbury.

"Dr. Stillingfleet (*Stillfl. Origines Brit" pag.* 355) recites an old canon of the church, ordeining, that if a Province were divided into two, each of 'em was to have a Metropolitan. Much more requisit it was, that two distinct Kingdoms should have distinct Metropolitans; between which it was preposterous, that the yonger, both for Monarchy and Primacy, should have pre-eminence of Jurisdiction over the elder: without acquiring it by force of arms, or Judicial sentence, neither of which appears before the year 1152.

"A° 1152, on the fourth Sunday of Lent, at Kells in Meath, as our chronicles the same time have exactly recorded, Cardinal Paparo, sent by Pope Eugenius iii. together with Christian O'Conarche Bishop of Lismore, Apostolick Legat of Ireland, in a General Synod of the Prelats of Ireland, solemnly deliver'd a Pall to each of the 4 Metropolitans of Ireland, viz. the Archbishops of Ardmagh, Dublin, Cassil, and Tuam. If a Pall be necessarie for the essential function of a Metropolitan, as was after declared by Pope Innocent iii. In Pallio Pontificalis officii plenitudinem, cum Archiepiscopalis nominis appellatione conferri; and that there was no Archbishop in Ireland till then, you may as well say that there was no Archbishop of Canterbury these 150 years past, since the death of Cardinal Pole, A° 1558. S' James Ware (*War. de Præsulib. Hib"*) speaking of Cassil Prelates, writes, Hos omnes, licet ante usum Palliorum, Historici nostri Archiepiscopos nominant: and likewise were Metropolitans in G. Britain without Palls before S. Agustine erected the Metropolitan See of Canterbury. Quos omni dignitate Archiepiscopali usos fuisse, excepto Pallio, testatur Hovedenius ad an. 1199. (*Cambr. Evers.* p. 346. *Stillingfl. Orig. Brit'* p. 339). Without Palls were also ancient Metropolitans in France, and in remote places of the world from Rome (*ut patet ex capite Quoniam: Distinct.* 100). S. Bernard in S. Malachy's life hath.

Metropoliticæ

Metropoliticæ sedi deerat adhuc, et defuerat ab initio Pallii usus; meaning Ardmagh, where he plainly grants a Metropolitan See from the first erection thereof, as well as the want of a Pall; and tho' most zealous in reproving the vices of Church persons otherwhere, he never check'd that defect of a Pall, but rather in the same life extolls the dignity of that See thus: In tantâ ab initio a cunctis veneratione habetur, ut non modo Episcopi et Sacerdotes, et qui de clero sunt, sed etiam Regum et Principum universitas subjecta sit Metropolitano in omni obedientia, et unus ipse omnibus præsit. But the Pall being a holy and most ancient ornament to the Metropolitan dignity, and badge of Apostolical obedience; it was out of their own proper motion that the Clergy of Ireland, sensible of the want of it, employed the same S. Malachy their Primat of Ardmagh, to suplicat for supplying thereof at Rome; who in his journey was prevented by death, in S. Bernard's abbey of Clarevall, A° 1148.

" This errour of no Archbishop in Ireland before 1152, with many more, was first broached by Giraldus Cambrensis (*Girald. Cambr. Topograph. Hib^e distinct.* 3. *cap.* 17). And where he, in the same place, admitts Irish Bishops consecrating one another. Doctor Meredith Hanmer, Treasurer of Dublin Cathedral church, to rectify that as uncongruous, must invent that they were consecrated by the Archbishops of Canterbury, and accordingly was followed by others, that cared not to examin further. More modest was S^r Rich. Baker, and more sincere in his Chronicle of the K K. of England, saying (in K. Will. the ii^s reign p. 35). *In this King's reign, althô he had no command in Ireland, yet their Bishop of Dublin was sent over to Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated by him, and the citizens of Waterford also desiring to have a Bishop, procured Muredach K. of Ireland to write to Anselm to give his consent.* This is very true, and by letters of the same time extant, authentick, yet notwithstanding it is strange how prone people are led to humour their own fancy in so much, that the compiler of the Index of the same book in the letter C. word *Canterbury* thus misrepresents them words; viz. *He* (meaning the Archbishop of Canterbury whoever) *consecrated all the Bishops of Ireland.*

" I doe not deny that in the reign of the two first Norman KK. of England, and K. Stephen, and in the time of S. Lanfranc, S. Anselm, Rodulph, and Theobald Archbishops of Canterbury, the Ostmans of Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford, the Reliques of the pagan Danes or Normans infesting Ireland, becoming Christians, being aliens to the Irish, and originally countrymen to the new Norman conquerours of England, among whom their clergymen were commonly bred, and religiously professed, made it their Interest, by application likely to Rome, upon those motives, and upon consideration of their late conversion, and the Pope's subsequent authority interposing. I therefore conceive this was the reason, that the Irish took no distaste (that we can

learn) of opposing, or grudging at their introducing foreign Jurisdiction. insomuch. that contrariwise we reade, that Irish Princes and Prelats promoted their foreign advancement, by their influence on the Prelats of Canterbury, and commendation of the persons elected in order to their consecration; as may appear by the letters extant (*in Usserii Sylloge veterum Epistolar. Hib^rn^*) of Tordelvac O'Brian K. of the Southern moyty of Ireland, and of his son and successour Murchertach, both styled Kings of Ireland, and of Ferdomnach Bishop of Kildare and Metropolitan of Leinster (before Dublin was so erected A° 1152). But never a Bishop of any other See in Ireland. nor even of those Ostman Sees, except five of Dublin, the first Bishop of Waterford. and one of Limerick in Archbishop Theobald's time, that ever owned consecration. and canonical obedience to the See of Canterbury.

"York was the Metropolitan see of Scotland till the year of Grace 1471. by which title if Canterbury was the Metropolitan of Scotland is beyond my sphere to dispute. but was no more Metropolitan of Ireland than as Edgar K. of England was conqueror of Ireland A° 964, by letters patent dictated by his secretary: conscious to none els of his time: or as all the learning and sanctity of Ireland abolished by the descent of Egfrid K. of Northumberland's ffleet in Ireland A° 684, as Cambden thought. de quibus videsis Ogygiam pag: 39 & pag: 230. Nay Wales nearer home than Ireland was not under the Jurisdiction of Canterbury before the year 1187. in K. Hen. ii^d^ reign. Baldwin being then Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Lastly, I cannot but arraign Doctor Hanmer's partial judgement and forgetfull memory, who saw in his own dayes (A° 1604 deceas'd) Matthew Parker Dean of Lincoln installed Archbishop of Canterbury, by William Barlow Prior of Bisham. John Scory, and Miles Coverdale; and Parker without a stich of a Pall's cross investing 22 Bishopps of as many cathedralls: of which number Barlow was made Bishop of Chichester and Scory of Hereford (*Bakers Chronicle in Q. Elizabeth*, A° 1559). and yet could not digest, that Irish Bishops in the primitive times of their sanctity. could confer Episcopal orders without one of 'em shouldering a Pall on brest and back.

"In Dr. Chamberlain's 8 chap: Notitiæ Angl^æ^ by the vast number of Scotish KK. and wast time of their 2000 years continuance, I attribut his mistake to his adhering unaware to the modern Scotish stories. In the same chapter I observe his omission of K. James's long line of extraction from the KK. of Ireland, of whom in a direct masculin line, not controverted, he sprung. Videsis Ogygiam passim, the Genealogy of K. Alex. iii. William Slatyr's Palæ-Albion, etc.

"Prid. Cal. May, 1709. ℏ: in Albis."

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FINIS.

IRISH

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a General Meeting of the Irish Archæological Society, held in the Board Room of the Royal Irish Academy, on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1845,

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., in the Chair,

The Secretary read the following Report from the Council:

"At the last General Meeting, held on the 10th of July, 1844, it was resolved—'That the President and Council now elected be empowered to continue in office until December, 1845, and that the Annual Meeting of the Society be held in future in that month; the day to be fixed by the Council.'

"The object of this resolution was to change the time of the Annual Meeting, which had hitherto been usually held in June or July, to a period of the year when a greater number of the Members of the Society were likely to be in Dublin. The Council have therefore retained their office longer than usual, in compliance with the wishes of the Society; and on now meeting you at this your fifth anniversary, they are happy to have it in their power to transfer to their successors the management of your affairs with every prospect of increased prosperity.

"Since the last General Meeting fifty-three new Members have been elected; whose names are as follows:—

His Excellency Lord Heytesbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Marquis of Sligo.
The Earl of Devon.
The Earl of Glengall.
The Earl of Roden.
The Earl of Shrewsbury.
Lord Talbot de Malahide.
Rev. Edward Abbott.
*Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart.[a]
Robert M. Alloway, Esq.
George F. A. Armstrong, Esq.
Abraham W. Baker, Esq.
Samuel Henry Bindon, Esq.
Colonel Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Burke, Esq.
George Chamley, Esq.
Francis E. Currey, Esq.
*F. H. Dickinson, Esq. M.P.
Rickard Donovan, Esq.
Peter Dowdall, Esq.
Charles Druitt, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Farelly.
John D. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald.
James Anthony Froude, Esq.
Allan Fullarton, Esq.
John A. Fullerton, Esq.
James Gibbons, Esq.
John Gray, Esq., M.D.
James Sullivan Green, Esq.
*The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
Herbert F. Hore, Esq.
William Keleher, Esq.
Rev. John Kenny.
James Kernan, Esq.
Rev. John Torrens Kyle.
Denny Lane, Esq.
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*Andrew Mulholland, Esq.
Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Esq.
Richard O'Gorman, Esq.
Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Jun.
Richard O'Shaughnessy, Esq.
Marcus Patterson, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Pratt.
William Reilly, Esq.
Rev. Charles Russell, D.D.
*Thomas Swanton, Esq.
Walter Sweetman, Esq.
James Talbot, Esq.

"The Society has to lament the death since the last Meeting of the following Members:

Marquis of Downshire.
Marquis of Ely.
Viscount Powerscourt.
Lord Carbery.
Rev. Thomas Goff.
The Very Rev. J. P. Lyons.

"The Council have still to express their regret that the number of 500 Members (as fixed by the rules of the Society) has not yet been fully attained, at the same time they feel that the accession of fifty-three new Members during the

[a] Those with a star prefixed to their names are life Members.

the past year, and that without any very great exertion, and with less than ordinary attraction, affords a gratifying proof that the efforts of the Society are appreciated, and that the hopes expressed in a former Report will ultimately be realized, if not surpassed.

"The number of Members on the Books of the Society now amounts to 430, including 57 life Members.

"The following works have been issued to the Members since the last annual Meeting.

"I. The Book of Obits and Martyrology of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, a large volume, the typography of which has excited much admiration. It contains 424 pages, including the Indexes and Introduction, which is full of curious information respecting the ancient Irish Saints. This is the first ritual book of the Anglo-Irish Church that was ever printed, and throws much light on Irish Hagiology and Church history. Every member of the Society who has subscribed for the year 1843 is entitled to this volume.

"II. The Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, commonly called O'Dowda's country. This large volume consists of 536 pages including the introduction. It has also a beautifully executed Map of the district of Hy-Fiachrach, with the names in the original Irish. It may be considered a companion to the Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, or the O'Kelly country, published in 1843: and with that volume and another which will be shortly spoken of, completes the genealogical and traditional history of the native tribes inhabiting the large district of the West of Ireland, now included in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and part of Sligo. To all the gentry of those counties, and especially to such of them as are descended from the ancient Irish families, these volumes are replete with interest. All members who have subscribed for the year 1844 are entitled to a copy of The Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy Fiachrach.

"III. Registrum Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum juxta Dublin. This volume contains 222 pages, including the Introduction and Addenda, and is illustrated with a fac-simile of an ancient episcopal charter. It may be regarded as an important accession to our knowledge of the history of ancient Irish Monasteries, and is the first entire Chartulary of an Irish religious house, that has ever been printed. In addition to the Charters collected in the *Registrum*

 properly

properly so called, this work contains additional documents of the same kind, collected from other sources, and thus brings together all the known original authorities we possess for the history of the Monastery of All Hallows, which occupied the site where Trinity College, Dublin, now stands. This circumstance, whilst it renders the book more complete, and therefore more valuable to the future historian, was the occasion of some inconvenience, as it delayed the appearance of the volume much beyond the time originally contemplated. When it was nearly ready for being issued, and some of the sheets actually in the binder's hands, a series of transcripts of important documents was discovered in the Recorder's Book of the corporation of Dublin, and amongst them an abstract of the Inquisition of the possessions of the Priory at the time of its dissolution. Without these documents the book would have been imperfect, and the history of the Monastery which it contains would have been incomplete; it was therefore thought worth while to delay the delivery of it until the documents alluded to could be copied, which the Corporation of Dublin liberally permitted, and they are now added as "Addenda" to the Editor's Introduction having been discovered too late for insertion into the body of the work. The abstract of the inquisition taken at the dissolution of the Priory is particularly valuable, as the original in the Chief Remembrancer's Office has become so much defaced by age and neglect as to be, in a great measure, illegible.

"It is hoped that this volume will be found to contain matter interesting not only to the local antiquarian, but to every person anxious of obtaining accurate and authentic information of the civil and religious state of Ireland from the time of Henry the Second to the Reformation. With this view it was selected for publication, and also in the hope that the existence of such a work may suggest to such noblemen and gentlemen as are in possession of similar records of the ancient religious houses of Ireland, to communicate them to this Society for publication. In Scotland this has been frequently done by the landlords who have inherited the ancient monastic lands of that country, and who, in many cases, have not only lent their manuscripts, but also contributed largely to the expenses of editing and printing them. The publications of the Bannatyne, the Maitland, and the Spalding literary clubs of Scotland are rich in the records of monastic history, and do honour to the liberality, the enlightened taste, and public spirit of the nobility and gentry of that country. By the invaluable labours of these and other similar societies, with which Scotland

land abounds, the historian has been supplied with the most authentic materials for illustrating the civil and religious state of that country, as well as the succession of property, the descent of noble families, the progress of art, and the state of society there at different periods. Materials no less abundant, though far more curious and interesting, exist for similar illustrations of Irish history ; the means alone are wanting, and for these Ireland can only look to the same source from which Scotland has obtained them, the enlightened liberality of her chiefs and nobles.

" The Council take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, the Corporation of the City of Dublin, and William Ford, Esq., Town Clerk, for the use of the several manuscripts from which the Registry of All Saints has been compiled.

" All Members who have subscribed for 1844 are entitled to a copy of this work.

" The publications for 1845 are in a very forward state, and will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing year. It became necessary, however, to make an alteration in the volumes announced for that year, as it was found that Mr. Hardiman's valuable notes and illustrations to O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught had extended the volume to a much greater bulk than the Council had at first contemplated ; and as it is necessary to limit the quantity of matter given to members in each year to correspond with the amount of pecuniary means at the disposal of the Council, it has been resolved that Cormac's Glossary, and O'Flaherty's West Connaught, shall be the books to which Members who have subscribed for the year 1845 are to be entitled.

" In 1841, the first year of the Society's existence, and when its number of Members did not much exceed 200, the number of pages published was 296, together with an engraved map, and other illustrations. In the second year, 1842, the publications issued to Members contained 696 pages. The books issued for 1843 contain 636 pages, and one copperplate map. The books for 1844 consist of 758 pages, with an engraved fac-simile of an ancient charter; giving an average in the four years of 596 pages in each year.

" These particulars have been stated, not only to satisfy the Society that the full value of their subscriptions has been returned to every Member, but

also

also to shew, what some appear to have in a great degree misapprehended, that without the regulation which requires the payment of an entrance fee of 3*l.* from each Member, the Society never could have been conducted on its present footing, nor could the books published have possessed their present beauty and value.

"The Council, however, are fully aware that they have been hitherto drawing more largely on the fund created by the entrance fees, than they would be justified in doing hereafter. They have done so intentionally, with a view to make the Society known, by the best of all possible advertisements, the value and interest of its publications: and although the success has not fully answered their expectations, they hope that the character thus acquired for the Society will be found the best foundation that could have been laid for any attempts that may hereafter be made to extend its means of usefulness. It will be desirable, however, to say a few words more on the subject of the publications proposed to be given to Members who have subscribed for the present year (1845). They are the following:

"I. A Description of West or H-Iar Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the Ogygia, written A. D. 1684, edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with copious notes, and an Appendix, by James Hardiman, Esq., M.R.I.A. Of this work the text and notes are printed, as well as a considerable portion of the Appendix, which will comprise a large number of original documents never before printed. This volume, with the works on Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Many, already noticed, will form a series which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the ancient Milesian and other old Irish families of the West of Ireland; and it is not unreasonable to expect that the desire of possessing these curious and authentic records of the history and deeds of their ancestors may induce some of the gentry and landlords of that district to become Members of the Society.

II. Cormac's Glossary, in the original Irish: edited, with a translation and notes, by John O'Donovan, Esq. Three or four sheets of this work have been printed off. It will certainly prove a most valuable accession to our philological knowledge of the Irish language; but, independently of this, which is, of course, its chief claim to a place amongst our publications, it is full of singularly curious matter, traditions, old proverbs, and scraps of ancient poems, with allusions to obsolete laws and customs, and often to historical facts, not elsewhere

where recorded. The difficulty of translating such a work, and preparing it for the printer, has been very great; every sheet is carefully read in manuscript by the Secretary before it is put into type, and afterwards again revised in the proof sheets; and the Council have no hesitation in expressing their opinion, that Mr. O'Donovan will be found to have won great credit, with all competent judges, by the manner in which he has executed this extremely difficult and important task.

"Other works preparing for publication, all of which are in the Press, and some of them in a forward state, are the following:

"I. The Annals of Ireland, by John Clyn, of Kilkenny, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with another in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Edited, with notes, by the Rev. Richard Butler, M.R.I.A. These Annals are in Latin, and contain some curious entries. The text is printed, and the Editor is now engaged in preparing the notes.

"II. The Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society. Of this volume 112 pages are printed, and several articles are ready for the Press, or in the hands of the printer.

"The object of this work is, to preserve such smaller documents as would not be of sufficient length or importance for separate publication. The present volume will contain an Irish poem, attributed to St. Columba, or Columbkille; the "Concilium Hiberniæ per magnates totius illius insulæ," from the Black Book of Christ Church; the award and decree concerning the Tolboll; an account of the family of Dr. Lynch, author of Cambrensis Eversus, and a Latin poem by the same author; the Obits of Kilcormick, from an ancient Missal, formerly belonging to the monastery there, and now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; some curious wills and inventories, from MSS. in the possession of the Corporation of Dublin: a letter on Irish history, by the celebrated Irish scholar and antiquarian, Thady or Teige O'Roddy, from the autograph in the Library of Trinity College; the Charters of the Book of Kells, from the same library; &c.

"The Council indulge the hope that when this volume is completed, and in the hands of Members, many will be induced to communicate ancient deeds, wills, and other local and interesting historical or family documents, which may be published in a similar manner in future volumes of the Miscellany.

"III.

"III. The Irish version of the 'Historia Britonum' of Nennius, or as it is called in the Irish MSS. Leabar Breathnach, the British Book, edited from the Book of Ballymote, collated with copies in the book of Lecan, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a translation and notes, by James Henthorn Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, &c., and additional notes and an introduction by the Hon. Algernon Herbert.

"IV. The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, edited, with notes, by Aquilla Smith, Esq., M. D., M. R. I. A., from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College.

"The volumes to be issued to the Members for the year 1846, will be selected from the above, all of which are now at Press: and from the progress already made in printing them, the Council feel assured, they will be able to issue one or two volumes early in the ensuing year.

"The following works are preparing for publication, and will be ready to be put to Press as soon as the funds of the Society will enable the Council to undertake the expense of printing:

"I. The Annals of Ulster: with a translation and notes: edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with the translation made for Sir James Ware, by Dudley Mac Firbis, a MS. in the British Museum, by James Henthorn Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A., and John O'Donovan, Esq.

"II. The Annals of Inisfallen: from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; with a translation and notes, by John O'Donovan, Esq.

"III. Macariæ Excidium, the Destruction of Cyprus: being a secret History of the Civil War in Ireland under James II., by Colonel Charles O'Kelly. This work has been translated from the original Latin, by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, a descendant of the author, and will be illustrated with notes, by John O'Callaghan, Esq.

"IV. Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland, circ. 1300. Edited, from the original Exchequer Rolls, in the Carlton-Ride Record Office, London, with notes, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., of Trinity College, Dublin.

"An accurate transcript has been made by Mr. Reeves, and the work is already in a state of forwardness.

"V. The Liber Hymnorum: from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; edited by the Rev. James H. Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College; and the Rev. William Reeves, M. B

"An

" An accurate transcript of the MS. has been made; but the work is one of very peculiar difficulty, and it will probably be some time before it can be put to Press.

" VI. Sir William Petty's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Survey of Ireland. From a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited with notes, by Thomas A. Larcom, Esq., Capt. R. E., V. P. R. I. A.

" VII. Articles of Capitulation and Surrender of Cities, Towns, Castles, Forts, &c., in Ireland, to the Parliamentary Forces, from A. D. 1649 to 1654. Edited, with Historical Notices, by James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A.

" VIII. The Genealogy and History of the Saints of Ireland: from the Book of Lecan; edited, with a translation and notes, by John O'Donovan, Esq.

" IX. Mac Firbis's Account of the Firbolgs and Danes, from a MS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, with a translation and notes, by John O'Donovan, Esq.

" X. Boramha. The Origin and History of the Boromean Tribute. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a translation and notes, by Eugene Curry Esq.

" XI. The Progresses of the Lords Lieutenants in Ireland; from MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by Joseph Huband Smith, Esq., M. A., M. R. I. A.

"In conclusion, the Council would impress upon every lover of Irish literature, the importance of endeavouring to procure additional Members for this Society, and to increase in every way its pecuniary resources. Means, alone, are wanting to carry out its objects more rapidly and extensively. There are hundreds of valuable tracts and MSS. within our reach, to say nothing of the stores preserved in England and on the Continent, which, for want of funds, the Council are prevented from publishing.

"The most direct way of increasing our funds is that which has already been recommended, an increase in the number of Members of the Society: if every Member would undertake to procure an additional Member before the next General Meeting, this alone would double our funds; and this would surely not be impossible.

"But the Council would further take the liberty of suggesting to such Members as are in possession of the means, that the objects of the Society would be also very materially promoted by donations towards the expenses of particular

publications; or Members might endeavour amongst their friends, whether Members of the Society or not, to raise a fund for assisting any particular work of interest. The Council would be happy to enter into negociation with any Members whose zeal for the promotion of our native literature might lead them to act upon this suggestion; and it would be easy to make an arrangement for placing at the disposal of the contributors to such a fund, a certain number of copies of the work so assisted.

"The Council would recommend the series of our Irish Annals, such especially as have been quoted by the Four Masters, and constitute the authorities of their work, as a very favourable undertaking to be assisted in this way. The Annals of Ulster, and the Annals of Inisfallen, have been already announced: and the Annals of Connaught, the Annals of Boyle, and the curious volume of Irish Annals which Dr. Todd once thought was the Annals of Kilronan, are all within the reach of the Society, and could immediately be undertaken, if funds could be procured. Such a series, it is hoped, uniformly edited, in the manner in which this Society's publications have been hitherto edited, may possibly be regarded as a work of national interest: and many, perhaps, would be glad to contribute to it, even though they were unable to afford the expense of becoming Members of the Society.

"With this suggestion the Council will close this Report of their labours in the cause of the Society: they are desirous, however, of calling the attention of this Meeting to a matter of minor importance, but which has, notwithstanding, been productive of some inconvenience to those who are intrusted with the practical working of the Society. Several gentlemen, and even noblemen, who have been elected members, have neglected to pay their subscriptions, and give no reply to the applications made to them by the Treasurer: the Council forbear to publish names; but they would strongly advise the adoption by the Society of the following resolution, to be added to our fundamental Laws:

"'That no person shall be elected a member of the Society, until the entrance fee and subscription for the current year be paid to the Treasurer, or one of the Local Secretaries.'"

The Report having been read, the following Resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"1. That the Report now read be received and printed: and that the resolution

resolution proposed by the Council be added to the fundamental Laws of the Society.

"2. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Council and officers for their services, and particularly to the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Todd, for the indefatigable and zealous services he has rendered the Society.

"3. That Dr. A. Smith and the Rev. Charles Graves be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that their statement of the Accounts of the Society be printed as an Appendix to this Report.

"4. That his Grace the Duke of Leinster be elected President of the Society for the ensuing year: and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be the Council:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Kildare, M. R. I. A.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim, M. R. I. A.
The Right Hon. the Viscount Adare, M. P., M. R. I. A.
John Smith Furlong, Esq., Q.C.
James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A.
William E. Hudson, Esq., M. R. I. A.
Captain Larcom, R. E., V. P. R. I. A.
James Mac Cullagh, Esq., LL. D., V. P. R. I. A.
George Petrie, Esquire, R. H. A., V. P. R. I. A.
Aquilla Smith, M. D., M. R. I. A.
Joseph H. Smith, Esquire, A. M., M. R. I. A.
Rev. J. H. Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A.

"5. That the thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for their kindness in granting the use of their Board Room for this Meeting.

"6. That the thanks of the Society be voted to the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, for the promised donation of their publications.

"7. That the thanks.the Society be voted to the President and Committee of the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society for their donation of the papers read before them in the year 1844."

Sir Lucius O'Brien having been requested to leave the Chair, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim having been called thereto, it was resolved unanimously:

"That the thanks of the Society be given to Sir Lucius O'Brien, for his conduct in the chair at this Meeting."

And then the Society adjourned.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIETY,

FROM THE 23RD DAY OF JULY, 1844, TO THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1845.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1844, *Sept.* 12. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, for printing Hy-Fiachrach, &c.,	110	0	0
Dec. 30. To Mr. O'Donovan, half year's salary, to Jan. 1, 1845,	50	0	0
1845, *March* 22. To Mr. Curry, half year's salary, to March 1, 1845,	30	0	0
May 12. To Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Sec., one year's salary, to April 20, 1845,	20	0	0
July 8. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, for printing Obits of Christ Church, paper, &c. &c.,	225	0	0
Nov. 21. To Mr. O'Donovan, half year's salary, to July 1, 1845,	50	0	0
Nov. 29. To Mr. Curry, half year's salary, to September 1, 1845,	30	0	0
Dec. 1. To James F. Ferguson, fees, Chief Remembrancer's Office, for copies of documents, Reg. of All-Hallows,	1	0	8
Dec. 4. To Mr. Curry, quarter's salary, to December 1, 1845,	15	0	0
Dec. 9. To Mr. O'Donovan, half year's salary, to January 1, 1846,	50	0	0
To Mr. Dobbs, six months' salary, to October 20, 1845,	10	0	0
To Secretary, Treasurer, &c., for postage, carriage of books, &c.,	12	13	11
To Subscriptions received by T. Clerc Smith,	78	0	0
To balance to credit of Society,	69	16	0
	£781	10	7

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1844, *July* 23. By balance to credit of the Society,	95	10	8
By Life Compositions, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received,	660	4	0
By half year's Interest on £516 0*s.* 10*d.* to 10th October, 1844,	9	0	7
By one year's Interest do. to 10th October, 1845,	16	15	4
	£781	10	7

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH, CHARLES GRAVES, } *Auditors.*

IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

1846.

Patron:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

Council:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Kildare, M. R. I. A.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim, M. R. I. A.
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Geo. Petrie, Esq., R.H.A., V. P. R. I. A.
Aquilla Smith, M. D., M. R. I. A.
Jos. H. Smith, Esq., A. M., M. R. I. A., *Treasurer.*
Rev. J. H. Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A., *Secretary.*

Members of the Society.

[*Life Members are marked thus* *.]

* His Royal Highness The Prince Albert.
His Excellency Lord Heytesbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland.
* His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
* His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
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The Marquis of Downshire.
* The Marquis of Drogheda.
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The Earl of Glengall.
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Lord Cremorne.
Lord Farnham.
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The Lord Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore.
The Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Hon. the Lord Bishop of Clogher.
The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.
The Hon. the Lord Bp. of Derry & Raphoe.
The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of Kildare.
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

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Francis

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Edmund Getty, Esq., Victoria-place, Belfast.
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PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

I. Tracts relating to Ireland, vol. I. containing:

1. The Circuit of Ireland; by Muircheartach Mac Neill, Prince of Aileach; a Poem written in the year 942 by Cormacan Eigeas, Chief Poet of the North of Ireland. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of the Circuit, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.
2. "A Brife Description of Ireland: Made in this year 1589, by Robert Payne vnto xxv. of his partners for whom he is vndertaker there." Reprinted from the second edition, London, 1590, with a Preface and Notes, by AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., M.R.I.A.

II. The Annals of Ireland; by James Grace of Kilkenny. Edited from the MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the original Latin, with a Translation and Notes, by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1842.

I. Cath Muighi Rath. The Battle of Magh Rath (Moira), from an ancient MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited in the original Irish, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.

II. Tracts relating to Ireland, vol. II. containing:

1. "A Treatice of Ireland; by John Dymmok." Edited from a MS. in the British Museum, with Notes, by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.
2. The Annals of Multifernam; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.
3. A Statute passed at a Parliament held at Kilkenny, A. D. 1367; from a MS. in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1843.

I. An Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Many, commonly called O'Kelly's Country, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. Edited from the Book of Lecan in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; in the original Irish, with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Many, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.

II. The Book of Obits and Martyrology of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin. Edited from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, by the REV. JOHN CLARKE CROSTHWAITE, A.M., Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London. With an Introduction by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

I. "Registrum Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum juxta Dublin;" from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, A. B., M. R. I. A.

II. An Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Fiachrach, in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo. Edited from the Book of Lecan, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and from a copy of the Mac Firbis MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden. With a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Fiachrach. By John O'Donovan.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1845.

I. A Description of West or H-Iar-Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, Author of the Ogygia, written A. D. 1684, edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with copious Notes and an Appendix, by James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A. *Nearly ready.*

II. Cormac's Glossary; with a Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan. *In the Press.*

WORKS IN THE PRESS; FROM WHICH WILL BE SELECTED THE PUBLICATIONS FOR 1846.

I. The Annals of Ireland, by John Clyn of Kilkenny, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with another in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Edited, with Notes, by the Rev. Richard Butler, M. R. I. A.

II. The Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i.

III. The Irish Version of the "Historia Britonum" of Nennius, or as it is called in the Irish MSS. Leabar Breathnach, the British Book, edited from the Book of Ballimote, collated with copies in the Book of Lecan, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. With a Translation and Notes, by James Henthorn Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, &c., and additional Notes and an Introduction by the Hon. Algernon Herbert.

IV. The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin. Edited, with Notes, by Aquilla Smith, M. D., M. R. I. A., from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

PUBLICATIONS IN PROGRESS.

I. The Annals of Ulster. With a Translation and Notes. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with the Translation made for Sir James

James Ware by Dudley or Duald Mac Firbis, a MS. in the British Museum, by James Henthorn Todd, D. D., M. R. I. A., and John O'Donovan, Esq.

II. The Annals of Inisfallen: from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; with a Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan, Esq.

III. Macariæ Excidium, the Destruction of Cyprus; being a secret History of the Civil War in Ireland under James II., by Colonel Charles O'Kelly. Edited in the original Latin, from a MS. in the possession of Professor Mac Cullagh, with a Translation, by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., and Notes by John O'Callaghan, Esq.

IV. Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland, circ. 1500. Edited, from the original Exchequer Rolls, in the Carlton-Ride Record Office, London, with Notes, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., of Trinity College, Dublin.

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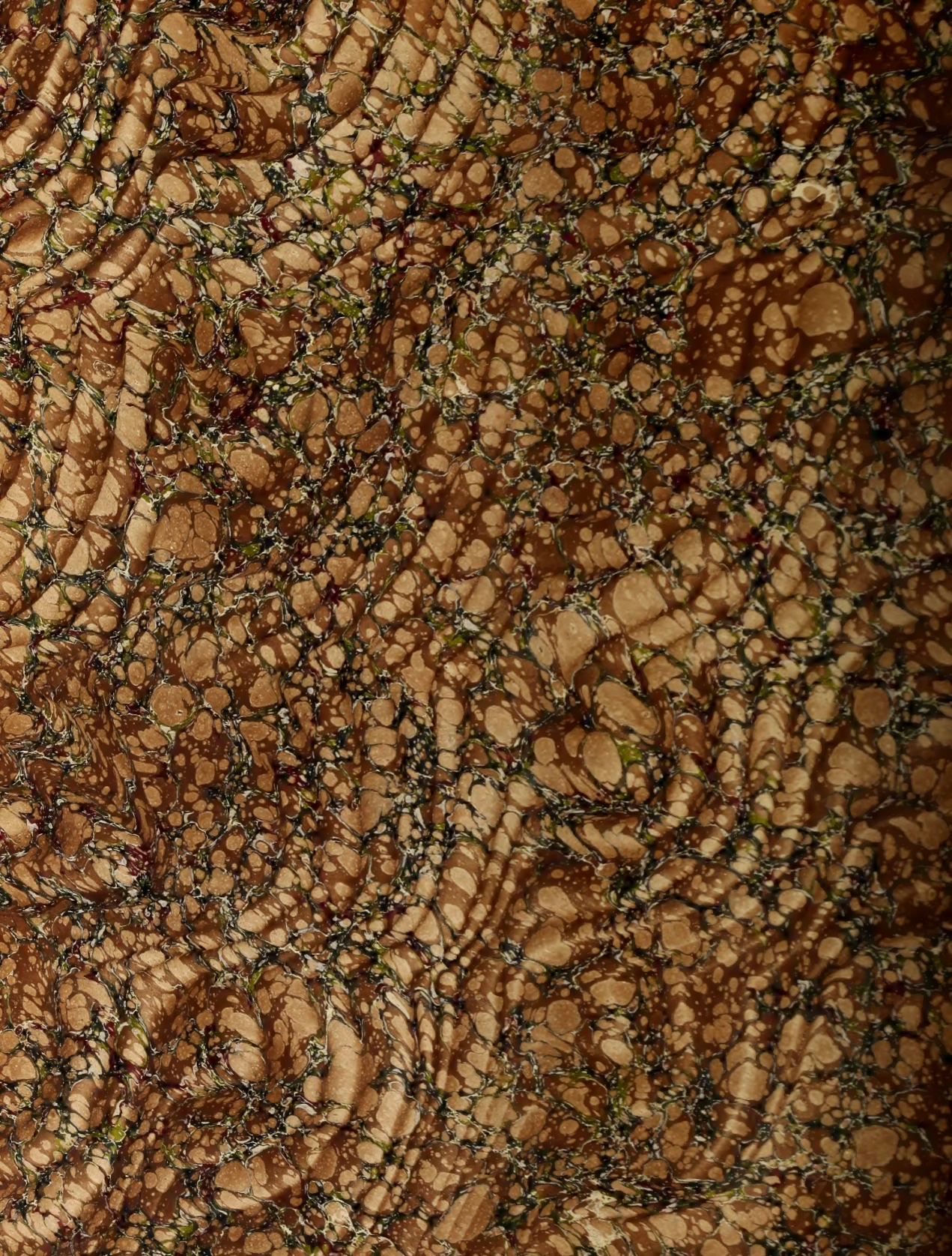

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